# PATERSON,

### NEW JERSEY.

Its Advantages for Manufacturing and Residence:
its Industries, Prominent Men, Banks,
Schools, Churches, etc.

n, 9 4 11.

BY CHARLES A. SHRINER.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOARD OF TRAIL.

V



# Sketch of Passaic County.

ASSAIC COUNTY, N. J., was organized in 1837, in pursuance of an act of the legislature, and was composed of Acquackanouk, which had been a township since 1003, hand belonged to Essex county; Manchester, which was taken from

Saddle River, Bergen county: Pompton, which had been at part of Bergen county since 1707, and West Milford, which had been set off from Pompton in 1834. Wayne township was set off from Manchester in 1847. The township of Paterson was set off from Acquackanonk in 1831: it was incorporated in 1851 and enlarged in 1854 and 1855 by the addition of the territory now covered by the Pirst and Second Wards: in

1800 a considerable portion of Little Palls and Acquack-anonk townships was added to Paterson. In 1808 Little Palls was set off from Acquackanonk township. In 1800 Acquackanonk was reduced by the creation of the township of Passaic; the latter was incorporated as a village in 1871 and as a city in 1873. The county contains 1997 acres, distribut diamong its civil divisions as follows: Paterson, 5,357; Passaic, 800; Acquackanonk, 6,420; Little Falls, 3,251; Manchester, 2,422; Pompton, 27,748; Wayne, 15,700; West Milford, 41.3

#### THE CHY OF PARTROX

is situated about sixteen units from New Yorl Crassits peculiar advantages for manufacturar, were recognized in the latter part of the eighteenth century when Alexander Hamilton, Washington's first Secretary of the Treasury, and a number of associates conceived the project of creeting large industrials a tablishments in America. The war of the revolution had established the independence of this nation politically and the aim of Hamilton and his associates was to also established units independence from a commercial and manufacturing point of view. They intended to establish a manufacturing point of view. They intended to establish a manufacturing point of view.

traveled over a great deal of territory and finally determined on Paterson as the best place for that purpose. The growth of Paterson and its vicinity and the rank Passtic county has assumed in the mercantile and manufacturing world have verified the judgment of Hamilton and his associates.

For the purpose of obtaining control of the territory needed an application was made to the legislature of New Jersey for a charter and this was granted in 1701 creating the Seciety for Establishing Useful Manufactures. William Paterson was Governor of New Jersey and the scene of the operations of the Society was named after him. Not only was the conformation of the ground in Paterson and its vicinity admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes but the Great Palls of the Passaic afforded a water power not equalled in any of the states in the eastern portion of the country. Several raceways were constructed from the falls, thus affording was a power for manufacturing purpreses. The Society built a cotton mill but shortly after-For the Court of t who form the appear of the state of the stat to be I be Received 1.1.

country is in some way traceable to Mr. Rogers, just as the various silk manufacturing establishments owe their origin to the silk mill of John Ryle. These were the seeds that were sown on a fertile soil; manufactures increased at a rate never surpassed in any place and to-day Paterson's diversified and large industries are a sure guarantee of its stability and success.

One of the first railroads built in this country was from Jersey City to Paters in a mother line was built from Paterson to Ramapo and another from Jersey City to Paterson by way of Newark. These three lines are now operated by the New York. Lake Eric & Western railroad company, under a perpetual lease, and the two former constitute a portion of the main line of the road. The New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad company, whose line passed through a suburban part of the city, recognizing the growing importance of Paterson, a number of years ago constructed a spur into the heart of the city in order to be on a footing equal to that of the Erie. In 1885 the Delaware. Lackawanna & Western railroad company, whose rails Skirted the foot of Garret Mountain to the west of the city. also constructed a spur into the more populous portion of Paterson, materially increasing its business.

There is no place in the country where the scenery is more magnificent than it is in the neighborhood of Paterson. This fact, added to the accumulation of wealth by its residents who had been successful either in manufacturing or mercantile pursuits, attracted to Paterson a large number of residences. For a number of years a conservative spirit in the county board neglected the roads of the county but of late years a great deal of money has been spent in macadamizing roads which wind through the beautiful country surrounding. According to the laws as they stood a number of years ago each township, looked out for its own roads, which meant in effect that farmers worked out their road tax. Yew concerted efforts were made to improve the roads until the Board of Freeholders obtained the legislation necessary by which the board could take charge of such roads as they might see fit. The new departure was welcomed with delight by all who were interested in driving and every year's increased expenditure for road purposes added to the attractiveness of the county as a place of residence. The county has no bonded debt and a fluiting debt of only a few thousand dollars, so that the county taxes are little more than nominal.

Next in importance in Passaic County is the

#### CITY OF PASSAIC.

It is situated about cleven miles from New York city, at the present head of maxigation of the Passaic, the project, undertiken by the United States government, of extending navigation as far as Paterson not having been completed as yet. Passaic has utilized the water of the Passaic river as a motive power for its industrial establishments by the erection by the Dundee Water Power and Land Company of a large dam in the Passaic river a short distance below Paterson, thus forming a large and beautitul lake from which the company takes its name. The water is conveyed from the dam to Passaic by means of a canal and the result has been the clustering about the banks of this canal and along the river of minnerous and important industries. Textile fabrics of nearly every kind are here manufactured. The New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad lines pass through Passaic, and the New York, Suspiehanna & Western railroad company has constructed a spur into the manufacturing portion of the city. On the slope of the hill which rises from the banks of the Passaic river are situated the residences of many of the wealthy merchants of New York and the city is every year increasing in importance both as a manufacturing place and for residences.

#### ACQUACKANONK

is a name closely identified with the history of Northern New Jersey. The territory once embraced under this name was vast and the deeds to the property come direct from Sir George Carteret and the Lords Proprietors of the province of East New Jersey. The principal settlements within the present borders of Acquackanonk township are the villages of Athenia and Clifton, the latter on the main line of the Eric railroad and the former on the Newark branch of the same road. Athenia has several manufacturing establishments. Clifton contains a number of residences of the wealthier class, a great many of the residents being business men of New York city. In Clifton some of the deeds given to the more desirable property provide that the premises shall be used only for residences and the class of buildings is provided for, thus ensuring uniformity and giving a guarantee of the class of residences. The rest of the township is devoted principally to agriculture and gardening, the soil being very rich and rendered more valuable on account of its proximity to the markets of New York.

#### THE TOWNSHIP OF WAYNE

is traversed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the New York & Greenwood Lake railroads. The principal settlement is the village of Pompton, which, on account of its beautiful location, is becoming a popular summer resort. There are in the township a number of brick yards, large powder mills, iron works, a silk mill and other industrial establishments. The rest of the township is devoted principally to agriculture.

#### MANCHESTER

Township adjoins the city of Paterson and has of late years been the scene of remarkable development and industrial activity. Cedar Cliff Park, romantically situated on the slope of the Preakness hill, was originally intended as sites for villas and elegant residences; a number of these were creeted, but some years ago a large portion of the tract was thrown open for manufacturing pur-

poses, since which time several silk mills have been put up on the property.

#### LITTLE FALLS

Township contains a thriving village situated on the banks of the Passaic river. The village has clustered about the Little Falls of the Passaic, which furnish motive power to large textile fabrics manufacturing establishments. The Peckman river runs through a portion of the township and the water power furnished thereby has been utilized by other manufacturers. The township is also well known for the product of its brown stone quar-

#### POMPTON

Township is noted for its mines and the historical recollections called forth by a number of its landmarks. The revolutionary army several times traversed the township on its way from West Point to Morristown and in the valley of Ringwood, where the iron mines of Cooper & Hewitt are located, still stands the building where Washington had his horses shod. The property at present belongs to Hon. Morani S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor of New York. who has creeted there for himself a fine country house, Near this residence are the graves of Robert Erskine and his clerk; Erskine had the management of the iron mines for the London company but at the breaking out of the revolutionary was joined the American forces. He became intimate with General Washington and was made Geographer and Surveyor-General to the Viniv of the United States. The principal settlement in Pompton township is the village of Bloomingdale, on the New York. Susquehanna & Western railread.

#### WEST MILLORD

Township comprises the upper part of Passaic County. It is principally devoted to agriculture. It has within its limits a number of pleasant lakes, of which the most prominent is Echo Lake. The lower half of Greenwood Lake, a popular summer resort, is also within the borders of this township. The principal settlements are Newfoundlan I. Charlotteburgh an I the village of West Milford.

#### Passaic County Government.

Judge of Circuit Court Jonathan Dixon.

President Judge of Court of Quarter Sessions and other county counts - John Hopper.

Lay Judges of Quarter Sessions and other county courts James Inglis. Jr., John J. Warren.

Sheriff - Cornelius A. Cadmus.

Deputy Sheriff - Grant Cadmus.

Surrogate Charles M. King.

County Clerk William M. Smith.

Deputy County Clerk Ross Williams.

Jail Warden - John F. Bu kl v.

County Physician Walter B. Johnson

County Counsel Robert L Hoppin.

Superinten lent of County Insin. Asslum. Then J. P. Ackerman.

Matron of County Insure Aschung Mr., Henry P. Ackerman.

BOXED OF TREE HOUSERS.

Paterson.

First Ward Henry P. Ackerman.

Second Ward - Jacob H. Fintle.

Third Ward John L. Poaiks.

Fourth Ward Google G. Halsterf Dr. Pers.

Filth Ward Janace Carroll.

Sixth Ward John H. Morrow.

Secontly Ward - Thomas Howard.

Lighth Ward Bornind Fe n v.

First Ward Thomas Cabbin.

Second Wand J. S. Baddela.

Third Ward - Moon Lonen.

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Little Little L. Minner

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#### PATERSON CITY GOVERNMENT.

Mayor Nathan Barnett.

City Clerk-George Boyd.

City Treasurer-Cyrus W. Baldwin.

Clerk of the Board of Aldermen-John T. Pollitt.

Registrar of Licenses—Charles L. Henry.

Comptroller- Daniel Miller.

Receiver of Faxes-William High.

Deputy Receiver of Taxes-Charles H. May.

City Counsel— Thomas C. Simonton, Jr.

City Smyevor --William Ferguson.

Assessors James Parker, John Townley, Jacob Edelman, William H. Bradley.

Commissioners of Appeal in Cases of Taxation—Albert D. Winfield, Hugo Ibach, James Blundell.

Superintendent of Streets-Thomas McLean.

Clerk to the Superintendent of Streets - John II. Hurd.

Board of Aldermen- First Ward - John Hartley, George Rear: Second Ward- George Addy, William R. Harding: Third Ward-Samuel Bunting, John Macdonald (President): Fourth Ward - John Curtis, Jr., Thomas Rawson: Fifth Ward - James H. Feeney, Sidney S. Lapham: Sixth Ward - James Miller, Joseph Keppler: Seventh Ward - Samuel Crawford, Henry Kelly: Eighth Ward - James Brownley, Edward Famning.

Janitor of City Hall John Mickle.

Board of Education - First Ward - John Mickman (President). Daniel E. Patrick: Second Ward - James A. Giltillan, DeWitt C. Edwards: Third Ward - William H. MacDonald, by byester Van Gieson: Fourth Ward - Arthur B. Pearce, Harry C. Baines: Litth Ward - Frederick C. Barnes, Robert B. Davidson: Sixth Ward - Louis Kirsinger, Jr., William Snyder: Seventh Ward - John J. Warren, John J. Canning: Eighth Ward - Henry C. Richards, John Rainey.

Secretary of the Board of Education - Henry D. Oler. Superintendent of Public Instruction - Oresics M. Brands, City Physician - Dr. Prank Agneye.

Assistant City Physician Dr. Thomas L. Paton.

Health Inspector—Dr. John L. Leal.

Plumbing Inspector—John Hickman.

Board of Health—Dr. T. Y. Kinne, Dr. P. A. Harris, Dr. B. C. Magennis, Dr. John L. Leal, Dr. Frank Agnew, John T. Pollitt, James Mills.

Secretary of the Board of Health-John J. Warren.

Superintendent of Outdoor Relief-Jacob Rverson.

Superintendent of Indoor Relief—Henry P. Ackerman.

Matron of Almshouse—Mrs. Henry P. Ackerman.

Inspector of Weights and Measures—William Shields.

Inspector of Buildings, Lamps, Wells and Pumps—John H. Van Houten.

City Veterinary Surgeon-Dr. William H. Lowe.

City Weigher-William F. Crossman.

Poundmaster—Harden Parmley.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department—John F. Murphy.
Assistant Engineers of Fire Department—John Gillmor,
John Struck.

Superintendent of Fire Alarm—James F. Zeluff.

Board of Trustees of Free Public Library—Dr. U. J. Marsh, George Wurts, John H. Hopper, Charles Danforth, Robert A. Haley, the Mayor and Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio.

Librarian-George F. Winchester.

Park Commissioners—William Strange, John Mallon, Henry B. Crosby, John Agnew, Edward T. Bell, David Henry, John J. Holt.

Secretary of Park Commission.—Prank Amiraux.

Judge of District Court - Francis Scott.

Clerk of District Court - George N. Hoxsey.

Recorder - Joseph Greaves.

Clerk of Recorder -James H. Cocker.

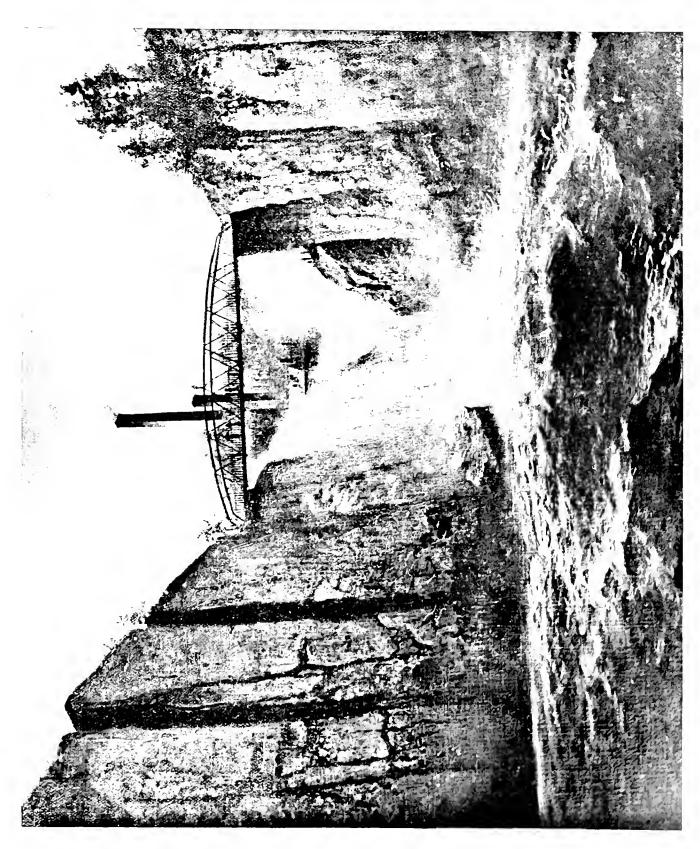
Chief of Police Frederick G. Graul.

Captain of Police John Binson.

Sergeants of Police - Vdam Hargreaves, James Hewitt, John McBride, Michael Keefe, John Ricker, Matthew McGirr,

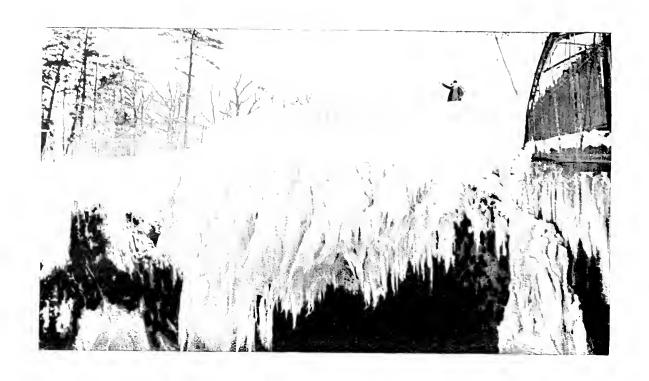
## SCENERY





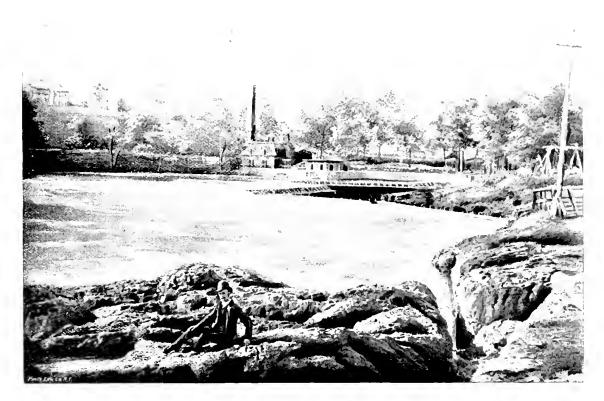


THE PASSAIC FALLS IN WINTER.





ICE EFFECTS AT THE FALLS.



ABOVE THE FALLS.

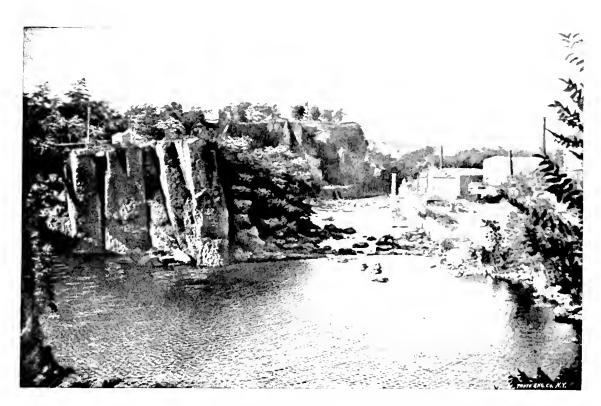


BELOW THE FALLS.

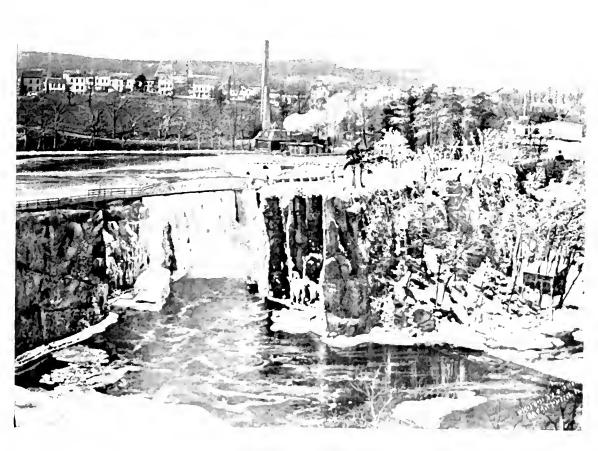




VIEWS ABOVE THE FALLS.



THE BASIN BELOW THE FALLS.

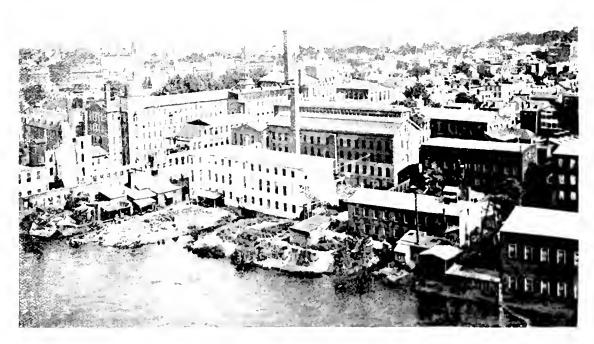


ICE EFFECTS AT THE FALLS

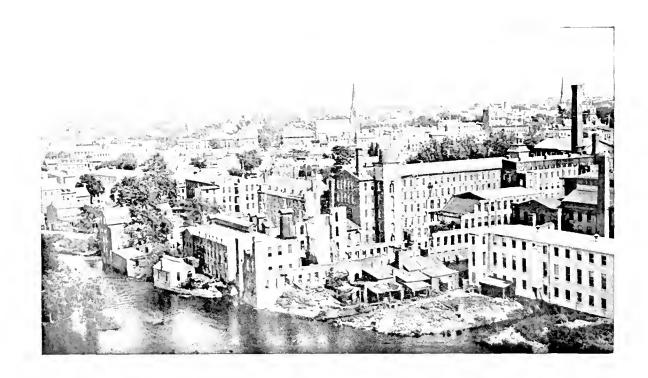


BIRD'S EYE VIEW TAKEN FROM SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.



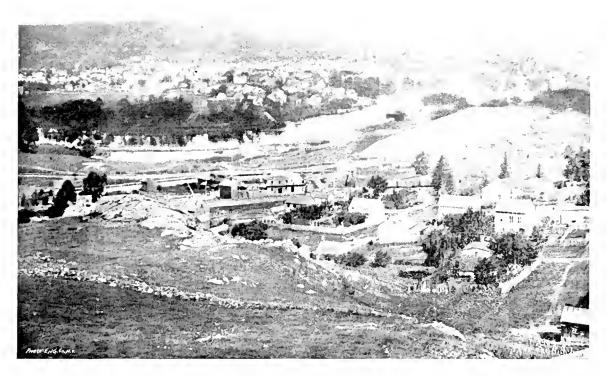


VIEWS OF PATERSON.

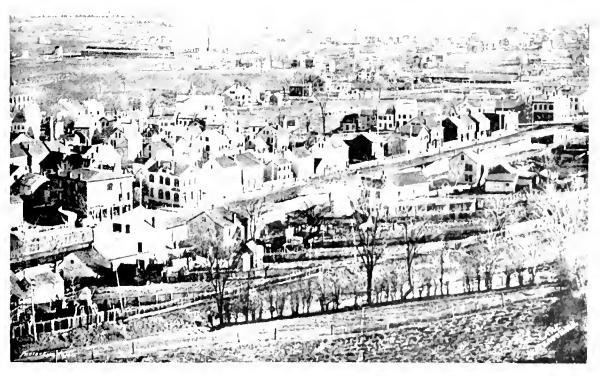




VIEWS OF PATERSON.



NORTHWESTERN EXTREMITY OF PATERSON.



SOUTHER'S EXTREMITY OF PATERSO'S





VIEWS IN PASSAIC VALLEY.



VIEW IN PASSAIC VALLEY.



COTTAGE ON THE CLIFF





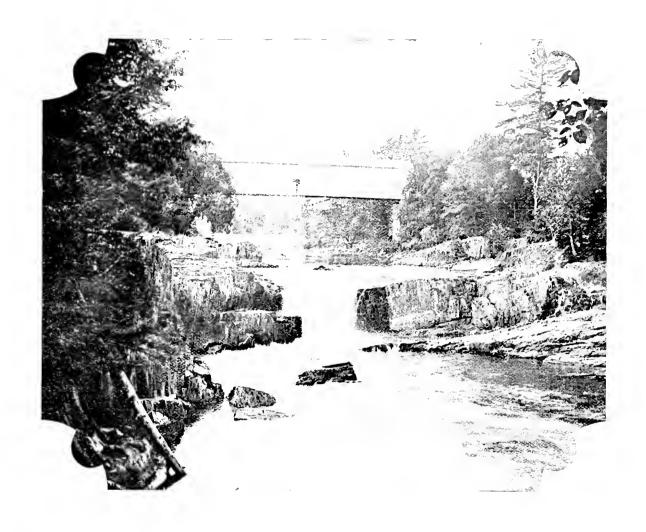
VIEWS IN WESTSIDE PARK.

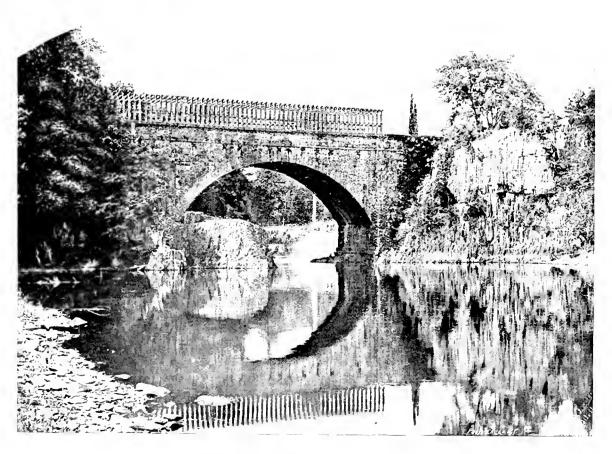
THE TOWNAPHED BY N. LANE





VIEW IN WESTSIDE PARK





THE LITTLE FALLS OF THE PASSAIC.

# The Progress of Paterson.

By Mr. WILLIAM G. FENNER, Vice President of the Board of Trade,

X what I have to say of the advantages of Paterson as a manufacturing centre I do not expect to add to the knowledge of our citizens upon the subject, but rather to aid in their selection the many who are seeking a location for their plant where at least a reasonable certainty of success can be assured their enterprise.

Conclusions drawn from established facts constitute the best information in a matter of this kind and such conclusions I will now submit, leaving the task of application to the personally interested parties.

The query is can Paterson in perfect fairness be classed as a city especially well adapted to manufacturing purposes?

The answer to this question can in no better way be made and emphasized than in a brief historical outline of Paterson's more important industries, touching upon the salient developments of each from their origin up through the lapse of years to the present time with its wealth of industrial achievements and clearly defined prospects.

The present century was yet in swaddling clothes when the cotton industry was experimentally established in this city. Manufacturing was new to the country at that time and the impression created by this springing up of the cotton industry at Paterson was profound. The pioneer factories were individually small yet so minution that the public mind was struck with the seemingly vast proportions of this comparatively new agency of profit to the community. The time specifily came weren the core is milling industry was no longer experimental be a resilie'r. ed with its work mapped orden in the color of the color with time, the inevitable uniform of the name to be the merging of many small plant at the following with perfected means for carrying the control of the conthe various processes of manufacture and discount of is led aloth ready for use. The ending the and in a measure still think that Proceedings cotton industries. The princips of acderstood and with tower main during the

the impression gained and maintained ground that the vitality of the industry itself was on the wane. The fact is however, that the seeming loss was an actual gain. Unquestioned statistics show that in the year 1825 the number of spindles operating in the cotton mills of this city was 24.-000, while in 1880 they showed a total of 10,000, representing a substantial gain in spindles and a still more substantial increase in the value of production. The Eastern and Middle States form the great center of the cotton manufacturing industry and a leaf taken from their history substantiates fully my position that the change from many small to a comparatively few larger plants has resulted in a striking increase rather than a decrease of the output. In the year 1831, 850 estal lishments were in operation while in 1880 only 570 concerns were in the field. But from 1831 to 1880 the mumber of spindles developed from 1.23-2000 in the formet to ever reserves in the latter, while the number of hands employed increased from to come to 1 to come. In New Tersor alone the ven 1831 saw Check spindles broperation in this he establishments, while 1500 various exention estab

The locomotive remains to the matrix of the first length of Potential Control of the second of the s

chanical progress and by sheer force of intrinsic merit won its full share of substantial recognition in the quick work of supplying the country's rapidly increasing mileage with its rolling emipment. During four prosperous decades no in histry it is perfectly safe to say ever made more headway than the one in point, but as it increased in vigor and size so did other industrial enterprises. Milling concerns of one kind and another extended their plants and rapidly hommed in the locomotive works of our city ending the possibility of their all-essential enlargements. Additional and adjacent dands could not be acquired and additional room could only be gained by establishing aunex departments either across the street or around the corner or by using the upper stories of their buildings thereby adding materially to the expense of handling and consequently to the cost of production. The unbearable extravagance of this method of doing business was not realized until competition commenced to assert itself. The margin of profit was sharply narrowed down and the Patersonian manufacturers began in earnest to feel the builden imposed upon them by that extra handling expense, the result of inadequate and imperfectly arranged premises. The few of our manufacturers with plenty of room continued to in mufacture and market their locomotives with equal profits to those received by the best of their competitors. but those who did not enjoy the advantage of elbow room found themselves in the infortunate position of doing a business devoid of compensation. This condition of things created considerable uneasiness in representative quarters of the in lustry and finally culminated in the residue of a prominent manufacturer to move his entire plant. After a careful consideration of the advantages afforded by other localities and with the knowledge gained by long years of experience the manufacturer in question concluded and did relocate in our city on a site that amply meets all prospective as well as present requirements. There the enterprise flourished and to-day constitutes one of the fines' locomotive plants to be found in the country. replete with every mechanical improvement and under a management fast chegafully welcomes competition and feels safe in the positive knowledge that better work and cheaper prices than their own rank among the impossibilities.

Pare is in less the advantage of immisual railroad facilities and in them is not uples a communiting position in the very one-kirts of the great business centre of the country. This care the number of early an inconficturers to structure its they as they do no apply the world with their machines.

A ways suggests Paters on from Works were distroyed to the entries to place was complete and nothing but ruined walls and worthess machinery was 1. To emphasize rather transpalliate transfortine. These works were then as now known to the entire country for their leavy forgings. Rival one rus of this class are lewer to the law to be an Inone among them can shape and for a labeavier shaft, crank, or beam or largest else in which either, strength and finish contribute to the essential elements of production. These representative works are almongst the of less and most

prosperous of our city's large family of splendid enterprises. Having grown practically with the city all the advantages and disadvantages of a location here were as a matter of course fully apparent to the owners of this enterprise but without giving other aspiring points more than a passing consideration the work of reconstruction was commenced and substantially consummated on the old site. To-day visitors to our city see this prosperous concern under vigorous headway shaping the manimoth shaftings that find their utility in the great ocean racers of the day and the floating palaces that leave their wake upon our inland waters.

In reviewing the growth of our varied industries we must not overlook the machine shops of Paterson, which have faithfully kept pice with the times in meeting the natural wants of so large a manufacturing centre. In place of the one story building and small ground space that adequately met the needs of the situation a few years ago we find these works to-day operating on a large scale, occupying imposing structures, steadily increasing the scope of their energies and adding to their number at the average rate of one or two concerns per year.

The two rolling mills that form an important part of our iron industry deserve a word of special mention. This is particularly true in the case of one that twenty years ago was humble to the verge of nothingness and to-day stands a monument of magnitude in its special field of work, a constant surprise to our own citizens and a source of wonering admiration to the visitor. So widespread are the energies of this great concern that the average well informed traveller will be apt to place every iron bridge he crosses to the credit of the Passaic Rolling Mill Company. Some of the finest bridges in this country are the product of this company, whose skill is pointedly exemplified in the splendid structure near our own city (the bridge spanning the Harlem River) substantial in its construction, symmetrical in its proportions and technically faultness in conception: this work of highest engineering proves its makers to be master workmen in the broad sense of the term.

It was reserved for the year 1840 to risher into our city's industrial life an enterprise which has elevated the standand of labor and created an era of prosperity beyond the highest hop, sentertained by the most enthusiastic believers in the enterprising silk worm. While silks were manufacture I in this country nearly twenty years before their production in our city, still to Paterson mainly belongs the honor of developing the industry into a permanent and high class feature of American industrial art. Baltimore should however have the credit rightfully belonging to her of producing the first silk goods manufacfined in this country. In 1825 she put upon the market the first line of American ribbons. In 1834 Boston entered the silk manufacturing list with the enterprising town of Florence, Mass., close upon her heels. In 1835 Dedham, Mass., followed suit, while three years later Windsor Locks and South Manchester, Conn., joined the briskly awakening industry. It was no however until 1840, as noted

above, that Paterson put her shoulder to the silk industry wheel with what success will be soon in the following table, showing the value of silk goods manufactured:

This table is significant in many ways and of name things. In the first place Baltimore, the pioneer of American silk manufacture, during the twenty years under tabulated review falls completely out of sight and consideration. Pennsylvania has only succeeded in securing a gain of \$1.100.000 during the two decades, while Massachasetts, and Connecticut although doing better than the Bay state champion, have scored no very conspicuous gains on the record of 1866. New York has done still better but with all her great trading advantages has taken twenty years to multiply her old time silk manufacturing achievements by eight, whereas our own city has developed twelvefold in the same time, even assuming that all the silk goods produced in New Jersey during 1800 were made in Paters in, which was not the case. The silk industry like all others seeks a field with advantages that assimilate with its special requirements. These advantages once clearly demonstrated and the attention of the entire industrial world is promptly brought to bear on the faxored locality. Kindred industries at once crowd to the spot and a trade focus is established. It is a historical fact that no industry ever gathered to a common centre faster than the silk industry has established itself at our city. The reason of Paterson's supremacy in this connection lies to a great extent in its adjacency to the City of New York, the head centre of the country's trade. Our city stands trade advantages, yet is far enough away to avoid her big sister's larger taxes, more expensive ground rents and the higher cost of living their entailed upon operatives. Pater on sfirit er advantage is its abundance of scater espaciall, well adopted for decing purp a --

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A few value across points. hemped put come ! Prode. Sa. 1. peterate and me if the country today. The terchief merit- i- beauty or de ign. Ovin in a conat which these carpet are sold the mass of the color beautify their homes at a small expensive three expensive quaint Scottish town were well purd to their cutopics a land so far away from home with no show or do to c to return. While there are a few factories for the minutatime of this article in different sections of the country we care lugist of three factories in our city which from all appearance and some knowledge are doing a thriving business. In this connection we might speak of an article which is made in Paterson and which forms the foundation of brussels carpets. We lay no claim to an over large amount of intevarn made here but in this case the infant is too young to anticipate what it may grow to, but we feel satisfied from its the City of Pater son.

The following table will enable us to more a like appreciate the rapid growth or high prices and it. State is the same time help us to more fully realize the expectation as sustained by our entry in the leavest block open.

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As to the permanency of our manufacturing industries we can only base our conclusions up on the historically depicted influences of time upon the other in Instrial centres of the world; influences that lead us to regard the future witheven confidence in the stability of Paters on's prospects.

Manufactures, like trade, fit thems dves to certain localities. As manufactures grow and cluster around a common centre so in equal ratio of development do operatives increas in numbers until finally the two become so wedded to a locality that a majority of the manufacturers of kindred class find it to their advantage to work shoulder to shoulder with skilled labor domesticated at their very doors.

The only manufacturing centre in the world which has sold still during the past fifty years, or at least gained but little, is a town in England, but as other causes aside from consideration of location are responsible for its stagnant confition it is devoid of significance so far as the question now under discussion is concerned. My position is amply fortified by the following examples:

Lyons, the great silk manufacturing centre of France, whose in lustry was in full operation before the advent of Francis I;

Belfast, Ireland, whose linea manufactures date back over one hundred years:

Duniformline, Scotlan I, the centre of Scotch linen trade, whose in Justry has been known all over the civilized world for many centuries:

Paisley. Scotland, the home of shawls and cotton thread manufacture;

Manchester, Englinda noted for cotton and wool dress goods;

Bradford, England, conspicious for many years for her production of alpacas and mobain busters:

Sheffield, England, historically famous for her cutlery:

Basic, Switzerland, notable for her silk and woolen industries;

Chemnitz, Saxony, identified the world over for her hosiety product:

Birmingham, England, the head centre of the iron industry;

Zurich, Switzerland, the oldest silk manufacturing market in the world:

Elberfeldt, conspicuous for her woolen goods, an I

St. Gall, Switzerland, the manunoth production of Hamburg embroideries;

Most of these world renowned centres have been in vigorous existence all the way from two to five hundred years, and all of them are now at the highest point of development in their respective histories.

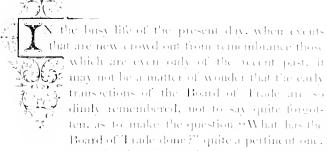
There is only one conclusion to be drawn from this array of historical data, viz: that no manufacturing centre where the plant has been fully established has ever lost its industries or weakened in its industry. The history of the age has been development, first and last and all the time, stable in its progress and equally stable in its fealty to a location having established advantages.

In the above I have shown as a deduction from clearly defined facts that Paterson has steadily increased in her industries and in lustrial voyage from year to year; furthermore, that her adjacency to New York City, the trade and commercial centre of the country, assures obvious advantages that are virtually bound to give her an unsurpassed in lustrial position, the permanency of which is a foregone conclusion if the uniform experience of centuries the world over can be accepted as a guarantee of the future.



### The Board of Trade of Paterson.

By Mr. JOHN J. BROWN, President of the First National Bank.



As a remnider that its history has not been quite a blank, but more, perhaps, that we may be encouraged to make further efforts; and still more, that others of the city of Paterson, just as able men and just as much interested in its present and future welfare, shall give us their aid, the duty has been kild upon me to collate some of the more prominent actions and efforts of the Board from its organization.

The unwritten history of a society or community can never be told. The forces and influences which work under the surface of society, like those of nature, are felt and seen in their effects; but even these can only be traced in part. Thus the silent influence of this Board as a whole, or the more or less active efforts of the individual member, can only be surmised. The actual work done can only in part be judged by reference to the record. I history, aden from published procedings. These new society ive only an importect idea of the work accomplished.

Though the name of our organization is the Board of Trade, it should embrace, in a city like ours, all those who desire the well-being of the place in which the care therefore, the professional manuard the retendences. Has the marchant and the manufacturer, fould be in a real in our efforts. I find this thought has also be the damped in our sister Board of Trade in New (Converted as presented they elected R. Wayne Parker, on so, the care has a large the State; for vice-president, Jud. Medocour, and for secretary Comptroll (P. J. Quan. Physical Scientific other professional men in the one of his tout I do not sook recall them.

With these preliminary remail place permatanate notice as briefly as the objects with above, so noted a more important acts of the Board.

Its existence dates from 1573 and it substantly in the depression in the business of threatening to be a class happily seen no parallel is not too to be a constant.

me five business. Cicii, as compared with a ben or aufictures, a more important industry than it is now, we so only paralyzed, and the of measure affect all other his ess. That first your the Board gave aftention to homove a tree talse impression among the fire its mance under who is of New York that our water supply for estinguishing fins was wholly inadequate. The facts, based upon a fall inport and a futhful examination by a Committee of the Board, were so placed before them, that the could-Unit rates were reduced, so that we stood on an egaliv tayorable basis with any other city adjacent to New York. The report all ided to, however, showed some defice of ics in the water supply, which the water company promptly remedied. During this year action was taken by a committee which established better relations with the Eric railroad company and increased facilities for the esportation were seemed. The Board, appreciating the distress of the prevailed during the winter, exert dit eins lyeste llevide as fit as possible the surlamings of the end by Torons. to ly, apart from the in livelent of a so date one hands of the general relief concentral 82.2 by The reports about two ty-five firms and cooperations only all manuta to c. The capital most slaws in the solution of a dollars. Direct employs at the same  $2.50 \pm 0.00$  at the same Statement of the second of the  $(\mathbf{r}_{i}) = (\mathbf{r}_{i})(\mathbf{r}_{i}) + (\mathbf{r}_{i})(\mathbf{r}_{i}) + (\mathbf{r}_{i})(\mathbf{r}_{i}) + (\mathbf{r}_{i})(\mathbf{r}_{i})$ 

shown in the becommotive inclustry. Other from industries were reasonably active and some new manufactures in from were introduced. A very material improvement had been made in the silk manufacture.

The year 1 75 was probably, in one respect, the most important year in the history of the Board of Trade. The officers a lopted a plan of having prepared in an authentic and comprehensive form, something like a history of the great industries, which in the infancy and later years of our city, and in its riper and stronger present, have been the basis of its prosperity and renown: comprising necessarily a history of the city itself; for its manufactures, and prosperity in other things, nay, its very existence, have always been one and inseparable. The preparation of these historical sketches was entrusted to such members of the Board as were identified with the great manufacturing intrests of the city; each treating a topic within the scope of his personal experience. The result was such that there was an amount of authentic information and statistics gathered which has since been a mine from which statistical workers have drawn, and must in the future be the foundation from which the records of early business of Paterson must come. These valuable papers were published in the third annual report of the Board of Trade and embrace the following:-the Iron Industry. by Mr. John Cooke; the Silk Industry, by Mr. Catholina Lambert: the Flax, Hemp and Inte ludustry, by Mr. John Swinburne; the Cotton Industry, by Mr. Joseph W. Congdon; Miscellaneous Industries, by Dr. Charles Inglis; Our Financial Institutions, by Mr. John J. Brown; Our Public Schools, by Mr. George L. Catlin; Sources of Power in Paterson, by Mr. George Wints; Historical Notes and Statistics, by Dr. Charles Inglis - That there has been quite a large outside demand for these reports gives testimony as to their value. Publish d also in the same annual report was a supplemental report of the Committee on Water Supply which covered all the points complained of and suggested such improvements as should be made. It may be sufficient to say here that early and large improvements were made by the water company, so that with these and later improvements made in after years, also suggested by a Bond committee, the water supply of the city is placed beyond complaint. This year the late William Ryle was chosen President of the Board. He took a large interest in its prosperity and served with great ability until his lamented death in 1881.

The year 1875 was also a good year and full of interest. A history of its transactions would make a more extended paper than is the design of this little mean real. It is proper, however, to name briefly some of the incidents of the year. It is sensely necessary to edl attention to the fact that this was the Centennial year. Early in the year the subject of properly celebrating the ensuing pth of July was discussed. In the reports of that year Dr. Charles Inglis gives a very full sketch of this celebration, which, inaugurated by the Board, was made a grand success by a combination of work by committees of the Board, of the

Grand Army of the Republic and of the citizens. A large subscription was at once made by members of the Board. This was supplemented by the General Committee of Pinance, the result of their joint effort being to raise in that year of stringency not only enough to meet the liberal expenditure for the celebration but to donate a simplier of \$750 in equal parts to the Ladies' and St. Joseph's hospitals. It is nearly fifteen years ago but many will remember the profuse decorations, the grand procession, the memorial services at the Wigwam and the fireworks on Dean's Hill - It will be understood that this was a general celebration entered into and promoted by all classes of people. It is named here because it was inaugurated in the Board and the first and largest subscriptions were made here. During the year papers were read on the subject of the Silk Industry, by Mr. William Strange; the Locomotive Industry in the United States. by Mr. John Cooke: Our Educational Interests, by Dr. Charles Inglis: a report was made on Our Gas Light Interests by Messrs, J. W. Congdon, Thomas N. Dale and George Wurts - The very important subject of a Free Public Library was part of one of the subjects touched upon this year. Mr. Dale, the chairman of the Library Committee, endeavored to secure an act of the legislature, which was then deemed all that could be accomplished. This was to make it an adjunct of the public school system. Messrs. John Swinburne and John Cooke as a committee reported the results of their investigations as to the usefulness of a library of this kind in the State of New York. The great subject of a free publie library came up on other occasions, but it is pleasant to say that a far better system than any devised by the Board has been given by the action of the State and the happy acceptance of it by our citizens

One of the results of the labors of 1877 may be seen in what may be called our very modest depot at the Eric railroad. For this year it does not seem quite adequate to the grown proportions of the city and it is gratifying to know that the failtoad company is preparing to put in its place a handsome and commodious structure; but twelve years ago, when compared to the one which preceded it. it was considered quite a triumphant success. The Erie people then were a hard set to move; much breath had been spent in talking, not to say complaining, and much politeness was shown in not doing anything. Efforts were made to satisfy the applicants, with promises to repair, It took a committee as strong as Messis. Crosby, Buckley, Barbour, Lale and Ryle to overcome apathy or inability, but it was done and the new depot was seemed. Another matter of large importance occupied the attention of the Board this sum; year. This was the supposed necessity of an increase in the number and efficiency of the police force of the city. It was a time, for various causes, of a widespread disaffection in the ranks of labor. This was especially the case with employes in railroad labor. Extensive and disastrous riots had occurred in the West, an imeasy feeling was prevalent here as in many other places. Workmen were molested by their fellow workmen. The

condition forced the conclusion that the police force was inadequate either for the city of the times. It is enough to say here that the efforts of the Board through their committees largely contributed to the correction of this deficiency and of late years no objections have been made manifest so far as the force itself or its management is conceined. On the contrary, great praise has been carned and freely given to this important department of our city government.

The years of 1878, 1879 and 1889 may be profitably passed over by saving that no action of marked importance during these years was taken and I shall content myself with a statement of some of the topics considered. A valnable report on the sanitary condition of the city was made by Messis, Inglis, Crosby and Fenner, mainly on the subject of sewerage. The question of change of pay day by manufacturers from Saturday to some office day was considered; reports on legislation at various times; reports on general industries: the reception to General Grant. Additional and fuller reports on Passaic water supply by Messis. William Strange, Watts Cooke, W. G. Scott and Henry V. Butler, with a valuable report on the capacity and powers of the water company, were made by E. LeB. Gardinier. Hydraulic Engineer, who had been engaged by the committee.

The year 1881 may be named as the one in which the first action was taken in reference to Public Parks. The first and in fact the only committee, for they served to the end, was appointed to take the matter into consideration: of this committee Mr. Crosby was made chairman. This same year the question of making the Passaic river navigable to Paterson appears in the proceedings of the Board. A committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Strange was appointed to take action, towards getting an appropriation from Congress for making a preliminary entrey of the river. A committee was Incovis, appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. H. V. Butler with instructions to have proper action taken to obtain a suitable building read not this entrong me arras detaupola, bluow daidw office and other Government meds. That we mention of these three great enterprises will probably chain attention later. Again was the attention of the Board called to the ntility of technical education in a cit (a still or med by a name uflaturing one as this; indeed, it occurred the extraction members constantly during the vent. (A fourth) delivered by Massia, Hilton, Fern.

The following year, 1992, 27 for a 1 Bernard gling with the sulfier. The search was a 2 Similar with the sulfier. The search was No. We was presented a very full report. Les direction; combining a sulfier was a 2 Similar with the walkable an institution, as the search was a 2 Similar with that it was not curried out; but he was the walkable with the sulfier was not curried out; but he was a 2 Similar was not curried out; but he was a 3 Similar was not in combination but a provided a 2 Similar was a 3 Similar was not in combination but a provided a 2 Similar was a 3 Similar was not in combination but a provided a 2 Similar was a 3 Similar was not in combination but a provided a 2 Similar was a 3 Similar was not in combination but a provided a 2 Similar was a 3 Similar was not in combination but a provided a 2 Similar was a 3 Similar was not in combination.

brary, the Render-Render 1 - S - 1 - Last named, incomplete and incomplete at its only, was the outcome of the complete of the relationship of the relation with the Board of Edward and the second the render committee acting together.

The year 188; was not marked by the more than for special mention. During president and the special mention of the special mention of the special mention of the special mention. erable attention had been given to the minimum or its a of our streets. This year more attention in a total streets. This meeting was attended by several or the several Board. All present recognized the importer of the exject under consideration. A wide discussor we deed in, all agreeing that the time had comprovements. The resolutions of the Borol, are sted and occasion, promised are active support so far as the Boots could, to those on whem the lander of responsibility would fall, in carrying out a wider system of street improvements. knowing that it meant an expenditure of money. It may here be added that very marked improvements have been made in our streets. Among the subjects which early in the ven occupied on attention, was further action looking towards obtaining a public building for United States offices. It is as well to say here for all that this matter was never lost sight of, but was pressed as well as the circurapropriating Second for the offect and the signature of the President was obtained. We were to one line ? Control on representative in Congress of the work. An active opposition of the Har-1 This is all to be a first

well to say that a committee of the Board of Trade of Newark with a committee of this Board, accompanied by Mr. Dortlinger, the engineer, who had previously conducted a survey of the river on behalf of the United States government, made a trip over that part of the river which would have to be improved in order to make it navigable. He presented a chart and survey of the river made by himself and assistants, gave estimates of costs and methods of improvement and freely expressed his opinion as to the large advantages which would accrue to Paterson from a navigable river. Perhaps the most important matter which occupied the attention of the Board this year was that of public parks. Growing out of action previously taken, Mr. H. B. Croslay presented an exceedingly interesting paper on the subject. This meeting was near the end of 1881. We are now in 1890 but from the time first named to the consummation of the project, there was no time that this park matter was not uppermost in the mind of Mr. Crosby. Time and trouble seems of little consideration; when nearly all doubted, he held to his faith. The growing sentiment of the public was watched; the careful consideration as to the ways and means which were naturally felt by the "City Lathers," who had many responsibilities resting on their shoulders and naturally shrank from incurring large indebtedness, were met by the arguments as to the need of and the benefits to the people.  $\Delta s$ we all believe, the right won, the ordinance providing for the purchase of two extensive parks was passed and to Mr. Croshy's great delight he was permitted to hear from the great bell in one of our steeples a "ring out" which but few at that late hour of the night knew the meaning of. It must be named here, because it is to their great honor and far-sightedness, that the newspaper press of the city gave the aid of their powerful influence in securing this great blessing, so full of promises and health, comfort and pleasure to the dwellers in this hive of industry.

I have now reached a period so recent that it seems scarcely worth while to detail the various actions of the Board. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad company has at least heeded the appeals of the Board. made repeatedly in past years, and has constructed a spur into the city. By the destruction of Washington Hall building the Board of Trade lost its valuable library, which took many years to accumulate, its furniture and its records. At present the Board is actively engaged in procining the crection of a fine city half to meet the growing needs of the city. Very much of the work of the last years has been of the same character as that which has gone before. I trust, however, that I may be permitted to say, though I am myself a member of the Board, that in every discussion and in all actions, or attempted actions, the Board has had for its object the weal of the city and its citizens. Never at any time has any action been taken or effort been made which had personal or selfish ends. In public or in charitable efforts the money of its members

has been quite as freely given as that of other citizens. It may be said that it has not done enough, or even all that it could, but it must not be forgotten that the sins of omission are very easily committed, and there is no member of the Board who would not have rejoiced if a greater number and a larger interest and a greater good to our city had been the history of the Board of Trade. Those who have borne the heat and burden of the past will feel greatly the relief which will naturally come from the infusion of new members and will rejoice the more if these additions shall make the Board more useful.

In this little review of the past 1 have confined myself entirely to the more sober matters of business which have indeed mainly occupied the attention of the Board, but there has also been a lighter side, where the more pressing realities of the work day world have been laid aside and we have indulged in those social gatherings, where, though the main object of the Board was not lost sight of, it was for the time being only an accompaniment to the pleasures of the social season. It is my purpose only to allude to these episodes. The character of them may be found reported, in more or less full degree, in the annual reports.

Shall I stop here or shall I indulge in the saddened thought which comes with remembrance of those who were with us in former years but now "are not?". To the older members come up the names of Barbour and Ryle, the first and second presidents of the Board. Mighty men they were to carry forward whatsoever they deemed worthy of their efforts. With the last of these names comes up the thought of the magnificent gift by his widow of a building for the free public library of this city. May I not name too the clear-headed and reliable Cooke; the thoughtful investigator, Inglis; the ever willing and intelligent Dale; the quiet but sturdy of opinion, Hamil; the ever ready, for work or play. Swinburne? To use the words of the sacred writer, "What shall I say more, for the time would fail to tell" of those large-spirited men of influence, who have so well acted their part, and left us to continue the work.

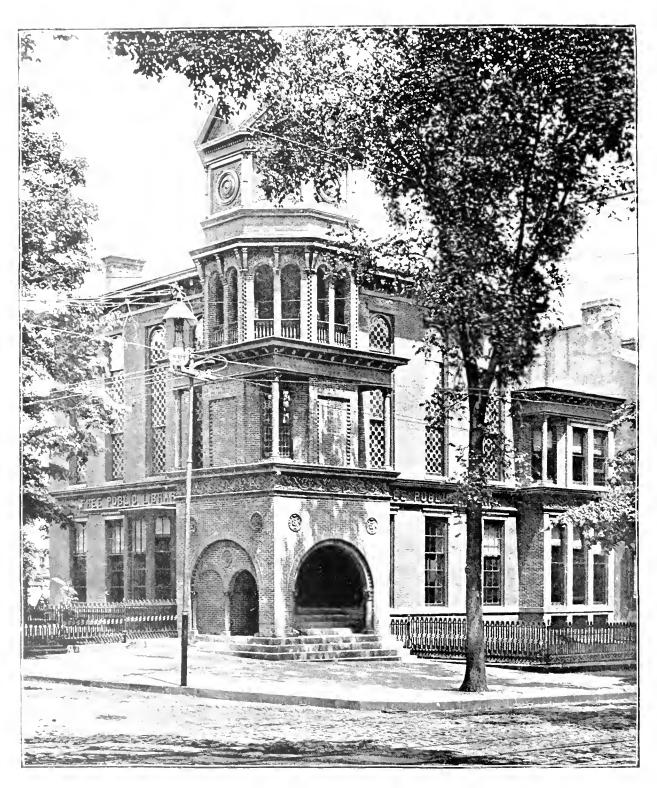
To those whom we shall so gladly welcome among ushereafter, as fellow-helpers, may we not ask that they think over the work which has been done in the past and of which these lines are only an inadequate memorial, and they determine that whatever may have been done in the past shall be exceeded in the future? The world is constantly widening and the opportunities for doing good to others ever multiplying. It is only the few who are willing to work for man as man; be a part of that few. Let him consider the problems of life which surround him on every hand. Let him enter into some of the noble enterprises for the benefaction of the race and do his part towards the improvement of those immediately around him. He will then be a good member of the Board of Trade.

Public Bullding, Bank. Bulle of the State St.

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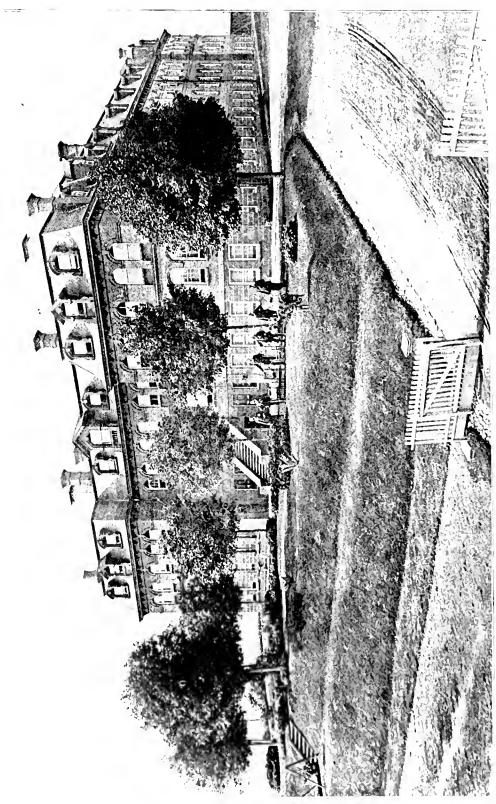


MASSIS HALL



THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

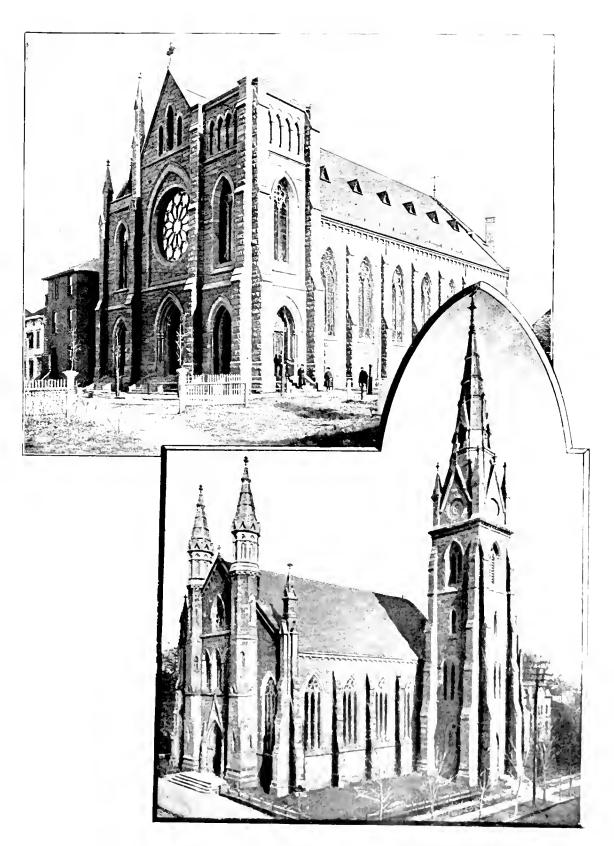
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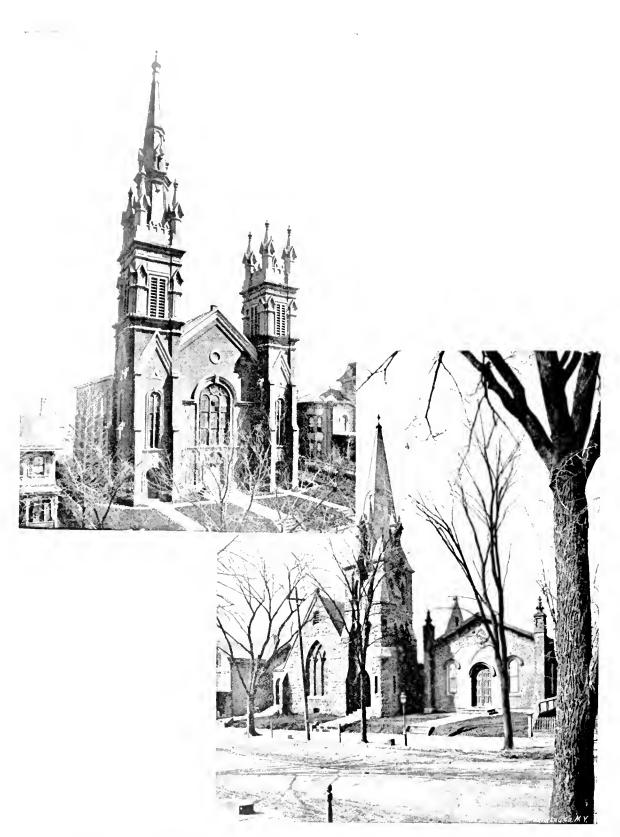




CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

EASTSIDE PRESBYTER'AN CHURCH





DIVISION ST. REFORMED CHURCH.

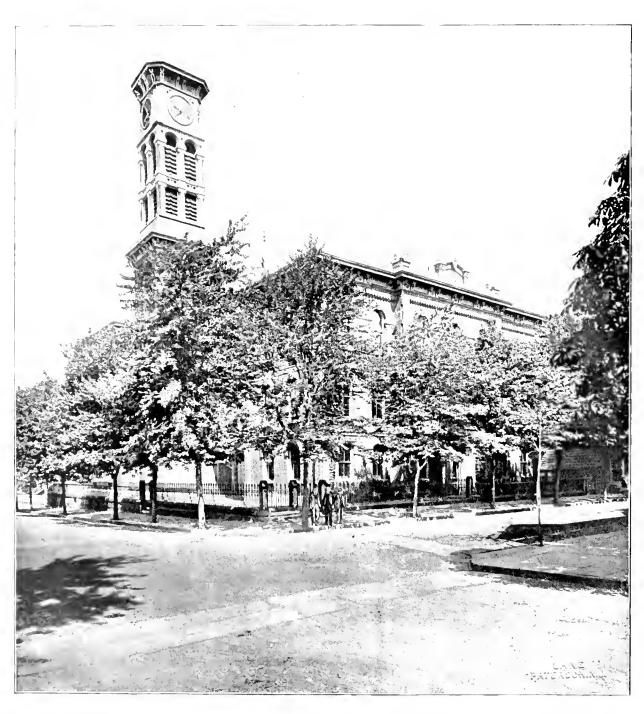
BROADWAY REFORMED CHURCH.



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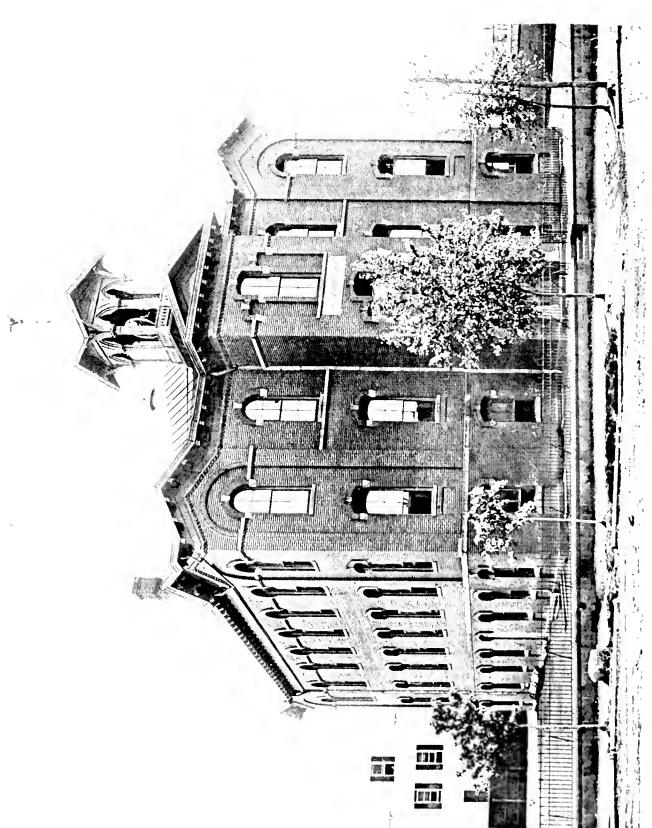


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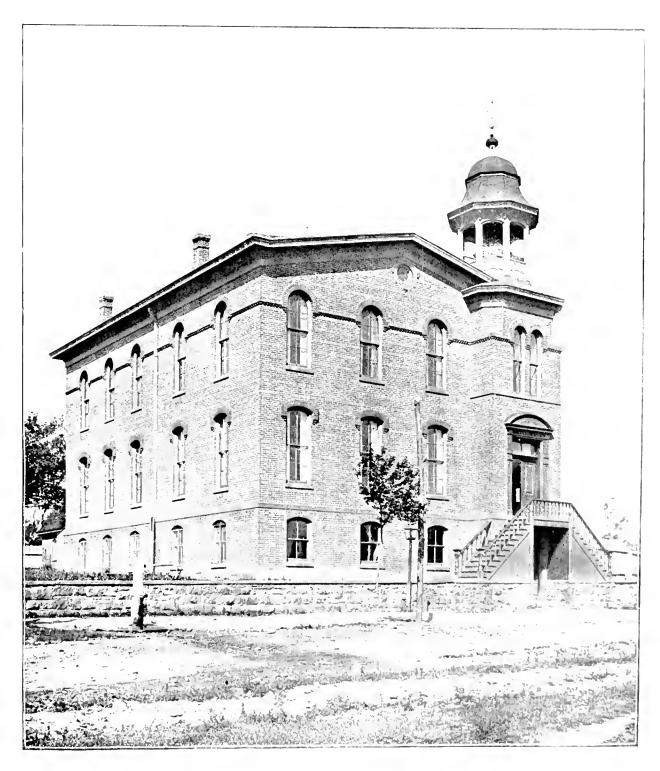


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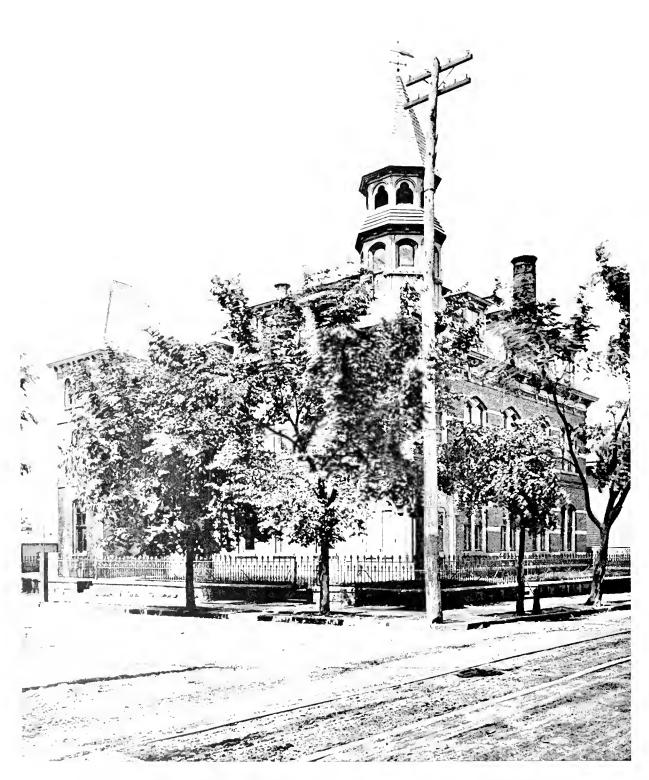
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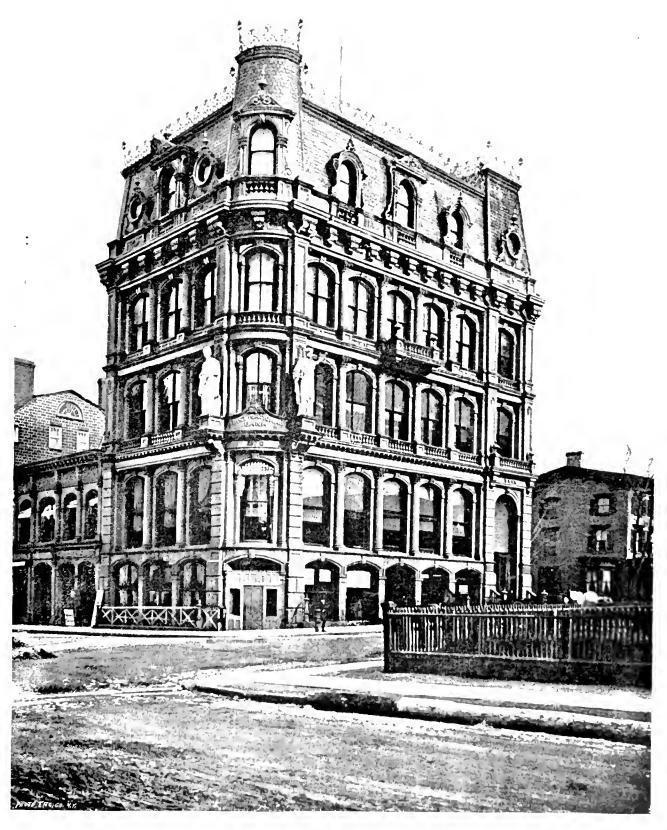
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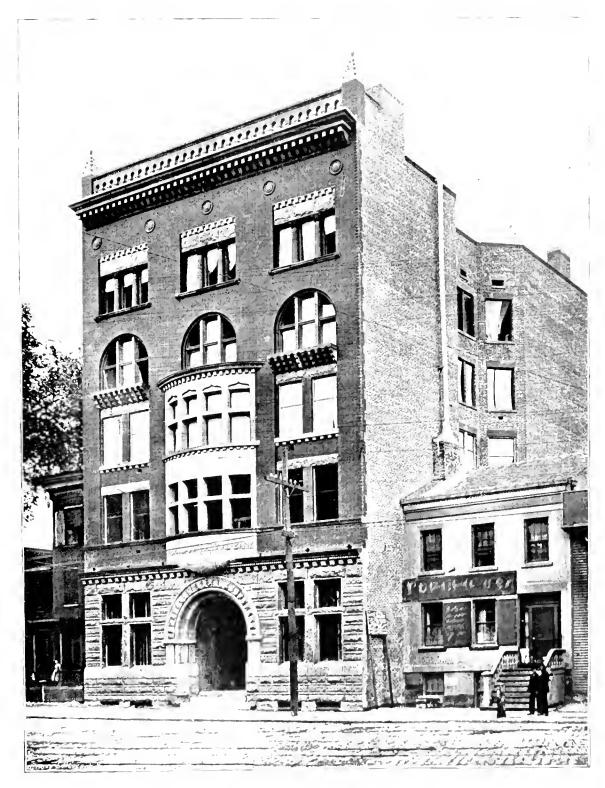
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK



SECOND NATIONAL BANK.



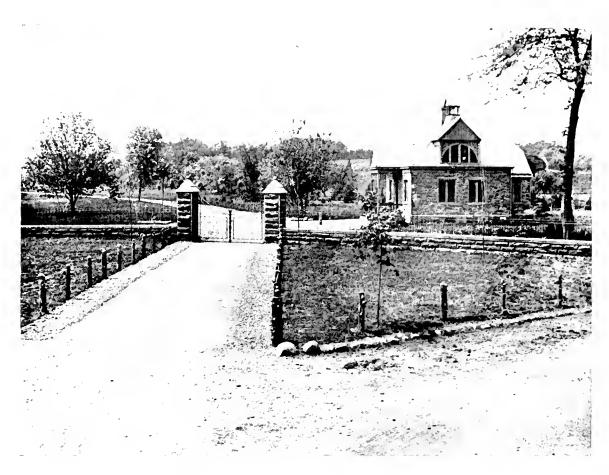
PATERSON NATIONAL BANK.



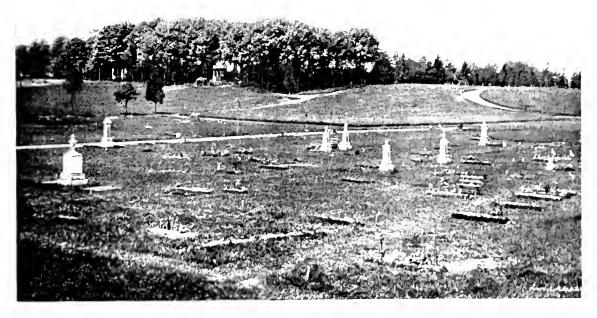
ENTRANCE TO CEDAR LAWN CEMETERY.



VIEW IN CEDAR LAWN CEMETERY.



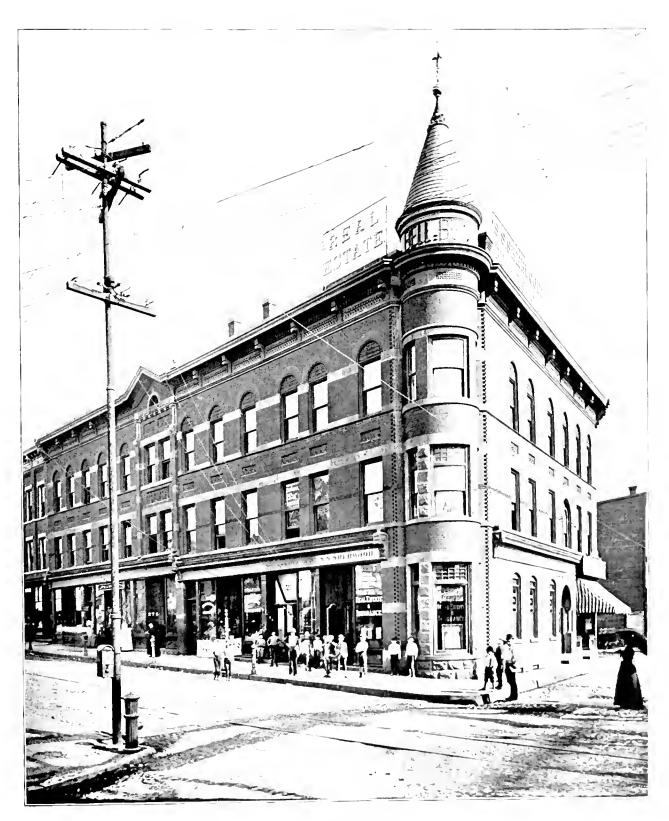
ENTRANCE TO LAUREL GROVE CEMETERY.



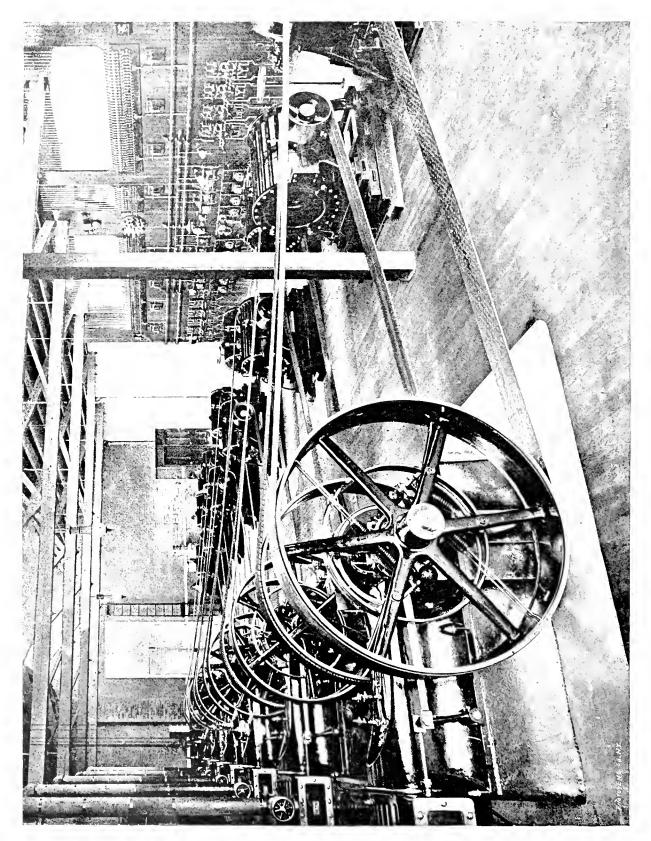
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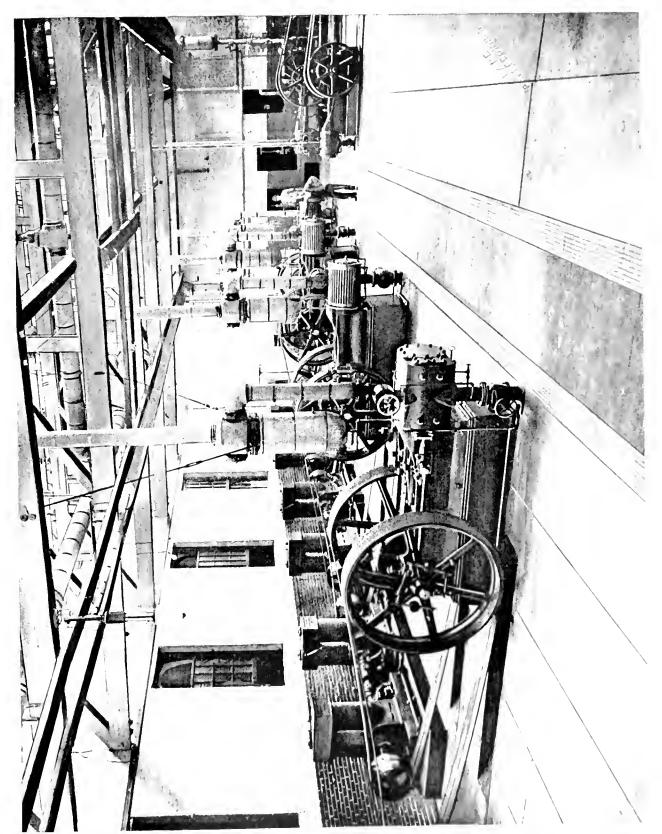
MARSHALL & BALL'S CLOTHING HOUSE.



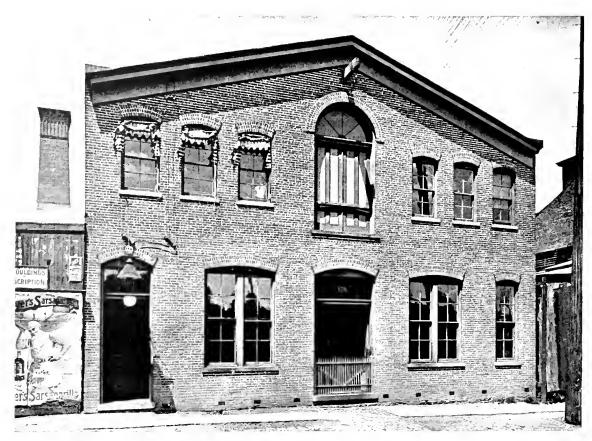
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INTERIOR OF THE PATERSON ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY'S WORKS.



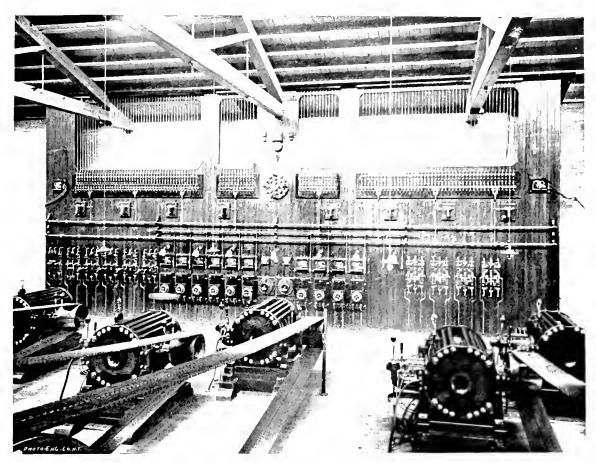
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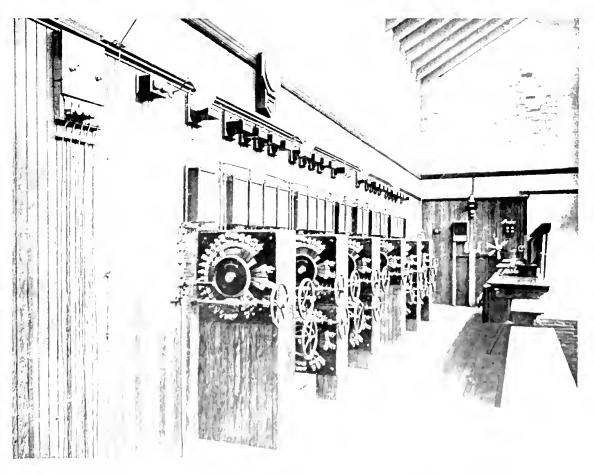
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LOCKWOOD BROTHERS' FURNITURE STORE.



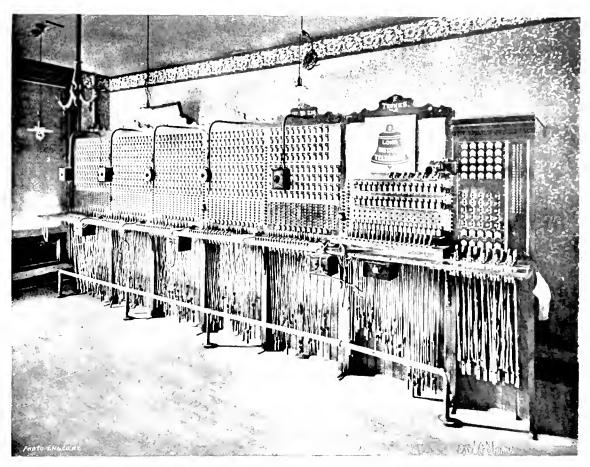
THE JOHN NORWOOD COMPANY'S PAINT STORE.



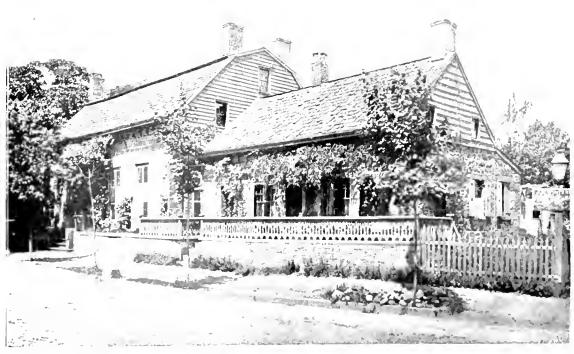
MEYER BRUTHERS' DAY GOODS STORE



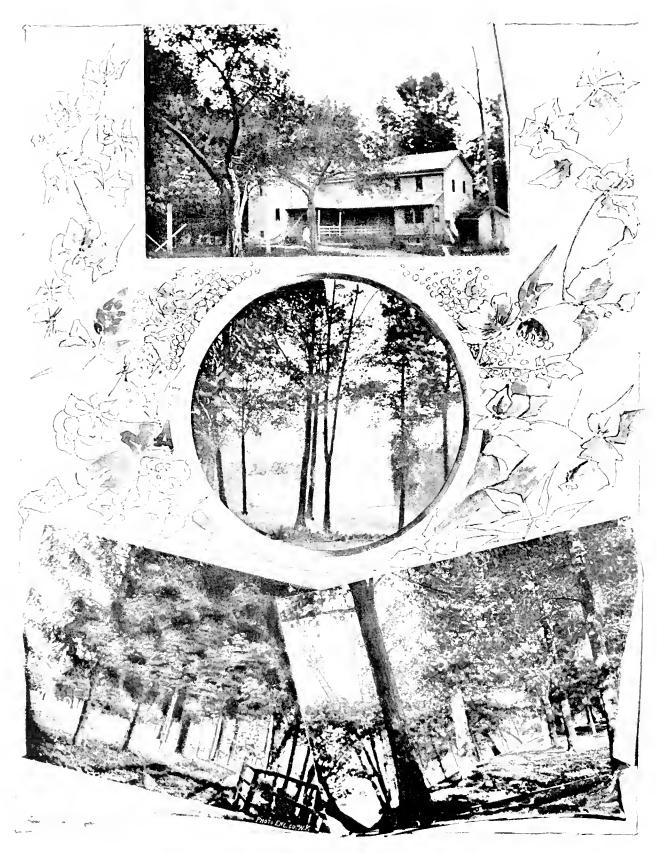
THE HOBART-STEVENSON BUILDING.



SWITCHBOARD OF THE NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.



THE DUREMUS HOMESTEAD.



GLENWOOD OR RYLE'S PARK.

## The Free Public Library.

By Mr. GEORGE WURTS, Editor of The Daily Press.

the people of Paterson regard with peculiar pride, not only for the benefits which flow from such a fountain of culture and enjoyment to all cities fortunate enough to possess one, but because it was the first cutively free public library established in New Jersey. Many attempts had been made in

the earlier history of the town and city to found libraries partaking more or less of a public character, with the usual experience in such cases. Being limited in scope, mendowed, and depending on optionard some soil support. these enterprises one after another flickered out their feeble fives. In the year 1884 the Han. William Production a talented member of the Passife County Box, but who since taken orders in the ministry of the Protectional Lifecopal Church, was a member of the House of As a ride of the New Jersey Legislatone. Mr. Prof. bull being be in a zealors advocate of culture error, the range of a Drollide great fit of Prollide or duling the range of the range of the respective or a superconductive contribution of the range of the r the direction of the organization of a to open a library tile of a to op The opportunity for which he shall the constitution of the same of position as a member of the Lace Corona of Corona of Vice much thought and study or rection one of the Corona of t which his own city at he is the result of a Jers v comid b ame ' free to all. Others had do and one of the contrary to co Inride Introduction the Hon, P. H. . . . from this city, had are library, while he was some principal of on a second it contemplated in order treasury, embraced to a bee of the common - book.

under the care of the Bon L.

not to be a free public Larrage 2.50

bill for some reason failed to a complete, the correcognition as a well meant effort to a complete the purpose, and it undoubte fly pronects the Prall bill of the following year. The title, the following year. The title, the following state. The title, the following state. The title is a followed and distinct corporation, to tic it to the city and colling school system, yet not to place it under municiply and solity, and to keep the library forever out of the place more politics. This bill is said to have been a forest to the law for the formation of public Planckes in involves 85 to. In its preparation Mr. Prall in the leads of the formation of public Planckes in involves 85 to. In its preparation Mr. Prall in the leads of the formation of public Planckes in involves 85 to. In an exact the first of the formation of public Planckes in the formation of t

so emphatic as to remove all fear of its disturbance in the future. The income of the library the first year was about \$7,000, supplemented by some \$5,000 raised by subscriptions and applied to the purchase of books. Its appropriation from the city was over \$8,000 the past year. It is entirely safe to say that no money raised for taxes by the citizens of Paterson is paid more cheerfully than that which goes to the support of the Free Public Library. It is also interesting and important to state that the addition of that tax has really not been felt in the smallest degree by any citizen, as it has not been attended by the slightest increase in the tax rate. It is so comparatively small as to be inappreciable in the bulk of the general tax levy. It would perhaps not be strictly true to say that the people of Paterson enjoy their public library without cost, but it is true that they are none of them conscions of any cost. The money is simply saved from some other purpose which does not need nor miss it. Mr. Prall was very properly made one of the first Board of Trustees and elected its President, an office which he held until his removal from the city. The present Board is composed of the following gentlemen:

George Wints,	term expire	-					. ,								 .1891
Robert A. Haley.									 						1892
Clenles Danforth,															 1893
Elias J. Minsh, M. D.													,	. ,	 . 1894
John H. Hopper,	4.4							-							 . 1895
	EX-	042	ı.	Ιı	111	,									

Hon, Nathan Barnert, Orestes M. Brands,

Mayor. Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Following is the organization of the Board:

President, Eluis J. Marsh, M. D.

Treasurer, Clinics Danforth.

Secretary, Geo. F. Wineliester.

Committee on Finance Robert A. Haley, Chairman; John H. Hopper, Hon. Nathan Barnert.

Committee on Library. John H. Hopper, Cheirm in: Elias J. Marsh, M. D., Charles Danforth.

Committee in Books, George Wints, Chairman; E. J. Marsh, M. D., O. M. Guinds,

Idaminia. Geo F. Wineliester.

4systrats. Elemba G. Welfer, Lizzie P. Scott, Stella Brimbs, Chas, P. Louevell.

Janes Churbs II Cumbell.

The Library is open (except Sundays and legal holidays) from 10 A, M, to 8 P, M,, the hour of closing being extended to 6 P, M, on Saturdays. Any resident of the city over 14 can draw books without charge of any kind and under very liberal rules, which are rarely abused. Non-tesidents can become users of the library by paying one dollar a year. Teachers of the public schools can draw six books each at one time, upon subjects connected with the studies of the school. Seven drys and two weeks are the limits of keeping respective classes of books.

The reading room is free to all persons over 14 during its regular hours, on week days, from 6 Å, M, to 16 P, M, and on Sundays per ons above 18 are admitted from 2 P, M, to 6 P, M. The Labrary now contains about 13,500 volumes. The reading room receives 23 daily

papers, 63 weekly publications, one tri-weekly, 1 fort-nightly, 53 monthly, 3 quarterly—141 in all. The number of books issued from the Library to be taken home was in the past year (1880) nearly 70,000. It has issued as high as 586 in a single day.

For the first five years of its existence the Library was housed in a rented building in Church street. The elegant structure in which it is now installed as its permanent home, of which a cut is given above, was the gift to the City of Paterson of Mrs. Mary E. Ryle, in loving memory of her father, the late Charles Danforth, it having been the residence of that gentleman and falling to Mrs. Ryle by bequest. The value of the real estate was computed at about \$50,000 and Mrs. Ryle not content with this magnificent benefaction supplemented it by paying all the expenses incurred in its remodelling and equipment for the uses of the Library, amounting to some \$15,000 more, Thus the gift of Mrs. Ryle aggregated about \$65,000, the only condition made being that the building itself should be known as the "Danforth Library Buildings," and that a tablet commemorating the name of Charles Danforth should be erected on its walls. This was, indeed, a noble gift to Paterson from this great hearted lady, who is known through the whole city for many liberal but unostentations acts of generosity. It is the first, but it is hoped will be by no means the last, strictly public endowment by a citizen of Paterson for the benefit of its people. The Library has only very recently been removed to its new home, which is fitted up with every adjunct for the comfort and convenience of the public that such an institution can have. In the handsome entrance tower is a superb illuminated clock, with two faces, the liberal gift of Mr. William T. Ryle, a son of Mrs. Mary Ryle. In the vestibule of the tower stand two statues to which attaches great interest. They are of brown stone and form part of a group representing Tam O'Shanter and his companions. carved many years ago by the sculptor Thom. Two of this group of four stances were lost at sea, while the others were purchased by Mr. Roswell L. Colt. For lifty years they stood in the porch on either side the door of his mansion on "Colt's Hill," and were familiar figures to all the old residents of the city. They were presented to the Library by Mr. Morgan G. Colt and his sister, Mrs. De Grasse B. Fowler, and President Marsh well said in his annual report for (SS): "This gift was very highly appreciated by the Trustees both on account of the artistic value of the works and also for their association with the past history of Paterson and with one of its leading citizens." Another gift of special value made to the Library during the past year was one of about seven him fred large photographs presented by Mr. John Green. About three years ago Mr. Green refire I from business and left Paterson for a protracted trip around the world. On his journey he gathered photographs representing the scenery. habitations, monuments and customs of the countries and nations which he visited, and on his recent return home had these photographs properly mounted and arranged,

and then he presented them to the Library. They fill fourteen portfolios, and represent views in China, Japan, Australia, India, Egypt, Lurkey and the Holy Land, the Azores and Madeira and several states of Emope. This collection of photographs is of very considerable value, and will undoubtedly be highly appreciated by the visitors to the Library as soon as it is made available. The trustees were very glad to receive these gifts of art treasures, as they cherish the hope that they may at no distant day collect many similar objects, and establish a museum and art gallery to add to the attractions and the educational value of the Library. They are especially de-

sirons of collecting and pre-rene obtained to a will be interesting from a local point of sew.

The member of card bolders of the Library is and uncers. Its operation have been much hampered and of room, but now that it is housed in its elegant in a steers it is expected that its business will largely insules and all its department, which have bitherto been consensity taxed to their unmost capacity. In Mr. George I. Windhester the Board passesses a Librarian whose fitness for the important and responsible post is rare indeed. Cultured, experienced, genial and indefatigable, he is clearly of the right man in the right place."

# Banking Institutions.

#### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This institution was organized in the early part of 1801. being among the first established in the United States under anthority of the their National Chirchev Act. The bank was opened for business in May of that year. with a subscribed capital of \$100,000, of which \$20,000 was paid in. William Glodfall was elected President and George M. Stimson Cashier. Doubtless the intent of the originators was that the institution, while of a sami-public character and affording all the protection to the public. and advantages within the limits of the National Corrency Act, was intended as a private institution. Pailing health on the part of Mr. Stimson, the Cashier, and low ner of most of the capital stock, coupled with a serv limited linesness, and no doubt largely influence libertic Let that the institution was personal in its character, in high late directors upon the acceptance of the resence of Mr. Stars on in July of that year, to Resolve, "That is a loss of the second into liquidation, and by close bore and are Albertain 1891." Thus it will be it should be to inhabit outs with its already too but to be the conwas about to be deprived of no nettern. small could prove no less than a nor to term.

At this important moment in the form of the second research and the form of the second research and the second research and the second research and the second research and the institution, and further, the most

derived by the continuance of the bank upon a bas's somewhat commensurate with the needs of the community, became interested in securing subscriptions to the capital stock of Stoolooc, which after many discouragements was accomplished and the bank with a somewhat hope to prospect was saved through the personal effects of Mr. Bown, who at the reorganization in 18 powrs again in easily elected President, which office be a sometimed to the formor over threathy. It was not to the suffer because over threathy a resolution, which of the same of the contributions with the incommentation.

The bard, was formally open difference part. September 24, the part with the following offers and a term. Let us J. Brown, Provident, Johnston S. Court, A. Provident, Edward I. Bell, Court, J. B. Court, J. Court, J.

Bank at Hackettstown, where he became familiar with all the details of bank work, and he came after being first teller in a bank in Jersey City, to the new work with all the enthusiasm of a young man and more than the usual knowledge of what was required in such an institution from the employees, as well as in all the varied details of the Fusiness of a bank.

Few institutions in the country can boast of a career of such uniform prosperity and steady growth. The original charter expired by limitation in (883). During this period of time, (about eighteen years), dividen Is have been paid to the stockholders exceeding \$ 0000000; State and United Statestaxes, \$30000000; Lewing a net surplus of over \$1000000.

The charter was extended in 1883 for 20 years. Dividends of roper cent, per annum, free of taxes, have been paid for several years past, the aggregate of which amounts to over \$ 10,000. It is worthy of note that the institution during its existence of over twenty-six years has uniformly paid dividends in January and July of each year.

The capital stock of the bank has been increased as rapidly as the needs of the community seem to warrant, standing now at \$100,000, with a surplus and profit account of \$250.000, and a deposit line of from \$1.800.000 to \$2.000. 655. Its banking building, the most substantial, imposing architectural structure in the city, was completed in 1871, at a cost of \$1 poppos, now stimling on the books of the bank at \$ 7,000. The banking rooms are large and commo lious, being located upon the second floor of the building. The erection of this building has tended to centralize in the immediate vicinity the monetury affairs of the city. In the building are located the Post Office, Western Union Pelegraph Company, U. S. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, Mr. F. K. McCully, German American Insurance Company, besides many of the prominent lawyers of the city.

The present Board of Directors is composed of Hemy B. Crosby, Alpheus S. Allen, James Booth, W. O. Fayerweather, John Reynolds, Garret D. Voorhis, John J. Brown, William Barbont, J. W. Cleveland, Garret A. Hobert, A. W. Rogers, Edward F. Bell, all being gentlemen of character and public spirit, while actively engaged in business.

#### THE SE NO NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. George M. Stimson and some friends in 1852 organized the Passic County Bank, under the state laws: the capital of the institution was \$5,0000, but in 1853 was increased to Stoodoo. In Tebruary, 1855, the bank passed in a the hands of Mr. James Jackson and a few friends. Mr. Jackson holding most of the stock and being the president of the bank: David Burnat was cashier for many years and held that position until his death. In

1871 the bank was reorganized under the National Banking Act and the name of the Passaic County National Bank was assumed. The capital stock was increased to \$150. 000 and the bank was opened for general banking purposes, having until that time been virtually a private bank. A number of new directors were elected and the business of the institution soon began to assume considerable proportions. On July 1, 1874. Congress passed a special act changing the name of the institution to the Second National Bank of Paterson and it has since done business under that name. A few years ago it acquired possession by purchase of the building in which it is located. The management of the bank has always been conservative and its semi-annual dividends of four or five per cent, come around with the regularity of the tide. It has a surplus of \$75.000 and an ever increasing line of deposits amounting at present to about t'nee-quarters of a million of dollars. Its board of directors is composed of some of the most enterprising and successful business men of Paterson. Confidence in the ability of its directors and officers has placed the bank among the most popular institutions in the city. The following are the officers of the bank: President, James Jackson: vice president, F. C. Van Dyk: cashier. James W. Row; assistant cashier, William D. Blanvelt; board of directors, James Jackson, P. C. Van Dyk, Peter Doremus, Samuel Nathan, Peter Quackenbush, Charles D. Beckwith, Louis A. Piaget, J. A. Van Winkle.

#### THE PATERSON NATIONAL BANK.

The Paters in National Ban's starte linto business on the noth of July, 1885, with a capital of \$20,000, and although in operation but a short time is already doing a most satisfactory basiness, its volume of deposits having reached between \$ 10000 m I \$70000. The institution is established for a general banking business, including collections on Paterson and all points in Northern New Jersey. William Strange is President, H. B. Parke, Vice President and H. C. Knox, cashier. Mr. Strange is as widely known as the American silk industry, being the head of the great silk manufacturing concern bearing the title of the William Strange Company; Mr. Parke, a native of Paters in, acting head of the new banking institution, is identified with her industries, and is also largely experienced in banking business through his connection for twenty-two years with the National Broadway Bank of New York city. Mr. Knox also possesses eminent fitness for his important and responsible position through his long experience in financial operations in New York city. where he was formerly Assistant National Bank Examiner. He is a nephew of Hon. John Jay Knox, for twenty years United States Comptroller of the Currency. The Board of Directors is composed as follows: Robert Barbour, President Barboni Plax-Splinnin Code John W. Cartapplication Griggs, lawyer; John S. Coolae, President Cooke Locos internate, and motive and Machine Code; William Barboni, of the Bussion of our result born Bros. Code; F. W. Allen, Samuel J. Watson, of guitant code Watson Machine Code; Watts Cooke, President P

A handsome building is about completed for occupancy by the bank, and for other purposes, at a central location in Market street, one of the principal business afteries of the city. The building is pxSo, five stories in height and practically fire-proof, the material being mainly iron, stone and brick. The first floor will be occupied as a banking room and is elegantly litted up in marble, and communicates with a safe deposit vanit having accommolation for on loxes. The vault is absolutely bringlar and fire proof. being furnished with time locks of the latest improved pattern and all the best approve Lattachments. Safe deposit for silver plate and more bulks articles is finnished in the basement vaults immediately underneith the other, and in connection therewith. The remaining four floors are fitted up in the best manner for occupancy as law offices. etc., the entire building being heat. It ventilated, iduminated, furnished with elevators and all modern appliances for convenience and comfort.

### THE PAREN OF ANY 37 Later Control

In the early part of 18.6 public attention were discover-Moragh's vend articles in the Daily Prose, to the newly of a sivings lend in the city for the accommodators of a lug number of our citizens who were compilled at most in suscenien rates will as usual to the information at Newark, Jarsey City and New York. The people had a long suffered from the above of the straightful the well is the material benefits to the community, where may ingly lost to public view. Donother the do ne of the Paterson Saving - Bank a few year point to the first of the a marke Limbour and deterrine to conse the responsibility of organical or accorinstitution of this character. I tions in the cut of this time was the Passin Court, National Day tions were liberal method in more mission is built of distance and a posits. The a literation open ment of an institution of a few bods thousands of our citizen . . . . . safety for their limited in an above the conCartapple (top)

no rate is a constant of the constant of the

A. S. Affen, Stephen AP in J. Book, H. B. Crebw, P. Carena, J. Crobw, A. De explained Dinn, W. W. Fandamb, J. P. Herrein, John Hopers, R. Hamit, E. C. May, John Reynord, John S. Edder, John N. Lahmer and f. Iward T. Badt Robert Hamit and Classific Robert, Andrew Oberen, Present Lance H. Lward T. Balt and T. Balt and T. Balt wind T. Balt and T. Balt and

The institution was formill from I at the Common of the Walter street. May be some Front of the common of the second on Welling Law and Saturday and a configuration.

The premises 27. Main spectar Congress II is a selected in Loccupied May 1, 1971, a term as a select was open all daily and on Saturday everyings. The select espired by limitation in April, 1886. The rest to a select proven not only a great success, but of an inner select Length to the people, that the managers mamma is slived to apply to the Sate authorities for an entire of the chart is which was manted for the full period of any years from April 2, 4886.

Mr. Robert Hamil assigned the presidency in 1970, where a typic most acceptably for a period of some Mr. John Royn dls who had sowed the institute of homotary position as vice president to the local of Mr. M. Royn dls who had some at the local of Mr. M. Royn dls was one of the promoters of the local of the local organization to the procedule to medical some features of the procedule to the procedule of the proc

Mr. I local Marchaeller (North Bossel) and in the full configuration for the Mr. Bossel (North Bossel) and the Mr. Marchaeller (North Bossel) and the configuration. He there is a force of the configuration of the config

It is now twenty-one years since the institution was organized. During this period, perhaps the most momentous in the limited history of any country, "rims" upon the bank of greater or less magnitude have occurred during times of local excitement, or anxiety, resulting from commercial or financial revulsions. In all cases every demand upon the bank has been paid on presentation. It has likewise regularly paid interest to depositors in November and May of each year since its organization, the rates being as follows:

May, 1869 to May, 1877	6 per cent.
May, 1877, to May, 1879	ō ··
May, 1879, to Nov., 1880	45 "
Nov., 1883, to May, 1886	4
May, 1886, and since	35

A more extended idea may be obtained of the beneficent influence of the bank from the following exhibit.

Total amount deposited to May 1, 1890	⊴0,5 <b>1</b> 0,000 0
drawn " " "	16,940,000 at
Balance on deposit May 1, 1890	- 3,690,000-0
Interest pand depositors	$-1.050,000 \pm 0$
Number of open accounts	13.017  0
Average amount to the crollit of each depositor May 1,	
1890	

Quite recently the managers purchased a site for a building at the corner of Main and Market streets, known as Congress Hall; the plot is regarded as the most eligible, as well as the most valuable in the city, it being about sixty feet on Main street and one hundred feet on Market street. The price paid was over \$75,000. It is the intention of the managers to commence the construction of a building during the present year, which when completed will enable the institution to enjoy much needed additional accommodations and doubtless it will become the most striking architectural as well as the most elegant building in the city.

The board of managers consist of the following well known citizens:

John Reynolds,
G. D. Voorhis,
John Hopper,
John J. Brown,
John H. Robinson,
William L. Williams,
Henry B. Crosby,
Edo 1, Merselis,



# Land Titles in Passaic County.

By WM. NELSON, Attorney-at-Law and Corresponding Secretary of New Jersey Historical Society.

THE origin of the land titles in any locality, while usually interesting from an historical point of view, is of great practical value to the would-be purchaser of real estate, who is often deterred from investing by the discovery of unexpected difficulties in tracing the title to the land desired.

The statutes of New Jersey provide that who person who now hath, or hereafter may have, any right or title of entry into any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, shall make any entry therein, but within twenty years next after such right or title shall accine; and such person shall be barred from any entry afterwards; provided always, that the time during which the person who hath or shall have such right or title of entry, shall have been under the age of twenty-one years, or insure, shall not be tallen or computed as part of the said limited period of twenty years." The law finther provides that vevery real, po-se-sory, ancestral, mixed or other action, for any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, shall be brought or instituted within twenty years next after the right or title thereto, or can exist in hi action shall accine, and not after; provided alway, that the time during which the person who hat it or shall have such right or title, or cause of action. Usb Lace Year under the age of twenty-one verys, or home, the contract to taken or computed as part of the section to be pair to t twenty years." Home, twenty your question of our of a tract of land is an opted generally a configuration appears title, and very few layvers or conservers a consentent in search beyond that period.

Mortgages on which no interests a second start converse years are presumed to be a been seed of the converse good only for twent, we can able as the converse from the State, in what has a thought of the converse of the start of the converse As there may be weeken as the start of the converse.

As there may be cases were the fitter of the fitter does not run, as in the cases of runs and a constant and others, the law were test to the eccupant of lands, and provide the eccupant of lands, and provide the eccupant.

nal possession of any lands, tenements, or of terrical estate, uninterruptedly continued by occupancy, descrit, anyexance or otherwise, in whatever way or manner sucrepossession might have commenced, or have been continued, shall yest a trill and complete right and title in every actual possessor or occupier of such lands, tenements, or of artical estate, and shall be a good and sufficient bar to all claims that may be made, or actions commenced by any person or persons whatever, for the recovery of any such lands, tenements, or other real estate."

The title to all lands in the State of New Josev's derived ultimately from King Charles II. of Lacter Lewise by royal patent, deted March 12, 1909, convey d New Josep. New York and New English to the experimental Lanes. Dake of York, attenward King James II. of Lewise Land. By deeds of lease and release, d to I have by a landy James. Duke of York, conserved to the result of the landy of Lanes. Duke of York, conserved to the result of the work as New Jersey to John, Lord Borners. The Cooper Creteret. Berkeley in F. Crimo 1944. As Jersey Lettracen from Berkeley in F. Crimo 1945. As Jersey Lettracen from Berkeley to Jersey Lettracen from Berkeley to Jersey to Jersey Lettracen from Berkeley to Jersey to Jersey Lettracen from Berkeley to Jersey Lettracen from Berkeley to Jersey Lettracen from Jersey Lettracen from Jersey Lewis Lewis

of New Jersey except for lands under tidewater—are traced.

The first conveyance of land in Passaic County was made in 1678, by Sir George Carterel, to Christopher Hoogland, of Staten Island. It was for two tracts of land. 278 acres in all, in what is now known as the Dundee section of the city of Passaic. Hoogland sold the next year to Hartman Viceland, and the land remained in an almost unbrokentract in the possession of his descendants until about the year 1830, when the Dundee Manufacturing Company bought most of it, and creefed cotton mills on it. In 1872 the name of the Company was changed to . The Dundee Water Power and Land Company," and the corporation began to push the sale of its lands for mill-sites and for residences. Substantially all fitles to land in the Dundee section of Passaic are now traced only to this Company, its title having been thoroughly established by frequent searches.

All the rest of the land in Passaic City, in Acquackanonk township and in all of the city of Paterson south of the Passaic river, except a small strip in the extreme western edge of the city, was conveyed in 1685 by the Board of East Jersey Proprietors to fourteen Dutch settlers, mostly from Bergen and New Amsterdam. In Passaic City, most of this land remained in the possession of the descendants of the original patentees until about the year 1862, when much of it was put on the market. Practically all the land in Passaic city has its title so thoroughly and so frequently searched that it is not considered necessary to go back more than twenty years to trace its origin.

In the township of Acquackanonk—the Indian name of the territory patented in 1085—most of the land has remained in the possession of the original patentees and their descendants until within twenty or thirty years, and its fitle is easily traced.

That part of Paterson south of the Passiic river and east of the ridge broken through by the Passiic Falls, was divided about the year (7) pinto twenty-eight farms of 74 mogen (about (50 acres)) each, and with few exceptions these farms remained in the possession of the original owners to whom they had been allotted, until 1702. In that year the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, incorporated by the New Jersey Legislature in the year that, to record a great manufacturing emporium, bought forces es of land at and below the Passaic Palls. The Society retained nearly all of this land, until about the year type, and still owns extensive tracts in the city of Paterson. Nobody thinks it necessary to go back of the Society's till, and this fact greatly simplifies searching in Paterson.

The tract known as Riverside remained in the possession of the descendants of the original patentee until 1855, when 300 acres passed into the hands of the Riverside Land Improvement Company, which developed the property and put it on the market, with such success that the Company has not owned an acre of find there for years, and the tract has been built up with extensive mills de-

voted to various industries. No search of title for this tract need go back of the Riverside Land Improvement Company.

The greater part of the city of Paterson lying east of East Eighteenth street, and extending to East Porty-second street and the Passaic river, remained in farm lands until about the year 1865, and the title was principally in the descendants of the original patentees, or in their immediate grantees.

The title to nearly all the land in the present Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards of Paterson is traced to the Society for Establishing I seful Manufactures. In the year 1828 Robert Carrick, a shrewd Scotch cotton manufacturer, bought from one of the original families, a large tract in the present Fifth Ward, and had it mapped out into lots, which were sold according to his map, during the ensuing forty years. His title is considered the foundation for all searches in that section. In the year 1816 the Society U. M. conveyed to the State of New Jersey extensive tracts of Land in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards, which were sold by the State subsequent to 1835, according to maps prepared for the purpose.

Thus it will be seen that the title to nearly or quite every part of the city of Paterson south of the Passaic river is easily traceable to the Society U. M., or to some of the descendants of the original patentees, or to grantees whose title is so well esstablished as to require no further investigation. Indeed, it is a simple matter to trace the title of this section to the original patentees in 1005.

Totowa, as the Indians called it, being the northern part of Paterson, lying north and west of the Passaic river, and west of Clinton street, was conveyed by the Board of East Jersey Proprietors to George Willocks by patent dated Nov. 3, 10-10, and by him to Anthony Brockholls (Lieutenant-Governor of New York). Helmegh Roelofse and Roelof Helmeghse, who in 1722 divided the 1,500 acres into three lots-Numbers 1, 2 and 3. Brockholls taking 2 and 3, and the other owners now known as the Van Houtens, taking lot No. 1. lying to the extreme west of the tract, and retaining possession of that section until within a very recent date. The Brockholls beirs sold roo acres out of Lot No. 3. in 1755, to the Rev. David Marinus, who in 1700 conveyed to Gerrit Van Houte, who dying about 17,005, left his lands to his children, from whom the fitle is easily trace l. Lot No. 2 also passed into the hands of the Van Hontens and their relatives. The remainder of Lot No. 3, comprising 628 acres, was sold by the executors of Henry Brockholst, son and heir-at-law of Authory Brockholls, in 1708, 1 (Gerrelmandt Van Houten, Helmegh Van Houten, Martin Ryerson and Abrabam Godwin, who divided the purchase into seven tracts. which they took in severalty, and which remained in their families mostly until about the year 1825, so that the fitle to this whole neighborhood is easily traced.

That part of the First Ward lying least of Clinton street was included in the Wagaraw patent, given by the Board of Last Jersey Proprietors in 1700 to Frans. Ryerson, in

whose descendants the land remained until about sixty years ago, when it was mostly sold in large parcels, to investors, who caused it to be mapped out into lots, which were sold by these maps during the ensuing thirty or forty years.

Another fact that simplifies the searching of titles in Paterson is the custom that has been followed during the past twenty-five years of organizing kind companies to buy up extensive tracts and improve them. The titles of these companies have been so frequently scrutinized that it is seldom thought worth while to go back of them.

There exist to this day fences marking boundary lines in

the city of Paters of the control of the control of 1714. Within ten year action is a farm, and the Alm Houten tract, lying an Broadway of the streets, has been put on the mail of and odd of the lots, on which have been creeted dwelling cost, on the aggregate between five and ten million dollars, and the property, it having passed by descent or devise charing a period of two continies.

The facts given above show that it is an easy matter for any intending purchaser to satisfy himself regarding and titles in Paterson. Passaic and Acquackanonk.

## Paterson's Water Supply.

BLING A HISTORICAL SKLICT OF THE PASSAIC WATER COMPANY.

By Mr. JOHN J. BROWN, President of the First National Back.

THE first record in the books of the Passaic Water Company is the following:

Patrison, N. J., Teb. H. 1851.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Pressue Water Company is held this evenue, when it was agreed amanimensly that the following notice be given in the Paterson Gardan and Paterson Into Community.

Solb L

The books for the subscription of the equal to be of the Pri-Witer Company's will be open at the off cooffee Sevine Wielder at Tuesday 7th, Welling Stheam Change Lie to 20th Lies of Mich. 1851, from 19 octool, A.M., intil a color Pend.

Pyterson, Pele-14, 1851

At a subsequent meeting of the Common terms. March 4th, an organication of the Common terms. Meeting A. Am Wagoner as Precident of the Common terms. Meeting as Secretary and Mr. Brown of the common terms of the opening of the books, the document of the paid: namely one per cent, and experience in checks, which should be appreciated to the Pursuant to the netice, the food of the common terms.

opened on the days named. It is possible to a continuous had taken place in the continuous as a contemplate for even in Potens and the contemplate of Serge of a society, and the conflam and the contemplate of the contempla

On the 13th day of April, the first meeting of the Board of Directors was held. At this meeting Thomas D. Hoxsey was elected president. William Ryle, Jr., treasurer, and Thomas Thorp, secretary, all for one year. It may be mentioned here that Mr. William Ryle, Jr., was the late Mr. Ryle, so well known as a large manufacturer and importer of silk, and not the present Superintendent of the Company, who bears the same name. At this meeting also, it was resolved that John Ryle, C. S. Van Wagoner and Thomas D. Hoxsey should visit and inspect the water works at Buffalo, Cincinnati and Philadelphia at the expense of the company.

Thus was started into being a company almost without friends; quite without money, with an utter lack of experience; with a very inadequate conception of what a water supply to a city meant; with everything to learn and at a period when only the larger cities had introduced water. As may be imagined, an enterprise like this, requiring so to speak a giant's strength with only the power of a child could only be attended by a world of care, anxiety and trouble, and could only be accomplished after many mistakes. As has been mentioned, the force of circumstances compelled Mr. Ryle to take a larger part of the capital stock of the company, than even his very liberal ideas and hopeful disposition had prompted him to do. This became a source both of weakness, and strength to the company. The position of Mr. Rylewas one of power by reason of his having large rights to the waters of the Passtic river, derived from agreements with the Society U. M. He also had pumping facilities at the "Gun Mill" and had control of the waters of the lower basin below the falls. This give him the power of being greatly useful to the company which now his large ownership of the capital stock made him, of course, willing to be. On the other hand the large subscription which he made involved large eash payments, too large indeed, to come from one pocket. It may be borne in mind, by the older readers of this sketch, that dollars in those days meant, a good deal more than they do now. Paterson had then no reservoirs of capital such as national and saving banks to go to, and neither real estate, nor silk machinery nor even silk itself, such little as was here at that time, could build wat in works. Hence the early a words of the Water Company show a series of trials, delays, makeshifts and disappointments from this lack of cash in rins. Some of these were foreseen and inevitable, some as may be supposed, came unbidden, but all alike were unwelcome,

As an illustration of the value of the dollar of that day, and also of what we in this extravagant age might call a grim joke, the following resolution was passed at a meeting which provided for the election of directors for the second year:

"Resolv d. That This, D. Hoxsey be paid the sum of one hundred dollars for his services as President for the past year, and that the Secretary and the Treasurer be each paid ten dollars for the same term."

From the very first, and it may be added here, to the very last Mr. Ryle took an intense interest in the Water Company. This did not grow alone out of his large holdings of capital stock, nor out of his connection with the interest he had in the valuable water privileges before named. His mind was a broad one, an I took in large interest aside from that of gain, so that in the development of this great boon to the city of Paterson, his money interest in the Company compelled him to go on, but it was subordinate to his public spirit and desire for the public good which constantly led the advance. His intimate friends know quite well, that a good deal of his life was spent in what he, in his sometimes use of the Yorkshire dialect called "worreting" over his business troubles. He lived to see the promised land of the great success of his cherished scheme. He scarcely more than entered it, but he doubtless felt that he could leave to his children some of the results of the care, anxiety and trials of a generation of years. He was able in the later years of his life, in referring to the terrible disaster which swept away his fortune by the burning of the "Murray Mill," to say "I was ruined by fire, I was saved by water."

#### TIRST SUPPLY AND POWER.

To go back in our history; Mr. Ryle had before this time acquired possession of a part of the Falls property now owned by the Water Company. He had constructed the reservoir now known as the "lower reservoir" then, however, quite small in extent; and he had at the "Gun Mill" a surplus of power beyond the needs of the mill. He proposed to the Company, for a certain sum per annum, to supply them with water from his reservoir, the water to be forced into the reservoir by his power from below. This was all in anticipation of the mains to be laid by the Company. This inadequate and costly scheme for lifting water to that altitude, with all the risks of piping so rapid a stream as the Passaic often is, so near the falls, was after considerable negotiations adopted; and this first supply, and for several years after the only supply, was by this crude and make-shift method of sending the very water back, which had just turnbled over the falls, and which again came back through reservoir and mains to the streets below. So great a mistake must be attributed to inexperience, to lick of means for a more perfect way, and perhaps clanitably, as one of the same kind of mistakes which nearly always attend new enterprises.

#### LAYING MAINS.

In the autumn of 1855 various cities and towns were visited to ascertain the relative value of the so called cement papes. Full reports were made on the subject, especially by General Hoxsey, the President, and in June, 1850, the directors voted to adopt the cement pipes for street mains. The sizes for the various streets were determined up in and a contract was entered into with The Patent Water and Gas Pape Co., of Jersey City for a quantity of the pipes and the laying of the same. It is worthy of record, that the first contract made with that Company contemplated the

laving of over fifty thousand feet of mains, or over tenmiles. The contract for trenching was given to Thos. A. Quin, a contractor then living in this city.

#### ISSUE OF BOXDS.

It need scarcely be said after mentioning the imalequate means with which the Company was launched into being. that money would have to be bo rowed sooner or later: and so it was a only it was a sooner" and not plater." At this early time, with large expenditures before them, and the expectation of revenue only in the future, it need not be wondered at that the contract with the Pipe Company contemplated the payment of a part of the work in bonds. These fonds were accepted by the Pipe Company, and thus was issued the first of a class of securities which have become nearly as familiar to the investors of Paterson as the municipal bonds of the city itself. These bonds were not for a large amount and of comise have been long since paid. There have been some days since that time, which might well be called dark days for the Company; some days when it was difficult to raise all the money that was needed for their many wants. but never from that early day of small things to the present has there been a day when the bond-holder waited for the payment of his interest сопроп.

#### CONTRACT WITH THE CHY.

As might have been expected, the company made early application to the City Conneil for a contract for the use of hydrants for fire protection. As is often the case in matters of this kind, the company were met by many delays and questions, though not quite by refusals. Still the questions would arise as to the pressure, the quantity, the capacity of the pipes, the strength of the pipes; and then above all, the compensation. Without settling these questions the company went on steadily with the work. The mains were hid, and from lack of better directions, the hydra its placed where it was thought they would do the most good. Before the final agreement and while still the mains were only partly hid and the city partly supplied, a fire took place at the corner of Main and V in Houten streets. where the Continental Hall building was afterward erected. The prevention of a large confligration by means of the new hydrants was a clearly demonstrated that most of the questions were answered at one can they being removed, satisfactory agreement was a red at. Succ that time there have been some and action of a charge the two corporations, for the model to the first and also public uses, always to shall the transfer of the transfer

In the beginning of the fit of the Mr. Ryle so much of the full property deemed necessary for the root. I deemed necessary for the race. I chase of real estate which is at a conproportions. About this ten to Co. office for themselves. Hittierto the continue to the Continue of the continue limited ideas which was to make those as a result of some of the sound

was voted the lease the rooms that Burly the lack state, lately used by the City Connell, for five years, at city to dollars per annum " I acse noms be it known for Horn previously occupied by the city as a Conneil Cherbin it sixty dollars, per amann "Great Scott" some one exchains, "the Paterson City Hall at sixty do lars a year." Bear in mind, gentle reader, that this was in the year of grace 1857, when city officials furnished their own offices and their own furniture.

During this and the succeeding year the services of General Hoxsey as Presi 'ent were deemed so efficient and valnable that his salary was fixed at \$200 per annum, and the sum of \$500 was voted to him as extra compensation for services is engineer and comis I for the Company: 550 per annum was likewise deemed the proper figure to the salary of the secretary. During this and the following ven the mains were laid and water was supplied to what was then called the North Ward. This was by means of a pipe laid on the stand piers under the flooring of the county bridge, permission having been previously of tained from the Board of Freeholders

#### CHANGL OF POWER.

The years of (858-50 and 'oo were years of gradual increase in the users of water; increase in expenses and a continuous demand for more money. These years also developed the utter in 'equacy of the means for supplying the reservoir to meet the increased demand for water, Various changes were suggested from time to time. Int not until 1801 was a determination arrived at, to make a radical change in the method of pumping.

The credit of this great change should be awarde by General Hossey. It was that the power at the Great Ualls should be intilized for pumping, while at the same time the water of the river above the Tibls should be used for supplying the reservoir rush of the gent to in the basin below. This common sense alon, and one year easy to set he ment of after it will done. Was a longer time of being accomplished to an would now be integrated. We the too large r work for the trenth the Company. Comme and the egg over again. Still it was a record to the consisting of the probability the second of Mr. As now College Annual College (Although Street, Although Street, Mr. I and Golden, which is a difference of the first of the state of t

cess, and now remains fastened in the rocks as a monument of his sagacity.

#### SECOND RESURVOIR.

The latter end of the year beings the first mention of the need of a second reservoir. There was however, no further action on it until early in the following year, when Messis. However, Brown and Derrom were appointed to interview the city authorities with a proposal for the extension of the present contract for the supply of hydrants. This was as a preliminary consideration to aid the Company before undertaking so large an expensiture of money. Notwithstanding the urgent need of meeting the reasonable demands for a better supply of water, various causes prevented action, and like many other corporations before, and as many no doubt, will do hereafter, much talk and little performance was the order of the day; so that three or four years escaped before the second, now called the middle reservoir, was built.

#### A DISASTER.

In the winter of 1867 an unexpected and terrific disaster befel the Company. It may be stated that the entire water supply of the city at this time, came through a large main, laid on a bridge built for that purpose crossing the river from the Valley of the Rocks to the "Gun Mill" yard. During a heavy freshet, either by the power of the current, or by the heavy masses of ice which came with the torrent of water, the bridge was carried away and of course the pipes with it. This left the city entirely withcut water. It needs no words to tell what this meant. Fortunately the Paterson Gas. Company had at that time quite a stock of large iron pipe on hand. This gave a chance to repair, with little loss of time, what promised to be one of the great disasters to the city. Again Gen. Hoxsex's energy and prompt action, helped to lessen the duration of the calamity. New pipes were connected with the broken pipes leading from the reservoir and were laid with great rapidity on the surface of the ground (no time being tiken for excavation) along the Valley of the Rocks to the bridge then standing, called the "Ryle bridge." or sing the bridge and into the Gun Mill yard, where they were attached to the pipes on the south side of the river, thus restoring the connection between the reservoir and the city. Many will remember the odd appearance of this new kind of supply pipes, lying as they did, like an enormous serpent on the highway. They will remember too the feeling of relief when the work was accomplished. The Company provided for a night patrol during the in terval between the break and the report. It may be named here that when the permit ent repair was made, the pipes were anchored in the bed of the river; among the rocks where it is believed they are seeme from both floods and ice. Mr. Dan Drew, then Superintendent of the Gas Company, rendered very efficient sorvices on this occasion, and the Company tendered him a present of \$250 for this sayror. Mr. Drew having signified a preference for a

watch as a testimonial, his wish was met by the presentation of a watch and chain costing the same sum.

#### THE NEW RUSERVOIR.

In the spring of 1867 the project for the long talked of new reservoir began to materialize. The land now occupid by the middle reservoir was selected by the directors subject to the approval of Theodore Weston, a capable civil engineer. Mr. A. A. Fonda was engaged as the Company's Engineer, and a committee appointed to purchase the needed land. During the months of May and June surveys were made; the property was purchased; the plans were approved and a contract for building the reservoir was made. This contract was awarded to Mr. Thomas F. Hoxsey. Nearly a generation who have grown up, so to speak, around it, can attest its stability and usefulness. Few only remember the rough gorge which was once the site of this reservoir.

As this is the first mention of Mr. Fonda as being engaged a engineer for the Water Company it is a good place to state, that as long as he lived, he was the valued and skillful employee of the Company; prompt in doing all that was required of him, and, so far as the writer can say, never made a mistake to the injury of the Company. His death was a satious loss to the Company, as well as to a large circle of friends as well as to the community, for his place was one hard to fill.

At the election this year Mr. Hossey retired from the presidency after thirteen years of faithful service. Mr. John Ryle was chosen in his place and was re-elected from time to time until his death in 1887.

#### CONTROVERSY WITH THE SOCIETY U.M.

In the year 1858, a controversy arose between the Water Company and the Society U. M. as to the use of the water at the falls. As might be supposed, where such valuable rights were involved, the controversy was severe, but the difficulty was kept out of the courts by mutual concessions. The settlement at that time covered several very important points, among which was maxing the well known openings in the west side of the Society's dam, which were to be for the use of the Water Company, and which are still used. Until quite recently, when a full agreement was made for the use of water, which may be named hereafter, there was a continuous disagreement over the use of water by the Company; the Society claiming that water was used beyond what the agreement warranted. This is now probably settled for all time

By 1870 it had become very evident that the pumping power was inadequate for the supply of the reservoirs, now two in number, to meet the increasing demand for water.

#### A NIGHT TO BE REMEMBERED.

The principal design of this sketch is to give a plain but reasonably full history of the rise and progress of the Water Company, and therefore little else than a simple statement of the facts necessary for a proper understanding of it has been deemed necessary. A little departure from

this method, may however, be permitted, so tar as to give an account of an occurrence, which had in it the elements of expectation, fear, joy, relief, etc., combined

The occasion was the trial point of the success or failure of these new pumps. They were untried; large, they were called then; made by new men so far as such construction went; and the results of the trial were of that painful interest which can only be imagined when one can think of a whole community being deprived of water. Of course every preparation was made to shorten the time which must chapse between the cutting off the old system and the connection with the new.

The pumps and their conjections were completed as far as was possible before this severance was made. A Sunday was chosen for the time as the day when the least water was needed. The reservoirs were filled to the brim. Then all means for pumping was cut off, and the city had only the supply already in the reservoirs to rely upon, with the narrow margin of the success of the new pumps, and the time it might take to complete the connection. As may be surms al, no time was lost. As many as could work in the narrow limits of the wheel pit, quite below the surface of the surrounding water, were laboring in the dim light of the oil lamps, but they worked with a will. Instead of the work being completed by the close of the day as was anticipated the hours of the early night come, and then midnight come still finding some of the work incomplete. Never it seemed were bolts so hard to fasten; never shews so difficult to work. Meanwhile the reservoir had gone down at the close of the day, and the interested watchers welcomed the night, if it was only that the water would then cease being used. Still the water went down; and so to speak, the ten went up as to what would be done in case of fire for that part of the fown then without water. Midnight came and it could only be a few minutes b, fore the last bolt would be in place. The anxious faces were pitiful to look at . The build is were there, care worn but relimit. Mr. Ryle had left the ground. size hoursel that there was any failure to keep up the supply; for the full most booked down that night on a reservoir Ened with mind; there seemed not a gallon left. Mr. Founds the engineer, Mr. Brown the treasurer, Mr. J. C. Ryle the secretary, General Horier, "Andrew" Lafwards (still with the company) and "Rome" (Rome is Viceland) pump tender, were with the order of the reions and hopeful war hers. The war har a data could be turned on: the function of the late and soon the great arms of the period of the Slowly but steadily; but to visible at The watchers histered to the heart of ing stream. It the adopt to the part of Paterson was small from a norrow margin indeed. The better incident of the allet up" meeter as for the water to be forced to recent Hoxsey picked up a burket with the bottom.

the month of the pipe,  $cing (t) for the third <math>t \in \mathcal{F}$  and  $t \in \mathcal{F}$  and scattered it on the bastanders.

A dim, misty tradition belongs to that night of 1 to two following days; but as there is no record of it is the books, it may be deemed as untrue. It is that there was a very open house kept by unine host" at the falls, and that all were made we'e one to eating and drinking as tacy pleased to come, and it is said too, that a good many came.

#### LARGE PURCHASES.

In 1874 the purchase of the Oldham's property was made, taking in the mills, unrehinery and lake connected therewith. This was done mainly for the possibilities for storage of water in the lake and its surroundings.

No efforts for utilizing this property as to a water supply have been made up to this time, and the only benefits to the Company have been from the buildings, the water power and the control of the lake with the ice water is formed thereon.

The following year the Company made the largest of their purchases. This was the whole tract, comprising the Ualls property not already acquired, and talong in the property where the "Fotowar reservoir" now stands, and all the lands between Totowarayenne and the rives. This purchase was \$270,000.

In 4872 and 4873 Fotowa was supplied with wides. This could only be done by building a reserve  $2^5$  enough to serve this elevated part of the sity. Not be than five miles of mains were required for this segment.

#### COMPLAINTS AND CHILLERMS.

At times during these later years some a meant to be heard as to an in dequate supply of water. The sectioned which is there was a property of water. The section were not too small. These course its week the section attacks intensified by reason of a free of two steamers of two free, which is need to the steamers of two free, which is need to be a free of two and a free of two free of the section of the sect

supplied to the reservoirs, while the pumps are capable of supplying the reservoirs with twice as much water per hour as all the steamers can use in that time." The committee also gave statements as to mains and gates as well as to the method in which it is made possible "to divert the water from the usual comses, and the whole force of the reservoir be given to one or more sections as may be required." It is worthy of record here, that at this time, attention was called by the Board of Trade to a still greater subject, namely the interest which the large cities in northern New Jersey should take in preserving and utilizing the water supply for their own uses. The committee close their report with these words: "The subject of cooperating with Newark and Jersey City, in regard to a future supply of water for said cities" is of "such great importance and involving questions which require such careful investigation." that they ask to be relieved from considering it.

We of this day, know that these questions of "such great importance" were *not* duly investigated by any of the interested parties, and they are now compelled to treat with others for a supply; men of another state, who had the wit to conceive, the boldness to apply and the financial ability to take in hand so great a work are at this time, engaged in an enterprise which once could only be undertaken by a nation.

Notwithstanding the favorable report made by the Board of Trade, the Company proceeded to increase the pumping power, and placed a new pump in the Valley of the Rocks with necessary dam and wheel. This was an attempt to utilize the power which had already been used at the falls. This again going back to the old system of forcing the water from the lower basin to the reservoirs above, was so manifestly a waste of power, that it was soon abandoned for the better plan of using coal for power, rather than using water at so great a disadvantage.

#### TIARS OF A WATER FAMINE

The summer of 1875 was an extraordinarily dry one. This was the year when several of the large cities nearly prohibited the use of water, except for the most necessary purposes. The sprinkling of streets, the washing of wagons, the use of fountains and garden hose, with some other uses of water were a stricted or prohibited. The Passaic Water Company were not compelled to resort to these measures, but they did doubtless trespass considerably upon the kindly feeling of the S. U. M. and probably overstepped the rights which had been accorded to the Company. At any rate, such a claim was made, and was finally liquidated at a heavy cost. Still the people of the city had the water, and that was satisfactory to them, whoever might suffer in purse for it. The year was a dry one as has been said. Some entertained the fear that the Passaic river was gradually falling away, and that the following year or years would be more trying than the present.

#### TRANKLIN LAKE:

This apprehension of a water famine, (possibly there were no other reasons) induced the then managing directors of the Company to look to the waters of Franklin Lake as a source of supply. A committee was appointed to investigate the subject. This committee made so favorable a report, that the Company agreed to buy from the nowners of Franklin Lake, and from the Franklin Lake Company" vall their rights and franchises." At the time this purchase was made there were also purchased all the rights of power and privileges of flooding lands on the river immediately below the Great Falls. Whatever may be the ultimate value of these costly grants and purchases, they have thus far been of no benefit to the Company; for in all the varied schemes for securing larger supplies of water, Franklin Lake has borne no part. Indeed so little account was made of these rights, to meet the ever growing demand for more water, that at a meeting of directors held Sept. 28, 1870, the following action was taken:

WHEREAS, in consequence of the imprecedented drouth during the past summer the Water Company has suffered much inconvenience from the short supply of water; and for the better providing of an ample supply in the future, and as a guarantee of a perfect and ample supply, on motion of W. Ryle seconded by Peter Ryle, therefore be it

Resolved. That the Company purchase a steam pump and boilers to be used as an auxiliary to their present pumps and machinery at the Passaic Falls, and that the steam pump shall not be less in capacity than one and a half million gallons in twenty-four hours; and that excavations be made at once for the placing of the steam pump and boilers, and that the same be enclosed in a suitable building; and that the President be authorized and is hereby empowered to make such purchases and improvements.

At this same meeting Mr. Edward Osborn was elected a director in place of General Hoxsey who had retired.

In pursuance of the decision for obtaining additional power at the Falls Mr. James Beggs was called in to propose plans and specifications. This did not occur until late in the autumn of 1877. The plans provided for a steam pump which would deliver 3,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. It is sufficient to say here that at a large expense the new power was put in and the building erected over it under the superintendence of Mr. Beggs, and for all the years since has proved an efficient auxiliary whenever it has been needed.

#### A CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT.

In April 1877 a very radical change was made in the management of the Company. The seats of all the directors except that of Mr. Ryle the president were vacated; their places were taken by men who had either as stockholders or bondholders acquired a large interest in the Company. These new men were the late William Ryle, who had in the early history of the Company been a director and officer; Mr. William A. Hadden, of Hadden & Co., N. Y., Mr. William H. Fogg, of the China and Japan Trading Co., also of N. Y. Hon, Seth Low was also

elected, but resigned before taking his seat in the Board. His place was filled by the election of the late John Shaw. Mr. Brown also resumed his seat in the Board, which he had some time before vacated. This change in the management was made necessary by reason of the financial canbarrassments which the Company had gotten into by a too free use of its money and credit. The new Board profeeded at once to take measures for restoring the credit of the Company, and resence it from the peril which faulty management had produced. It is not necessary to dwell in detail on this part of the history of the Company. It may almost go without saying that a Board of Directors such as were then in office, would be quite likely to bring order and success to a financial condition, when what was needed was only a right use of the great resources of the Company. This history would be quite imperfect did it fail to record that in this trying time for the Company, the Lite William Ryle, who as before named, came again into the direction, proved himself a tower of strength. His clear head and persistent elforts were of the most valued kind. He used his position as a director, as a large credifor of the Company, as intimately connected in business relations with other large creditors, and his own means as well in this effort to make the restoration of the credit of the Company a success. He had able helpers certainly in some of the other directors, and the Pirst National Bank gave important aid to the efforts of the management. Still a true statement calls for a record that a large measure of the praise for the rescue of the Company from imminent peril, is due to the late William Ryle. This statement is permitted now that he has (wit's so many of those who were associated with him in this transaction) passed into the land where praises and blame are alike unheeded.

#### SHILL MORE WATER.

The history of the Water Company, perhaps of all water works, private or public, shows a continuous demand for an a Iditional supply of water. Hence, notwithstanding the additional power named above, only a few years intervened before the necessity for more water seemed as great as before. Indeed so great was the apparent need for a more plentiful supply that the Board of Frade again took the subject up and appointed a committee to make a careful investigation as to the efficiency of the Company in fully supplying the city. This committee consisting of Messis, William Strange, Watts Cooke, William G. Scott and H. V. Butler, made a very full and claborate report under date Dec. 28, 1880. This report may be found in the published records of the Board of Prack for 1880 r. and showed fully the condition of the Company, with its facilities for supplying the city. Their recommendations were of an important character, and were accompanied with the statement that some of the former promises made by the Company had not been fully carried out. A supplemental report made at the beginning of the next year, stated that the Water Company were aware of the grow ing needs of the city, that they had not been mammedful of the requirements, that a good deal had been done, but that

there had been an unlooked for increase in the our imption of water and that it was the limited that more streamous measures were now needed to insure the city against the possibility of a scarcity of supply in the future." The result of these inquiries and reports together with the knowledge on the part of the Company that the additions were required prompted immediate action, and the Company at once contracted with W. G. & J. Watson for a duplicate set of horizontal pumps the same as were already used. These were placed without loss of time. About this time the Company purchased and placed at the pumping works the large steam engine which had for a long time been lying imused at the Arkwright Milk, now Doherty & Wadsworth's. At this time was also built the high chimney at the pumping works.

These improvements were made after plans of Mr. Jannes Beggs.

#### THE STONY ROAD RESERVOIR.

In the early part of (88), the purchase was made of the property now known as the Stony Road reservoir. The directors of the Company had cast longing looks upon this property for many years. This site and the high lands then belonging to the late Mr. Heins, now part of the Laurel Grove Cemetery, were both selected as admirable sites for what was needed. The last named could have been obtained with little trouble, and was in many respects very suitable, but the other was so far superior in every respect, except that of size, that the Company hasitated to take anything but the best, and determined to bide their time in hopes that it might be purchasable. This occurred as before named, in the spring of 1881. Not for a year after this purchase was any work done in the construction of the reservoir. During the following year however the work of construction was put under way and was completed in the most perfect manner as is so well known to those who are experts in such works. To Mr. William Ryle the superintendent, and Mr. F. F. Hoxsey the contractor, great credit is due for the manner in which this noble work was executed.

#### A CITANGL OF OWNERSHIP.

In the year 1887 a great, change took place in the ownership of the Water Company. Some change was alsuade, though not quite so radical, in the management of its affairs. The large money interests which leads a looked been held by Mr. John Ryle and the allosser extent by the directors, assistant in New York, had been parted year, with the correspond to ait of the replaces acts of Borney Directors bear marched acress. Mr. 188, Garret A. Horsey, Edward L. Bell, L. L. H. Horsey and Wascara Ryle searched in their places. Mr. John Ryle retains the assistant as president. The execution a strib constitution of Borney death, and can are annex in the Borney whole.

This change out a lower shap of the Constraints into the interest many of the constraints.

They had already, as has been before named, grasped the great idea of utilizing the waters of the Passaic river and its tributaries with the almost limitless possibilities for the storage of water for the cities of Northern New Jersey. Later on than the change thus referred to, the general public has through the newspaper press become aware of the purposes of this combination. It is no less, so the statements are, than that through the various corporations which are more or less under their control, to supply not only the cities of Northern New Jersey, "but for furnishing New York City and Brooklyn, when their demands shall exceed the quantity obtainable from their present sources." It is not a part of the history of the Water Company to make further references to this great enterprise; besides it is already published more fully than it can be here. It is sufficient to say, that the Passaic Water Company have made large and valuable contracts with the corporations controlling the waters of the Passaic, which give a guarantee for the future supply for many years to come, not only to this city, but to Passaic and Clifton likewise. These great advantages, were only obtainable at large cost, but all the same the benefit comes to the people. and generations to come will enjoy the great benefits. when the schemers and workers are quite fogotten.

#### CITY AND COMPANY.

Several times during the history of the Company propositions have been made looking to the acquirement of the works by the city. At times, there seemed to be a near consummation of it: but some opposition was developed that prevented it. Opinions have always varied as to the policy of the city becoming the owner of the works, and when the matter was referred to the people themselves, as was the case on more than one occasion, the decision was against the acquisition. It is probable therefore, that the present condition of things will continue, and that the city of Paterson and the adjacent city of Passaic will be supplied with water by the Passaic Water Company.

It is a matter of congratulation to all concerned, that there has been so good an understanding, so much of mutual forbearance and so little of irritation as there has been, between the two corporations, so prominent, and so intimately connected with the welfare of the city, as are the city and the Company. Of course it is understood that their interests are mutual, but still, that does not always insure the absence of impleasant attrition between large corporations. The relationship between the two are onite well understood, but it may not be out of place to say here, to the general reader, that the city is a large enstoner to the Company, paying for fire protection and sanitary purposes, while the Company makes large returns in taxes poid, and the willing devotement to the people of the city for their use and pleasure, more than twenty-five acres of park, river and Falls. This superb spot has no parallel in the State and has been made free to all.

#### CONCLESION.

Little remains to be said. In this sketch there has been

a studious avoidance where it was possible, of any reference to the labors of those still living, and now connected with the Company. A slight departure may be permitted perhaps, so far as to name at least, Mr. William Ryle, the present superintendent. Much of the present efficiency of the present works, and nearly all of the watchful care during the later years, over the reservoirs, pipes, gates, engines, hydrants and the score of other things pertaining to the water supply of a city, may be credited to him. He has had the care growing out of the daily needs of the Company's work, and at midnight as well as at midday is wont to be summoned to meet the requirements of some unexpected and untoward mishap. This little allusion to him will not perhaps be gratifying to his modest estimate of himself, but he will first see it here, only with the general reader, and will have to endorse it as best he may.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

The late President of the Company, Mr. John Ryle, was it is well understood intimately connected with it, from the very first, but not for that alone, but because of his equally well known work in this city as a leader of men, a place is given here, to make a more enduring record, of the resolutions placed on the minutes of the Company on the occasion of his death.

#### Extracts from Minetes, Nov. 11th, 1887.

"Mr. Hobart then stated that the object of the meeting was, that as the Hon. John Ryle, the Tresident of the Company, had lately died in England, leaving not only a vacancy in the Board of Directors, but in the office of the President of the Company, it was fitting that some proper memorial or resolution be passed by this Board, expressive of their loss. And upon motion of Mr. Hobart, seconded by Mr. Bell, it was unanimously resolved that a committee of two persons consisting of John J. Brown and Edward T. Bell, be appointed to prepare and submit to the next meeting of this Board, sintable resolutions, expressing the sense of the Board of Directors at the loss this Company has sustained,"

#### From Minutes, Nov. 1816, 1887.

"Mr. John J. Brown then proposed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the paintul intelligence has reached us of the unexpected death of our esteemed Associate Director and President, John Ryle, at, or near his former home in England, it is eminently fitting that a tribute of respect should be paid to his memory by those with whom he has so long associated, and by whom his character and virtues are held in foring regard.

Resolved. That in the death of John Ryle this Company has been called upon to sustain the loss of one who as a director of the Company from its formation, now thirty-three years since, and its President for many years last past, has ever shown an interest and devotion in its success which could only come from the early and constant devotion to its welfare.

Rescheel. That the Board of Directors as individuals and as a body, tender their sincere sympathy to his family, confident that they will find the consolation which may well be obtained, in booking back over a life so worthly fixed.

Resolved. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the Bernsl of Directors; a copy of the same be transmitted to his tainly, and that they be published in the journals of the city,

Upon the ananimous a loption of the above, Mr. Bell then moved that the Directors of this Company attend the funcial of their late President as a body, which was also adopted."

#### THE LND.

Except for a few statistical statements this history ends here. Not so, however, the work of the Company. This must go on; for every extension of the city brings other requirements. These have hitherto been fairly, perhaps not always quite in time, but still fairly met. The present managers desire to keep abreast with all demands made upon them as far as possible. As an illustration, it may be stated that the costs of last year's extensions alone amounted to \$30,100,00.

As may be supposed, the interests of the Company now require much supervision. The demands upon it are ever increasing. Its revenues and disbursements are second only to that of the city itself. It is quite well understood that the interests of the Company, unlike that of many corporations, are two sided, for the large obligation of supplying a people with water, both plenty and pure, is an ever present responsibility.

The following are some of the statistics of the Company:

Yeur.	Miles of Manus.	Hydiants	Water Takers	Revenue.	
1800	11	100	100	~9,100 00	
1865	25	10a	60.0	43,270 (0	
1870	310	320	1, 170	45,319,00	
1875	3.5	100	2,160	83 390 00	
1880	40	175	2,630	97,600,00	
1885	45	590	1,280	140,000 00	
1889	11.)	790	6,275	197 (m) (n)	
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k =	11,	Totowa.	.2	h 5	Horizontal, Sta	u Eng.,	`	
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#### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS, 4890,

Garriet A. Hobart, President.

John C. Ryle, Secretary,

Edward T. Belle,

T. F. Horsey,

One Vacancy.

### Horse Railroad Facilities.

It is extremely doubtful whether there is a city in the country in which more money has been spent on horse railroads than in Paterson. Horse railroads were built long before the crection of houses in various parts of the city justified any such expenditure of money. The principal object was in no case the accommodation of the people who had settled in Paterson but the development of various portions of the city and the accommodation of the people who would in the future settle there. There was no doubt as to the future of the city; there was no doubt as to the continued increase of population; there was no doubt that sometime in the future horse railroads would be a paying investment, but it took years to bring about the desired result. The histories of the hors - railroad companies in Paterson are alike; heavy investments with limited capital, the issue of bonds, running the road for years at a loss and final failure tell the story of all. Some years ago Paterson had a number of horse railroads; now they have all been consolidated and are being run by one company; the population to make horse failtoads pay has some and to-day horse railroad stock is considered a sate and desnable investment.

In 1868 the Paterson & Passaic Horse Railroad Company was chartered and tracks were laid from the Laie depot to Cedar Lawn connetery, the capitalists interested in the new project being also interested in the development of Cedar Lawn and vicinity.

The late Prinklin C. Beckwith built the road for the company of which he was also the president. The first spike was driven by Mr. Beckwith and the third by Mr. James Crooks, who had been instrumented in scenting the charter and organizing the company. Owing to an inidequate capital the company issued bonds: the road was much a loss for many years; no dividends were ever paid and the company successful edge the panic of 1873. Ad we chal inverted lost their fock and even the second most as bonds were weped on. Below this took place, boxed the company had built as his statement W. be specified and Victorial roads as a language of the first took and a large form the second most as the street line was alumboned, and the trick took maps having Market street and Lieutera are made built to Lide Victoria.

terwards abandoned and the tracks taken up. Subsequently the company built a line on Main street, from Broadway to Barelay street. In 1876 the company was reorganized under the name of the Paterson & Passaic Railroad Company.

The Paterson & Little Falls Horse Railroad Company constructed a line about 1870 from Main street and Broadway, along Broadway to the depot of the Midland railroad company; the gauge was different from the gauge of the other roads, despite the earnest endeavors of Mr. John J. Brown to have a uniform gauge throughout the city. In 1875, the company built a line to Riverside and subsequently one to Totowa. The history of the company is the same as that of the Paterson & Passaic company; it went down in the crash of 1873 and was subsequently reorganized under the name of the Paterson City Railway Company.

The charter of the Paterson & Haledon Horse Railroad Company was obtained in 1808 and some time afterwards tracks were laid from Main street and Broadway to Haledon. The stock of the company was owned principally by the Passaic Water Company; subsequently it passed into the possession of General T. D. Hoxsey and a few friends and some years later was the individual property of Mr. Garret A. Hobart, who disposed of it to the Paterson City Railroad Company which operated the Haledon line for some years.

The consolidation of all the horse railroad companies was affected on May 1, 1888, the new company taking the

title of the Paterson Railway Company and consisting principally of the stockholders in the old companies. The gauge of the Main and Willis street lines was changed to that of the Broadway and Riverside lines and a large number of improvements were made. The rule which had hitherto obtained in the management of the horse railroad companies was reversed and the company waited until the population demanded horse railroad facilities. The company built the line running through Beech and Clay streets, connecting People's Park with the centre of the city; it extended the Main street line a considerable distance further south; it extended the Broadway line to the Eastside Park and laid a large number of new steel rails and switches. It purchased a large piece of property in Broadway where commodious stables were erected and spent a large amount of money in new rolling stock and equipment. The increased facilities resulted in better patronage on the part of the public and at the present day a large number of extensive improvements are contemplated.

The company has in active operation nearly fifteen miles of road, not including switches and double tracks. On the Main street line cars are run every six minutes, on the Haledon. Totowa and Beech and Clay street lines every half hour and on the rest of the lines every fifteen minutes.

The officers of the company are:—G. A. Hobart, president: Helmas Romaine, vice president: A. A. Wilcox, secretary: John J. Brown, treasurer; Helmas Romaine, manager: Matthias Pettigrew, superintendent.



## The Public Schools of Paterson.

By ORESTES M. BRANDS, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Paterson.

#LTHOUGH it is not the purpose of this sketch of the free public schools of Paterson to present their history in detail, it will not be inappropriate to preface a description of their present by brief allusion to their past—their establishment and development.

"Until 1827, there was no free public school in Paterson or in the present limits of Passac county. The Legislature had enacted a law in 1820 looking toward the establishment of free popular education, but few communities availed themselves of its provisions for many years. In some cases township trustees selected teachers for what were called the public schools, and a small fix was russ d to help defray the expenses, but the parents paid the teacher a certain sum for each child's function, the children of indigent families were of course trucht free, if they were willing to be distinctively known as up or children, as few of them were.

"A number of the public-spirited efficient of Paterson, being of the opinion that the favn ought fasupport a free school, held a meeting on Saturdy, April 7, 4827, and appointed Marks W. Collett, Dr. James Warren, and Abraham Godwin, Jr., a committee to draw up a memorad to be presented at the team meeting the next Monday, recommending the raising by tay of \$409 for school purposes in Acquaekanonk township, it classifiered deby the Foren Committee, agreeable to the act of 1820, in the education of poor children of the flowiship. (1997) In June the Toxii Committee in 1 and ill tred \$275 to Paterson and \$125 to the restrict the town logical commutation of prominent extreme to memper pointed to take charge and who reachedulds in who appears can be a able to pay for their classification -By Mr. Cobodi, a cria are of Washington College Pener, an engaged as a feacher at \$70 per quarter, it to find his own tool. Darrie, the year, 131 scholars were conclude 70 or 80 of all and a pro-there might be to the about a pvisited at Last one a seez by one in index of the committee

Such, then, was the first fire public school of Paterson, its object being mainly charitable in that it was called she I for the special benefit of those who were analyte to prevent the education of their children. To eday what a choice of tescutment would arise from the hundred of the proof of the schools of our large city, and from the norm of the thousands of children who are being cities to be a schools, if some one were so rash or iffinitionned to be retinate that public education is a form of public charity."

From one little school established throng relamitable motives and consisting of a few score evildren, the major-

ity of whom were learning the alphabet, has spring the well-organized and efficient public school system of which the people of Paterson have good reason to feel proud. Fifteen large, well-equipped, brick buildings, a corps of two hundred and twenty trained teachers, and an enrollment of lifteen thousand pupils during a year have succeeded the little rented room, its single teacher, and its handful of pupils distinctively known as "poor children." Forday these are the schools of the people, and in them the children of the rich and of the poor meet as equals and receive instruction which, though absolutely free, has long since ceased to be regarded as charitable.

Not only are the schools free as regards mition, but also in all school-supplies needed by the pupils. The best school text-books in all the various subjects covered by the courses of instruction, from the lowest to the highest department, and even the paneils, pens, paper, and writing-books, are freely and abundantly supplied by means of funds annually appropriated for the purpose by the Bond of Education. Besides the outfit required by the individual pupils, the shoods are well supplied with maps, globes, charts, and where appropriate countful to instruction. The advent gis of a unit of revisit for expensive and of their being supplied at punds a species of expensive dentals to median exploiting near and on this permitter the school of their being supplied at punds or the free text of each of Para an timbs in the feature of the school of their being supplied in all care.

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for the girls, besides such methods of instruction as in any particular train the senses or the hand to execute the behests of the mind in expression or delineation.

#### COURSIS OF SILDY.

The course of study in the Primary schools covers a period of five years, that of the Grammar schools four years, of the High school three years, and of the Normal school one year.

In the Primary and Grammar schools the course of instruction embraces reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, U. S. history, and civil government, physiology and hygiene, and the study of form and drawing. Promotions from grade to grade in the Primary schools are made either whenever the progress of pupils warrants, or at the end of the school year as a result of annual examination, the latter being the method which determines promotions in the Grammar schools, graduation from them and promotion to the High school, promotion in the latter and graduation therefrom.

#### HIGH SCHOOL.

The High school embraces two courses, a general course of three years covering subjects in language, literature, science, mathematics, and industrial drawing, and a commercial course of two years covering business law, commercial arithmetic and bookkeeping.

Any pupil holding a certificate of graduation from a Grammar school, or any person who shall pass an examination equivalent to that to which graduates of the Grammar schools are subjected is entitled to enter the High school and may pursue either of its courses. It is intended that the near future shall witness a special effort to make the commercial course of the High school so thorough and desirable as to induce many of both sexes to continue in attendance and reap its advantages instead of terminating their school career on graduation from the Grammar schools.

Instruction in the High school is imparted by the Principal and a corps of eight assistants, to each of whom are assigned at least two subjects or studies, the pupils changing from one teacher and room to others to receive instruction. By this method instructors become experts in presenting their special subjects, and the students receive the benefits of the increased skill and knowledge of teachers who teach subjects and not grades.

#### PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

As the great impority of the pupils leave school at the conclusion of the Primary course, or at the latest during the Grammar course, special enleavor is made to give the instruction in these schools the most practical direction possible, and bence the course embraces only those studies which are most essential, and thorough work is required.

#### NORMAL SCHOOL.

A Normal school for the elacation and training of teachers is maintained by the Board of Education and covers one year's course of study and practice. Pupils in this

school which is at present located in the High school building, receive instruction in the history, principles and methods of education, mental and moral philosophy and school government. The students have practice under competent supervision. This school is under the immediate direction of the Principal of the High school, and his efforts are seconded by an able training teacher.

Any graduate of the High school may be admitted to the Normal school; other applicants are admitted upon passing an examination equivalent to that taken by graduates of the High school. At the end of the school year the students are subjected to a thorough examination by the Board of Examiners, on successfully passing which they are awarded diplomas of graduation and are granted "primary certificates" as teachers.

It will be seen from the forgoing that wise provision is made for the pedagogic instruction and training yearly of a corps of well educated young women for the purpose of taking the places made vacant by the resignation of others or to meet the requirements of the constant growth of the school system. These young teachers are first appointed temporarily, on probation; if successful, they receive the recommendation of the Principals of the schools to which they have been temporarily assigned, and upon approval by the Superintendent, they are regularly appointed as teachers. Although one year's professional training is scarcely sufficient to fit all students theoretically for the responsible and arduous duty of teaching, yet our people are to be congratulated upon having even one year's stuly and practice of the art of teaching interposed as a condition to the appointment of any person as a teacher of their children. In this respect Paters in stands in the front rank of the city school systems of our country. It is true that not every young person who aspires to become a teacher, and takes a course of instruction with that end in view, is endowed by nature with qualitities which best adapt her to fill acceptably the teacher's office; but it is equally true that the supply of so-called teachers would be much greater. and vastly inferior in quality, in the absence of Normal Training schools.

Other things being equal the skill and general efficiency of the young teacher trained in the philosophy of education and methods of instruction and the whole supplemented by frequent advice, suggestion and discussion relative to school management, exceeds immeasurably that of one who has not been thus trained. A city which makes provision for recruiting the ranks of its teaching force through the instrumentality of Normal instruction of those to be enrolled in that corps, offers inducements which are always properly considered and fully appreciated by paren's who would have the education of their children intelligently conducted.

#### MANUAL TRAINING.

Besides the occupations and methods of the regular class rooms of the schools, our training shop is the scene of busy, daily work and instruction. Here on any school day may be seen classes of boys from the High school and Gram-

mar schools distributed at the work-benches preparing "working drawings" from which to construct the joints. mortices, tenons, etc., pertaining to the special exercise in hand, and then proceeding to the use of the various tools required in its performance. The instruction and practice proceeds from lessons in the use of the tools and the simplest lessons in sawing and planing of material to the construction and fitting of joints, etc., common in carpentry and joinery, and from lesson to lesson the pupils advance to more complex work and to new fields for the exercise of thought and acquired skill. Exactness of drawing and measurement, and care in the performance of the work. are seen to be so necessary to the prevention of error and consequent botchery, that pupils become impressed with the importance of close, careful calculation and concentrated attention, and thus the faculties are cultivated. All lack of care, of reflection, bears its legitimate fruit, and the incantious pupil has in the spoiled, misshapen material before him an evidence that success and perfection are to be found only in, and as a result of care and thought, and that lacking these his attempts have naturally ended in failure. He has received, and, in all probability, been benefited by a lesson in caution and painstaking, and reflection supplements the whole in future endeavors. It is not difficult to illustrate how, by context, such a pupil becomes a more thoughtful, painstaking student of arithmetic, of geometry, of Linguage, of geography, etc., and that not only his hand, but his judgment as well, is being trained, educated. Again, while the learning of a trade is not the objective point in this feature of manual training. opportunity is given students and their parents to discover the genius, or lack of it, exhibited by contact with me-Chanical employment. If it be discovered that students have taste for handicraft, and native facility in the manipulation of tools and materials, these may serve as a guide to the choice of occupation to be adopted on leaving schools. It indeed the youth possesses mechanical genius, it will be for better that he become an expert mechanic or artizanthat he follow the occupation for which he has natural aptitude and which through training will achieve success in life, than that he become what the ordinary tendency of the clucation of the schools has heretofore induced, i. c., a fourth-rate physician, clergyman, lawyer, or teacher.

#### KINDERGARIEN.

The Kindergarten is one of the most striking idustrations of the effect produced by the process of adapting the instruction, in its manner and matter, to the young child's nature and capacity. Although it has not been found entirely practicable to adopt fully and exclusively the Kindergarten methods in the lowest grades of our schools, yet such a modification of these methods have been so introduced as to greatly ameliorate the condition of the youngest pupils while in the class rooms. The little ones are provided with very frequent changes of employment for head and hand, and thus even among the vonngest pupils we have a genuine incorporation of manual training adapted to their mental and physical wants an alteration of apparent play and more abstruse occupation, all having an objective point and being under the enlightened control of the teacher, who merely causes that control to be so far felt as to prevent undue freedom of action. The ordinary lowest grade primary class is decidedly objectionable, because it assumes that very young children are capable of remaining employed upon "studies" exclusively, and compels them to remain confined to these twice as long as they should be, if wise regard for their mental and physical well-being were the standard of estimate. Happily for the little ones, the adoption of Kindergarten methods in the schools of Paterson has done much to rationalize objectionable conditions, and in this we claim favorable consideration in estimating the value of our local school system.

Steadily, from year to year, our system of schools has improved. Modern and philosophic methods in management, in teaching, in disciplining and controlling pupils, are continuing to replace those of a period during which all these were entrusted to those whose chief qualification was availability. But we recognize that this manifest improvement, this almost revolution, has not been the work of an individual in any of its phases of progress. Many carnest and intelligent workers have, from time to time, placed their shoulders to the which, and the result of their efforts, each supplementing that of the others, has been to give to our large and rapidly growing city a school system of which no Patersonian meet feel ashamed, though still seeking for its further improvement.



## Paterson Business College.

NE of the most important establishments in the city, and one contributing materially to the success of inerchants, manufacturers and others, is the educational institution in charge of Mr. Geo. W. Latimer. The education of business men is especially demanded in this country. All the powers and attainments and manhood of the American business.

ness man are laid under contribution in every direction. The supervision of his business requires him to employ bookkeepers and clerks, to whom are relegated the minor details; but these very details are of supreme importance to the merchant or manufacturer and unless he has a thorough business education himself he is frequently to a greater or less degree dependent on his clerks. The benetits of a good business training are consequently apparent to all. The work of a business college is supplementary to all other schools, or whatever kind. It is broadly and emphatically a professional school and although the technically educated business man is not recognized as belonging to the learned professions, it is not necessarily because he is not learned. The time to acquire a knowledge of business forms and customs is before entering the counting room, as the attention of those in charge is taken up by more important matters which cannot be laid aside ti I the rudian is of an entry or the forms of a bill or receipt are explained. Business has been brought down to an acrual science and must be treated according to scientific principles which can hardly be learned during the hurry and oustle of more intile life

Pulmer I with the idea that Paters or needed such a school Mr. Latimer in 1870 established the Business College, Mr. Latimer hall been engaged in teaching for many years and his services is an expert accountant had been in great demand. The was containly well qualified for the undertaking and that he has succeeded is amply evidence by the progress made sing the establishment of the college; that his methods were appreciated is shown by the fact that students from considerable distances are attending his institution; the superior excellence of his training is testified to by the fact that he has met with no tivals in the field which he has so ably and successfully occupied.

The aim of his school is to qualify those who come from private and public schools with no idea of business to do business intelligently either for themselves or for others. And even those who have had some experience in business may with advantage take a commercial course specially adapted to their circumstances. Besides this the needs of another class are supplied: young men who through neglect or want of early opportunities require instruction in special studies. Particular attention is given to training students in the use of the vernacular. If there is any one thing more than another that the average school box is wofully deficient in it is language - grammar, spelling, &c. The careful individual supervision of the students' work and the nature of this work make it possible to correct this fault to a greater extent than can be done in any other class of schools. It is not alone the fact that the branches taught are practical which commends this school to the public, but more especially the watchful and individual training that each student receives. This is the only way in which a business course of study can be taught successfully. When conducted by means of class instruction at the best it can be only superficial work, likely to give incorrect ideas, which will be made apparent afterwards in that costliest of schools, experience. A business education is too serious a matter to be trifled with; there are always likely to be base imitations of a good thing, and the counterfeits are in themselves evidences in proof of the worth of the genuine article. It therefore behooves a young person who is ready to pursue a business course and be fitted for active life to go to headquarters, to an institution with the prestige that comes from work well and honestly done during many years. Such an institution is Mr. Latimer's Paterson Business College which has long been and will ever continue to be the centre for the preparation of our youth for business life.

The Paterson Business College offers superior advantages in the following respects: —

- 1. In every department of mathematics, more particularly in rapid calculation, and the method of teaching it to others.
- 2. Rapid business writing and the manner and method of presenting it to the student so that good writing is the

unle in books and papers of every student. One of the first qualifications that recommend a young person who is seeking an opening in business is a good business handwriting, not a school-boy hand, but an easy off-hand style combined with rapidity. Mr. Latimer has been eminently successful in developing such a style.

- 3. Book-keeping by single and double entry, simplified and chizidated in such a manner that the student is interested at once, the science made clear, and all the modern labor-saving methods introduced and fully comprehended.
- 1. The college hall is pleasant, healthy and commodious, and the furniture and fixtures substantial, comfortable and convenient.
- 5. The institution has a reputation for sending out young men thoroughly prepared for business and therefore has the confidence and respect of the community.

One of the great advantages of the college is that a thorough business education is acquired by actual business transactions by means of the college bank, the insurance department, the jobbing, wholesale exporting and importing, each of which does actual business and has correspondents in a number of cities in the country. Each student is obliged to keep his accounts correct in whatever department he may be operating, for the reason that a friendly business competition here exists among the students, just the same as in actual business affairs between merchants. Each student is supposed to be in earnest. They are treated like men and are supposed to act like men engaged in the serious affairs of life. In this way the business ability of the student is raised to the highest standard. The course of study embraces book-keeping. penmanship, business arithmetic, correspondence, commercial law, language, practical grammar, spelling and definition, parliamentary practice, lectures on current topics and in fact all branches pertaining to business affairs. The practical department consists of the first national bank, commission house, insurance, jobbing, manufacturing and transportation. Lectures on business affairs and current topics are frequently delivered.

A notable feature of this college is the increasing num-

ber of voning ladies in attendance. In this portical times a business education is of great value to the gladies as well as to young men. This fact is beginning be appreciated. If ladies desire good situations and keepers, cashiers. &c., they must from ughly propore thems, lies for thes positions and the college affords firstclass opportunities for doing so. And even if they do not intend to put the knowledge to immediate use it is desirable that they have a thorough business education, so that whatever happens they may have the ability to support themselves. It does not necessarily follow because a young lady takes a business course of study that she intends to be a book-keeper. It is the best kind of education she can have, far better than one that is mere embellishment; for it is of a practical nature and qualifies her to take care of herself in case it becomes necessary. Besides this, Prorough instruction is given in the essential English branches.

The business comes can be completed by attending evening sessions and the college diploma secured upon passing the final examination. The evening sessions, which are entirely distinct from the day sessions, are designed for the instruction of men, women and youth, without regard to age, who are engaged during the day in offices and in various kinds of business, but wish to secure a practical education that will enable them to obtain better positions and higher pay. The exercises are conducted in such a manner that no embarrassment is experienced by any student who is carnestly endeavoring to improve opportunities. The sessions are held tive evenings of each week and the hours of instruction are from seven to nine.

Mr. Latimer has received numerons complimentary letters from persons now engaged in the active pursuits of life who in their carlier years attended the Business College. A few of these are compiled in the College Circular, a beautifully illustrated pamphlet, which is issued annually.



## Paterson's Military.

By JOHN T. HILTON, Adjutant First Battalion, N. G. S. N. J.

"Why cannot we have a good military company in Paterson?" remarked Samuel V. S. Muzzy to Joseph W. Congdon in the fall of 1870. "We could if we only had a financial backing, for it will take quite a sum to start it," answered Mr. Congdon. Several conversations took place between them and other citizens of Paterson, and when Mr. Wm. Strange told Mr. Congdon that if he would get the men and take hold of the movement, he. Mr. Strange, would see that the money was raised, the movement at once assumed form.

Mr. Congdon was a man of good executive ability, and an ex-member of the 22d Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., and he went into the movement with his characteristic energy. From the number of young men who were auxious to go in a military company, he soon saw that at least two good companies could be formed, and when the first formal meeting was called in Pope's Hall in Market street, on December 19th, 1879, it was found that about 100 had signed the roll. After transacting considerable business the meeting was adjourned until January 23d, 1880, at the Sunday school rooms of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, corner of Ellison and Clunch streets. At this meeting it was decided to form a battalion of two companies, and the name of the organization to be the Paterson Light Guard. This was the parent organization of the First Battalion N. G. S. N. J. The Paterson Light Guard was to be an independent military and social organization, owning their own uniform arms and equipments. Some \$4.500 was subscribed for the purchase of the latter, the admission fee of \$25 for each member purchasing the former, and the uniform to be the personal property of each member. The uniform consisted of grey coat, suitably trimmed, dark blue cloth trousers, a seal skin shako with pompon, and a regulation fatigue cap, for drills. Seal-skin knapsacks, and Springfield rifles, 51 calibre, with nickel plated barrels were purchased, and with the belts and plates with the monogram P. L. G., was rather a showy and striking uniform, and equipments to match.

At the January meeting an election was held for a com-

mandant and line officers, Mr. Congdon being elected Major.

Washington Hall was engaged for a drill room, and three rooms in the same building were rented as an armory, officers and company rooms, and were fitted up for those purposes in a suitable and substantial manner.

On January 31, 1880, Major Congdon issued his first orders and as they clearly state the object of the organization, the line, staff and part of the non-commissioned staff officers. I give them in full.

Thanglalters, "Paterson Light Guald,")
Paterson, N. J., Jan. 34st, 1880. — 1

General Orders, No. 1, 88, 1880.

1. In pursuance of an election held on the 23d inst., the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Battalion.

H. It is believed that, in the organization of the Paterson Light Guard, the gentlemen who have curofled themselves have thus entered upon what they consider to be the discharge of an important public duty, that of affording additional protection to the lives and property of the people of Paterson and are furthermore actuated by the worthy desire of promoting a spirit of public pride in a military organization of commendable discipline and shift. While this association has not been effected by the process of culistment in the National Guard of New Jersey, it has been entered into with no feeling of disrespect or disaffection toward the citizen soldiery of this State, or the able officers who command it; but, on the contrary, with a desire to receive from the State authorities such acceptance as shall invest the Paterson Light Guard with the dignity and responsibility that will constitute it the mulitary protection of this amportant municipality. It is intended to represent no especial class of society, sect, or nationality; nor does it acknowledge identification with the interests of any particular portion of this community as against another. It is urged, therefore, that every man enrolled should regard himself as bound, by every considcration of duty and honor, to conform to the true character of a soldier while in uniform, supporting on all occasions his dignity as a entizen and his reputation as a gentleman. For only as such can be expect to ment the approval of the military authorities of the State, or win the respect and confidence of the citizens of Paterson.

111. The following elections and appointments, to fill original vacameres are hereby announced;

Co. A.— Captam, James Beggs. 18t. Lieut. Juo. H. Berdan. 2d Lieut. – W. H. H. Stryker. Co. B.—Captain, Chas. Curie, 1st Jacut.—Alex. T. Greser, 2d Lieut.—John T. Hilton.

Staff.—Adjutant, Jas. Inglis, Jr. Quartermaster, Juo. H. Hindle.

Commissary, Albert Tilt.
Paymaster, A. S. Allen.
Judge Advocate, Geo. S. Chiswell.
Chiplain, Rev. Chas. D. Shaw.
Surgeon, Geo. W. Terriberry, M. D.
Asst. Surgeon, Theo. Y. Kunne, M. D.
Sergeant Major, Jos. Mosley.
Quartermaster Sergeant, A. D. Wintield,
Commissary Sergeant, Wm. W. Evans.

IV. Company drills during February will be held at 8 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 3d. Wednesday, 41th, Tuesday, 17th, and Friday, 27th. The officers (including staff) will meet for theoretical drill and instruction on Friday evening, February 6th.—For the present no visitors will be allowed in the Armory during drills.

V. From this date members will be required to answer to the Court Martial for all delinquencies and absences from drills.

VI. Until further orders Commandants of Companies will drill their men in the "School of the Soldier" as far as the Manual of Arms (Upton, page 30.)—They will detail men to serve temporarily as Sergeants.

VII. All who have not yet procured their uniforms and equipments will apply for them at once to the Quartermaster. Until the Armory lockers are in readiness, men will keep their uniforms, &c., at their homes. They are to be worn only on drill or parade, except by permission of the Commundant.

VIII. Men desiring transfers from either company to the other will make application at once in writing to their respective Captains.

By order of Jos. W. Congdon, Major Communiting.

Jas. Inclis, Jr., Adjutant.

Captains Curic and Beggs: Lieutenauts Groser, Stryker and Hilton: Adjutant Inglis, Surgeon Terriberry, and Assistant Surgeon Kinne: Sergeaut Major Mosley, and Commissary Sergeaut Evans, were veterans of the war of the rebellion, and a number of veteraus were non-commissioned officers and privates in the two companies.

The organization at this time numbered about +20, at least lifty per cent, of whom were merchants, manufacturers, clerks, salesmen and professional men, the balance representing the various industries of the city.

As the months folled around it became the settled conviction of the officers and a large number of the men, that the organization would be of more service to the community, and the State, if engratted as National Guardsmen in the State service. Negotiations were pending with that end in view, when on the first Similar in May, 1880, a homicide on Carret Mountain led to a riot in that vicinity. Great excitement prevailed. Nearly all the officers and members flocked to the armory and asked to be led out to help suppress the riot and restore peace, but Major Congdon knowing the law in such cases, informed the members that he was powerless to lead them out as a military company; as being an independent organization they were not recognized by the State authorities, and could only go as individuals as part of a Sheriff's posse. Order was restored in a few hours by conveying the originator of the

trouble to Newark, and then came a fusilade against the organization from the daily newspapers. Unjust and uncalled for criticisms were made, and in one case were replied to by Major Congdon, which put the matter properly before the public as follows:

To the Editor of The Sun:

Suc: In justice to the members of the Paterson Light Guard, permit me to correct what appears to be a misapprehension on the part of the reporters who furnished the account of the riot in this city on Sanday last, as to the inditary character and efficiency of that organization.

The battahon was very recently formed. It has been in existence just three months. It has had but twelve dvills; only six of them with rifles. The men have not been instructed in the factics as far as "londing and finings." It is no part of the State militia. Its enlisting in papers are not yet in readmesss for the mustering officer. Although cartridges were some time since purchased, they were held on order in New York, because on the admission of the battalion in the National Guard, a different cartridge would be supplied by the State.

Its services were offered without cartridges to Gen. Plume, and he replied that the battalion could serve only as a Sheriff's posse. The Sheriff declined the proflered services because the men were unarmed. The Sheriff, the Chief of Police, the Mayor, and the Chy Counsel all approved the course of not bringing out the battalion unarmed. Under these conditions was not discretion the better part of valor?

Bos. W. Conciden, Communication,

Paterson, May 3, 1880,"

Major Congdon's course was endorsed by high military authority, and Governor George B. McClellan, ex-Commander of the Army of the Potomac, considered the subject of so much importance that he had the following order issued:

STAIL OF NIW JUBSEY,
OUTGO, OF ADDITION GINERAL,
THENION, MAY 1111, 1880.

General Orders No. 62

The following paragraph from the statute laws of this State is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Threase of any breach of the peace, tunuit, riot or resistance to process of this State, or apprehension of minicipate danger of the same, in any county or city of the State, it shall be lawful for the mayor of city, or should of such county, to make application to the Communication.—Chief for multary and of the National Guard.

It will be noticed that in case of any apprehension of dar or from riot, certain evil officers may locally apply to the Governor of the State by telegraph at the executive chambers at Trenton, for the inhitary and of the National Guard. There is no authority for them to ceil upon any other official of the State for that purpose, there is no authority for them to use any military organization not in the National Guard, to furnish them aid, there is no authority for any such organization to attempt, by force of aims, to suppress a mob. In the meantime it is the duty of the civil officers of the city and county, while they may call for aid as herein stated, to fully exhaust the previous conferred upon and officials in the "Act to prevent routs, not and transitions assemblies," before the final appeal is made to the stern interference of the nighting aim of the State.

By order of Commander in Chef.
WHETAM S. SHAMER, A 12-10 (Co. ).

Ophine

S. M. Dicianson, Assistant 1 production of the

A one of the leading papers stated, the above order had polyions reterence to the recent disturbance in Presison, and the action of the Taight Guardi on that occurs, which is now clear was not only judicious. But the only action they could have taken; to have gone out as a con-

tary organization on that occasion being, as stated in this order, contrary to law,"

This riot hastened the mustering in of the Battalion in the State service, and on May 25th, 4886, the formal muster took place in the Washington Hall drill room. The Paters in Light Guard as an independent military organization clusted to exist, and then began the real

#### BISTORY OF THE FIRST BALLATION, N. G. N. J.

The Battalion was mustered into the State service on May 25, 1885, by Lient, Col. G. E. P. Howard, Inspector of the 1st Brigade, as Mustering Officer, 121 men being mustered. The line officers were commissioned June
15th: Major Congdon July 15, and the staff at various
dates from July 27 to September 5th, the only changes
from the roster of the Light Guard being the election of
1st, Sergt, Aaron V. H. Doremus as 2d Lient, of Company Vin place of Win, H. H. Stryker; the promotion
of Surgeon Terriberry to the Brigade staff, leaving the
position of Surgeon vacant until September 25, 1881, and
the appointment of C. F. W. Myers as Assistant Surgeon,
Surgeon Terriberry acted as Surgeon of the Battalion during the rifle shooting that year, however, by request of
Major Congdon.

The first formal parade of the battalion was on Memorial Day, 1880, when it acte has escort to the local G. A. R. Posts.

On Dec. 28th, of that year, at the unveiling of the Statue of Maj. Gen. Philip Kearney in Military Park, Newark, the battalion made its debut with the Brigade. The Army and Navy Journal in commenting on that parade, says, "The First Battalion of Paterson, Major Congdon with a staff of six officers, well mounted, and two companies sixteen full files, was third in line. The battalion was well equipped, their seal skin shakos, handsome knapsacks and leather leggings adding to their fine appearance. The marching and alignments of the companies were splendid, and notwithstanding the cold weather the manual of arms on the march was of an excellent description. The battalion was the best organization in the column and frequently applanded."

On September 20th, 1881, the battalion again paraded with the Brigade in Newark, at the Carrield obsequies.

In this year the Legislature authorized the Governor storoganize a Provisional Pathalion composed of companies selected from the wholebody of the National Guard for their proficiency in dull and discipline and soldierly bearing, neithers in appointments and equipments, to be designated by inspection and compatitive duill," to represent the state at the centennial anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown, Va.

Both companies, with their officers, were designated as two of the ten companies to form this battalion, and Major Congdon was appointed a special aid on the stanfof the commandant, Col. and B.ev. Brig. Gen. E. Burd. Grubb.

The York with Butalion consisted of to companies 32. If files (1904) a Sergeant's per company (1904) it Com-

missary per company — 10: Line Officers, 30; Field, Staff and Non-Commissioned Staff, 20; Supernumerary Officers, 12: Band Drum Corps, 80; total, 842.

The writer, who has seen hundreds of regiments, both in active service and National Guardsmen, has never seen a better one. The camp at Yorktown was an ideal as well as a real one, and the discipline was excellent.

The U.S. Centennial Commission notified Gen. Grubb that a silver vase costing \$1,000 manufactured by Tiffany & Co., of New York, was to be presented by the commissioners, "to the regiment or battalion which should, during the entire encampment, present the best military appearance." The review held by the President of the United States on this memorable battle field was a grand sight, and from the applause given to the New Jersey battalion on its march, it was evident that the fine appearance and soldierly bearing of the organization had won the approval of all who saw it. A committee of regular army officers acting as a board of inspection notified the commissioners that New Jersey's Provisional Battalion were entitled to the vase, and it was presented to the organization in front of the old Moore house. The battalion, which had gone to Yorktown by the way of Baltimore, and from there to Yorktown by steamer, returned home by the route of the Potomac River and Washington. On arriving in Washington the battalion paraded through some of the principal streets, and were reviewed by the General of the Army, Win. T. Sherman. The citizens and those members of the battalion who had not been on the trip, tendered a fine reception and banquet to the Yorktown contingent.

The vase on the route was in charge of a guard of honor, Color Sergeant Florian Oborski of the First Battalion being one of them, and it was subsequently presented to the Legislature, while in session, Lieut, Augus of 3d Regt, and Lieut, Hilton of the First Battalion, acting as the vase bearers, at the presentation. The Legislature subsequently voted a medal to every member of the Provisional Battalion, in commemoration of New Jersey's achievements.

The next parade outside of Paterson that the First Battalion took part in, was on Memorial Day, 1882, when it para led in New York, and was the guest of Hawkins Veteran Zonaves, formerly the ctb, N. Y. Vol's, Capt. Curie's old regiment.

The Zonaves had a medal struck oil to commemorate this event.

The Army and Navy Journal says of this parade: "Conspicuous and deserving of special comment for their handsome and soldierly appearance was the Paterson Light Guard of New Jersey, who well sustained the high reputation won by them at Yorktown."

On June 15 of this year, the whole brigade had a field day at Santiago Park on the banks of the Passaic River, During the sham battle, which was a part of the exercises, Private Win. E. Meller of Company B was accidently shot in the leg with a blank cartridge by one of the men

in the rear ranks. At first it was not supposed to be dangerous, but he died in a few days, and he was buried with exceptional honors, the Brigade Commander and Staff and the whole of the battalion attending. Though the battalion has lost a number of members by death, Private Meller is the only member lost in service; but an ex-member, ex-Sergeant John E. Hartley of Company A. promoted as Major, and Judge Advocate, on the Brigade staff, subsequently died, caused by injuries received in a fall from his horse in the 1887 camp at Sea Girt.

On Ian, 25th, 1883, a new company, C. was mustered in the State service and attribed to the battalion. Their armory was fixed at Continental Hall, corner of Main and Van Houten streets. Alexander T. Groser was commissioned as Captain, Wm. F. Decker as 1st Lieut., and Walter Van Emburgh as 2d Lieut., Peb, 10th, of that VOULT.

Captain Groser and Lieut, Decker had graduated from Companies B and A respectively, and Lieut. Van Emburgh had served several years in the 2d Battalion at Hackensack.

The battalion of three companies made their first outdoor parade on the evening of May 25th, preliminary to the parade with the Brigade at Jersey City on Mamorial Day.

In the two years' service that A and B had experienced in the National Guard they had been kept well up to military work, and they concluded to have a little of the fun. on the principle that hall work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

It is true that they held two of the finest military balls that Paterson had ever witnessed, and as social events they were the leading features of the season; still they yearned for an outside trip, and voted to go to Saratoga. by way of Troy.

They decided to go as the "Paterson Light Grand," wearing their distinctive uniform of grey, supplemented by white flannel tronsers, and their unique equipments.

Just before the hour of starting Captain Doremus, in behalf of the organization, slepped from the ranks and presented Major Congdon with a diamond badge, as a token of their esteem for him, and their appreciation of his services as commendant of the organization. If we a genuine surprise to the Major, and he is First, re son kel to the sentiments expressed by the gill, and the remark of Captain Doremis. The Julio was the Judilionesautheon in gold, with diamonds act in decente, and surrounding points, and was worth a pos-

They started on September 34, resp. 1 - In New York on the Steamer Drew, with Novella Rest. N. G. N J., band, which is a fit with wealth in talk and the venir menurands were printed by the through approxiand coupled with the menu itself, and the come concert by the band, made a delieftful elliptic pro- $\Lambda$  breakfist in the Delayan Hore (i.e.  $\Lambda^{+}$  ) is t'=+emorning put the party in excellent overlition to meet the Wrojans. A special boot corried to a positive to those and a constraint positive constraint.

before the whart was reached, cannon beleased to the greeting, and the cheers of the large crowd awaition ofsmed a hearty welcome.

The local military, consisting of the Libber's Veterm Corps. Troy Citizens' Corps. Tilbers Cadets. and the Fourth Battery, were drawn up in line, and after the usual military salutes. the line of march was taken up. The excursion party consisted of color the Guerds at 121 invited guests, and no visiting party ever received a heartier welcome. Troy is noted for its military spirit and large hearts, and the applause accorded to the visitors made them feel about three inches taller. After the parade a banquet followed, accompanied by excellent emsic from Doring's celebrated band. The toasts were unique, and the responses very good. A general interchange of connesies then followed, and at the hom of departine the visitors could scarcely tear themselves away.

The regular train had gone; a special was made up, and amid hands'takings, a hundred "come and see us agains" and "come down and see us." cheers lond enough to raise the roof, and we were off for Saratoga. Arriving there the Saratoga Citizens' Corps awaited the purty, and cs. orted the visitors to their quarters, the Grand Union Hotel. Mine host Clair had assigned one wing of that high caravansary to the party and told them to enjoy themselves, and they did. The only military duty required of them was a dress parade and escort to the colors; the balance of the two days' stay being occupied as each individual say fit. Exemsions to Saratoga lake, a horseback parade, and a parody on it by the finity members of the party, who hired all the village carts in the place and decked thanselves out with sandowers, were some of the notable teatures of the stay. The officers of the Citizens' Corps tendered many countesies which were appreciated. The imdress parade in the hotel at midnight, the good Capt. Beggs, commandant, was one of the funniest in i lens of the trip, and is often spoken of to this day. But even tunbye to Salatoga, and its spring of its Citivens Coops, and hig hotels; and the feature Part left Alberta to an interesthan they did on the up trip. All colors at the Marpolita i Hac Lin New York viocal one and a fire-tax of the committee or arrange open a basis of March Colors, a and Quantum as House. In the constant

Thousands of dollars were subscribed, and the hearty cooperation of the citizens. Farragut and Chaplain Butler Posts, G. A. R., the firemen and other organizations, made the reception the hearty outpouring and friendly greeting that it was. They arrived here on the morning of June 12. The whole city was in holiday garb; flags, streamers and bunting, were displayed from every building on the line of march, and on hundreds of others outside the line of march. When the train bearing the visitors rolled into the depot, cannon boomed out the signal and then it seemed as if pandemonium reigned in the city. Cheers rent the air, whistles shricked, and bells pealed forth their volume of sound. The line of march was soon taken up and the noisy greeting continued. The fire apparatus had been concentrated on the line of march, and their whistles added to the din, while the applause was continuous from the beginning to the end of the march.

The parade headed for Passaic Falls where a collation was provided, and after a long rest the march was resumed and the Armory reached. At J P. M. a banquet was given to the visitors, the tables filling Washington Hall. Toasts were offered, and responses made, and the hall was then cleared for a reception and ball in the evening, which was attended by the best people of Paterson.

The visitors were to leave at 12 o'clock, midnight, and just before that hour the line was formed.

A committee on fireworks had been appointed, and fireworks were distributed along the route the result proved that the committee had performed their work in a thorough manner, Company C especially distinguishing itself. Such a mass of fire, bombs, rockets and Roman candles were used, that it was one continual glare from the Armory to the depot. Fifteen thousand people were on the streets, and Paterson never had a demonstration to equal it. You cannot mention the visit to a Tibbetts Veteran, even at this day, but he will speak of the way "they fired us out of town."

On Dec. 3d. 1884. Co. A. Capt. A. V. H. Doremus, formed part of the Provisional Batalion to act as escort in Trenton to the remains of Major General Gershom Mott late Commander of the Division of the National Guard of New Jersey.

Memorial Day, 1885, found the 1st Brigade, N. G. N. J., in Paterson, to act as escort to the G. A. R. After the parade the Brigade marched down to Riverside to bixonac. Muster, inspection, and a review followed.

Our city had not witnessed a Brigade parade for over 30 years, and this one convinced our citizens and Board of Aldermen that the National Guard amounted to something, for on June 15th, the latter body voted \$500 to pay the Armory rent of the battalion, which the latter had petitioned for for several years.

On Aug. 8th of this year the battalion paraded with the whole Division of the State, in New York city, at the obsequies of General U. S. Grant, and paid their last respects to that great Captain.

This year also found the battalion in their first camp with the Brigade at Sea Girt, and received the instruction that is impossible to give in the Armory.

The discipline was good, and the men returned home with a better appreciation of a soldier's duties.

The battalion went into camp with a Lieut, Col. as the Legislature at its last session had passed a bill giving a battalion with three companies an officer of that rank. Major Congdon had carned the promotion, and he was unanimously elected, and commissioned May 5th, 1885. Capt. Aaron V. H. Doremus was elected Major on the same date, but resigned July 13th.

The terms of enlistment of a large number of Co. A's men had expired, and it was decided by that company to go on an excursion before the men applied for their discharge. Providence, R. L. was decided on, and they left Paterson on Oct. 13th, for that city.

They were received very handsomely by the First Light Infantry of Providence; treated to a Rhode Island clam bake down the river, tendered a reception and ball, and were well entertained and taken care of by that fine and well known organization.

The sample of men who went on that excursion seemed to be well liked in Providence, and the First Light Infantry decided to see what the rest of the battalion was like, so a return visit was made by that organization on Oct. 12th, 1880.

The history of the reception of the Troy Corps was repeated in most of the programme, except the fireworks, as the visitors left on the afternoon of the second day, after a military lawn party on Colt's Hill. The battalion had been without a Major since the resignation of Major Doremus, until April 6th, of this year, when Capt. Samuel V. S. Muzzy, Co. A. was commissioned to till the vacancy, and he was succeeded by Lieut. John R. Beam as Captain of that company.

The bi-centennial at Passaic gave the battalion an opportunity to parade in our sister city, and add to the interest in that celebration, on June 12th, 1886, and it also gave the Major the first opportunity he had had to command the battalion.

An interstate competitive prize drill at Washington, D. C., was announced in May 1887, and Company C of the battalion concluded to enter the list of competitors. Practice drills were held, and the company took their departure for the national capital on the 23d of that month. Though not successful in capturing a prize, the company made a fine showing, and received considerable praise for their thorough and solid work done on that occasion. Three officers, four sergeants and sixteen tiles were the number designated to form the competitive company, and that number with a few substitutes to provide against accident, represented not only the battalion, but our State as well, in this interesting competition.

They arrived home while the Memorial Day parade was on the march, and fell into the column while the latter was in motion. The fatal accident and death of 2d Lieut. Robert J. Burke, Co. A., on May 11th, 1887, is the only loss of an officer in commission that the First Battalion has sustained. Lieut. Burke was a general favorite, and his death was much regretted.

The third calamity, for so it seemed, of the year, was the resignation of Lt. Col. Congdon on July 4th. A general feeling of depression ran through the battalion, while some of the local papers and the public talked as if the organization were going to the eternal bow-wows. But the able manner in which Major Muzzy handled the battalion in camp in August of that year, 1887, soon convinced the croakers that the organization was here to stay, and was too permanent in character to live or die by the existence of one man.

The camp in that year taught a number of new men in the battalion part of a soldier's life, and so far as the soldierly qualities were concerned, and the use of the organization as a military body, it was, if anything, stronger in those qualities than at any time in the past.

On Sept. 17th of this year a detachment of two provisional companies from the battalion consolidated with the Fourth Regiment to parade with the Second Brigade in Philadelphia, at the Centennial commemoration of the adoption of the National Constitution.

On June 30th, 1888, one provisional company took part with the First Regiment, N. G. N. J., in the dedication of the State monuments at Gettysburg, Pa., and were in camp several days on that memorable battle field.

The Centennial celebration of the inauguration of the first President of the United States, held in New York city on April 30th, 188% brought the Division together once more, and the public press, the public themselves, and high military authority, concurred in the opinion that no State surpassed New Jersey in the appearance, equipments and soldierly bearing of her National Guard. It was a grand parade, and representative bodies were there from nearly every State in the Union, while it was estimated that a million of strangers were there as spectators. The battalion had taken part in the parade on the Centennial celebration of the evacuation of New York by the British, but neither the occasion, nor the day itself were equal in importance, or grander in effect, to the parade of 1889.

This year was also signalized by the 3d and best camp that the battalion had participated in. The work was harder, the discipline more strict, and the weather hotter than on any previous camp, but the command never did their duty more cheerfully. Each organization mounted Brigade guard in turn, and that guard was responsible for the protection of the camp for twenty-four hours. The work of the guard of the First Battalion was exceptionally good, and called forth commendation from Brigade Headquarters. More prisoners were caught trying to turn the guard than all of the other organizations together had caught, and though this temporarily caused a little feeling with the other organizations, their officers subsequently

acknowledged that the guard was only doing its duty. The battalion marched from camp a stronger and better organization than it had ever been in the past, and it is hoped that it may continue in this high standard.

Space does not admit of speaking at length of all the social events that the battalion has been engaged in, but the annual balls that have been held were the events of the season, and were watched for eagerly by our own citizens and those of the surrounding country. The receptions to General E. Burd Grubb, General Steele, Governor Green and others; the balls devoted to charity, the Old Ladies' Home and St. Joseph's Hospital, where thousands of dollats were spent, or raised for those objects, are too fresh in the united of our citizens to require repeating, and are but the adjuncts of this organization.

Other important parades and events have been associated with the history of the battalion, but this imperfect sketch is considered sufficient to show that the Unst Battalion, N. G. N. J., has been and is of some use. The moral effect and patriotic influence in our city has been good, and in this grand republic it is the duty of the city, county, and state, to properly support such an organization.

Our country does not want or require a standing army, but we must rely on our private citizens, our organized, and unsorganized militia; and the State is remiss in its duty if it does not see to it that its citizens are taught the first principles of defence, either for inward strife, or outward conflict. Had the Northern States taken as much interest in their militia and military matters as the South did, the war of the rebellion would not have lasted as long. They were prepared for the conflict by almost universal military training. We were not. They were officered by skilled and competent officers in a short time. We had to educate ours in the field at the expense of blood and lives. The writer was in a company during this struggle, not fifty per cent, of whom could hit a barn door at 100 yards; how different with the First Battalion!

The use of such an organization as a school for future officers, for learning the first principles of a soldier's duties, and for the education and teachings of discipline, is worth more than it costs.

The battalion has been honored by the promotion of a number of its members to the various staffs in the State, as follows:

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John W. Romane, Colonel and Arl Je Camp. Governor's Staff Charles Agnew. The Staff Charles Agnew. The Staff Charles Agnew. The Staff Charles Agney. The Staff Charles Charles
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Of the officers that the begulion has been honored with. Major Aaron V. H. Dorenuss, Captain James Beggs, Captain and Quartermaster John H. Hindle and Lieutenant Robert J. Burke are now dead.

#### RHILL PRACTICE OF THE LIBST TATEAUTON.

"The use of arms is the right of tree near our Cooplain told us in his Memorial sermon the effect day. May 20th, 1800, and he might have added, the knowledge of arms is the duty of freemen, and the citizen soldier, for miless the freeman or soldier has a knowledge of the use of his rifle, and its capability to perform the work for which it was constructed and placed in his hands, it is but a waste of time and words to place it there.

Given an equal number of men in two different organizations, one to be thoroughly drilled in the tactics, ceremonies and marching, but without the practical knowledge of the title; the other knowing only the rudiments of the drills, and not a word about a dress parade or review, but with the full knowledge and use of the rifle skilled to the point of hitting the mark at 200 to 500 yards whenever they choose, and I will take my chances with the latter organization every time. The individual knowledge and use of the rifle gives the soldier confidence in himself and his organization, and makes him feel that they are invincible. The lesson of the Boer war in South Africa, where the undisciplined Dutch burghers decimated the splendidly formed, disciplined and armed forces of England, was a lesson that every military man ought to study. While the English soldier is no mean adversary with a rifle, the Dutch Boer in this case was eminently his superior, and by that superiority they gained their freedom and autonomy for their land.

It is this knowledge that has caused the officers of the First Battalion to instil in the minds of their men, both by precept and example, this fundamental principle of the skilled soldier. Some officers have considered this branch of instruction both in theory and practice, more important than other officers do, and have made it a specialty, but, as with the other history of the organization, we are not ashaused of the rifle practice of the First Battalion.

It was inaugurated one Saturday afternoon in July, 1880, at Brinton Range near Elizabeth. The range was owned by a private association and leased on certain days by the State for the practice of the 1st Brigade. The party of officers and men that went down to the range that afternoon numbered but six or eight who expected to qualify as marksmen under the association rules, which was allowed by State regulation. Lieut, Hilton to his own surprise, as well as to the others, was the only one who did qualify, but during the balance of the season eighteen others made the requisite fifty per cent, of points and were honored with a markman's badge.

Four of the original to are still members of the Batalion, viz: Capt. Wm. F. Decler. Adjutant John T. Hilton, ad Lient. Charles Reynolds and ex-Color beight, and Private Edwin S. Brown. Capt. Decker and Lieut. Reynolds have qualified each year since that and now have the proud distinction of wearing the gold cross for to yours' marksmarship.

Captain Albert Filt was commissioned as Inspector of Rifle Practice August 5th, 1980. He was very proud of his department, and by his interest and cordial co-operation with the other officers of the battalion, proved himself to be an admirable acquisition to the organization. The battalion gained a percentage of 22.88 that year which was higher than five regiments in the State, and gave us fourth place in line of merit, the highest percentage attained by any regiment or battation in the State being 44.64.

That would not do for the First Battalion, and the next year, 1881, oo marksmen qualified, and the battalion percentage jumped to second place in figure of merit, 51, 12, or but 4.04 points below the highest.

In the figure of merit by companies, neither one of the companies then forming the battalion need hide their score sheets: Company A being the 6th in line, with a percentage of 50,000, and Company B a close 10th, with a percentage of 40.84.

The State regimental figure of merit had advanced nearly (1) points over the preceding year, and the season's shooting ended with the percentage of 55,46 to shoot at the next year.

In 1882 the battalion headed the State list with 86 marksmen and a percentage of 64.13, leading the next highest organization by 23.67 points. This improvement was due to the enthusiasm of the men on the subject, encouraged by the officers both in instruction, and the offering of a battalion prize badge for the best marksman. Company B had also offered a prize badge, and Lieut, Hilton, who was acting as Inspector of Rifle Practice during the absence of Captain Tilt in Europe, was also assigned by Captain Curie to the special duty of rifle instructor to this company.

The competition for the battalion badge was general, and was mybody's race up to October, when it practically narrowed down to four competitors, and the 30th of that month, the end of the season, saw Sergeant Decker the champion marksman of the battalion. As this competition was virtually the best schooling the battalion had experienced, and the results were far reaching, as the knowledge gained there is still in use with us, I take the liberty of giving the names and scores of the competitors:

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| Sergeani Win, F. Decker, Co. A | 16, 45, 45 | 136 | 90 | |
| Privat, Win H. Smith | 22 22 | 16, 44, 43 | 133 | 88 |
| Lieut, John T. Hilton | 22 32 | 45, 43, 43 | 131 | 87 |
| Private Elwin S. Brown | 22 22 | 44, 42, 41 | 127 | 84 |
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The conditions of the match called for the aggregate of the three best scores made by any of the competitors; 5 shots at the 2-0, and 5 shots at the 500 yard range; making a possible of 50 points for the to shots.

Company B's badge went to Lient, Hilton, and when through force of circumstances he was forced to resign, he had the proud satisfaction of seeing his company at the head of the State list with a percentage of 73,00; Company A being third in line with a percentage of 50.11.

The battalion faced the targets in 1853 with a new company. Cr and it was supposed we would lose our lead. But the men of that company were composed of soldier material and Sergeant Decker, now a Lieutenant in Company C, was the principal instructor. With such material and such an instructor it was no surprise to the writer to note that the battalion were still on top, with 114

marksmen and 04.53 as our figure of merit, leading the next regiment by (5.5) points.

Company C led the battalion, and was second in the State, by a percentage of 57.70. Company B followed next, both in battalion and State, with 64.90, and Company A followed third in the battalion, and sixth in the State with 58.30.

In 1884 nothing memorable occurred except that the scores and percentages were lower. The battalion wound up the season with 112 marksmen and a figure of merit of 57, 33, the highest in the State. Company C kept her place both on Battalion and State list, by a percentage of 65,16. Company B while keeping her battalion place dropped down to fourth in the State list, and quit with 55,57.

Company A fared the worst, as she dropped to the eighth place on the State roll, and lowered her percentage to 47.7%.

The year 1885 was memorable from the large number of marksmen we had, 127, and the high percentage of the battahon, 04,55, and we were still in the lead.

It was especially memorable to Company C, as ex-Sergeant Decker of Company A was now Captain of C, and a rifle expert, and the company rolled up the highest percentage that had ever been achieved in the State, having 65.84 to her credit, and was the first on the State fist. Company B followed second on both lists with 68.35, while Company A still kept her place on the battalion list, but went up one note's to 70's place on the State list.

The season of 1885 op med with a new Inspector for the battalion. Captain Tilt having resigned, and ex-Sergeant Edmand G. Edwards was commissioned Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice Nov. 10th, 1885. Captain Edwards was a good rifle shot, and a competent instructor. His instruction aimed to school the men into calmness and in Igment of their work. so that each shot would be a less on for their next one. If, as some of the officers claim, that the scoring by the members of a battalion practicing did not give the time results that paid markers outside of the organization shooting would give, and that it was shown this year by the new system to be much lower in percentage, we still had the satisfaction of seeing that by the new system of paid scorers we could shoot as well as some. In we headed the State list this year with 42 marksmen. md p.p. as our figure of merit.

Other organizations showed these low percentages also. The discharge of so many of the men of Companies A and B whose time had expired was also against ans, and that first is the more remarkable when we see that Company A had got tired of being on the bottom of the list, and had jumped to the top of both State and battalion list with a percentage of \$22.55.

Company C tollowed next both in State and buttation list, with 50.7% with Company B had taken a drop to third in the battalion, and secent in the State list, with 10.04 to its credit.

In 1887, for the first time since it various it at (1-2), the battalion lost its lead and came in second. The Second Regiment re-organized from the old off Regiment, had been deceping up (0) us, and now led the State.

We had 20 marksmen: (123-18) class: 25-2d class and 84-3d class shots, with a percentage of 44,3%.

Our companies also lost their head and were rated on the State list as follows:

In 1887, the battalion was again in the lead with 81 marksmen, and an improved percentage of 48.63.

The offering of prize badges by Major Muzzy. Surgeon Myers, and Quartermaster Robert I. Hopper, for the best score of the season, and the establishment of a local range was no doubt the reason for this increase. The same reasons showed the same results in 1882, and was as strong an argument as any that could be addiced for the maintenance of local ranges, and incentives for good scores. Corporal Deitrich, of Co. C. won the Major's badge; Private Ranson, of Co. B. the Surgeon's badge; and Quartermaster Sergeaut Muzzy the Quartermaster's badge. Company B had spurred herself and was second on the State list with 52.15 to her credit; being but 0.51 below the highest. Company C still retained her fifth place with 17.20; and Company A had dropped to tenth place with 41.44; a higher score than last year, but the percentages had advanced along the whole line of the State.

In 1883 the battalion was still in the lead with 60 marksmen: 74 first class men; 14 second class; and had a percentage of 40.87. While Company B had dropped back, the position of the companies as a whole was better, for they followed each other successively: Company C being third with 52.00. Company B being fourth with 45.07, as the figures of merit.

An Inter-State match was shot at the Sea Girt range this year by teams of 42, from New York, Delaware, and New Jersey: the First Battalion furnishing three men on the latter team, whose shooting was a credit to the organization they belonged to. They made an average of \$3,200 per cent, ranking s could, third, and sixth place on the team, and had the balance of the men done as well New Jersey would have won the match, instead of losing it by 3 points.

As their personal scores are of interest and may be of use in the future I record them:

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1 alti N .	* HC	1 11 1-		1 - 41
2	Capit Will E Diston	10	10	× .
31	Product John Rossin	1.2	11	S ,
G	Colorson a mitting of the	1.5	7	511

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#### GAILING GUN PRACTICE.

On Jan. 14, 1886, Color Sergeant Florian Oborski was commissioned as First Lieutenant and Commandant of the Gun Squad, subsequently known as the Gun Detachment.

In the same year the Inspector General of Ritle Practice reports as follows: "The efficiency of the Gatling Gum when properly handled was never better demonstrated than on August 27th last, when General Sewell ordered Gatling Gum Co. "B" on the range for practice. The gum was sighted for 300 yards, each shot, and made 52 points out of a possible 75 equal to 60 per cent."

In the year following, and the first in camp and practice for Lt. Oborski's command, he tried his hand at shooting the gun and under product of the possible 50, or 82 per cent, a good beginning. He also fired 300 shots in 58 seconds.

In the following camp, 1880, there was a competition between the First Battalion detachment and the Gatling Gun Co. A. manned by veterans of the late war. The First Battalion gun made 126 points to 110 of the other organization, but in volley firing the First Battalion gun fired 505 shots in 85 seconds, while Gatling Gun Co. A. fired 655 shots in 00 seconds, equal to 7.29 shots per second, or 0.20 of a shot in excess of the local gun. This speaks well for the First Battalion Gun Detachment, and we all regret the resignation of such a competent and enthusiastic officer as Lieut, Oborski,

#### INSPECTIONS OF THE FIRST BATTALION.

At the date of the mustering of the First Battalion into the National Guard of the State, the standard of the organizations was far below that of 1800. Though the Adjutant General in 1881 reports that "the high standard of drill and general efficiency of our several regiments and battalions have, I think, been fully maintained during the year," the detailed reports of the First and Second Brigade Inspectors do not show any such flattering picture. Isolated instances of companies and regiments merited this language of the Adjutant-General, but from the Brigade Inspector's reports, it would indicate that efficiency was the exception, and not the rule. The trouble was not so much with the men as with the officers, as the past and present

show, that with good officers our National Guard is equal to any emergency.

The improvement all along the line, and especially in the First Brigade is due to the improvement in the officers, and probably no cause for this improvement has been so potent as the mingling together of organizations and officers, at the various parades and camps, and lastly, as the writer believes, to the influence and high standard aimed at by the First Battalion. The battalion was composed for the most part of picked men, who took great pride in the organization. The Commandant was indefatigable in his efforts to make the organization as perfect as possible, and he was ably assisted by a competent corps of officers. Of the muster and inspection of the battalion in 1881, the Inspector-General says "but one officer and fourteen enlisted men were absent; companies parading an average of fifty-eight men, the highest for any battalion in the division. The command made an excellent appearance, is composed of good material; its discipline is superior, and its esprit de corps evident." The Brigade-Inspector Lt. Col. G. E. P. Howard reported: "This battalion is deserving of special mention for its proficiency in drill and the manual of arms, the result of hard work and careful attention to the tactics on the part of both officers and enlisted men."

In the limited space of this article it is impossible to quote the report of the Inspector for each year, and it is unnecessary to do so, as the following figures show a record not equalled by any regiment or battalion in the State.

FIRST BATTALION MUSTERS AND INSPECTION.

Year.	Total Strength.	Number Absent.	Percentage.
1880	126		100
1881	151	15	90
1882	153	13	91 <u>‡</u>
1883	202	17	913
1884	207	12	94.2
1587	205	18	91.2
1886	246	13	91.7
1887	260	12	$95\frac{1}{2}$
1888	245	2	99,2
1889	238	13	943
1890	215	1	99,53

### TABULATED ROSTLR OF OFFICERS OF THE FIRST BATTALION.

#### DATE OF COMMISSIONS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS AND DEATHS,

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	FILLD AND STALE.	Commissioned.	Prom dod	140 -
Lieut. Col	Joseph W. Congdon	May 5, 80		July 1, 87
Major	Samuel V. S. Muzzy	Dec. 12, 89 July 15, 80	May 5th, 85	
	Auron A. H. Dorennus	May 5 85 .	,	July 13 Sa
**	Samuel V. S. Muzzy John R. Benn	April 6, 86 Dec. 12, 89	Dec. 12, 85	
Adjut;m#	James Irelis, Jr.,	July 27, 80,		Nov. 21, 85
the est same to	John T. Hilton John H. Huidle	Dec. 8, [87] July 27, [80]		101 25 57
Countries of A	John H. Huidle Robert I. Hopper	Feb. 6, 88	Wareh 20, 89	
Paymaster,	John II Hopper Alphous S. Allen	April 14 89 July 27, 50		Sept. 33, 55
Surgeon .	John I., Conklin Chinles P. W. Myers,	Nov. 49, 85 ( )		May 13, 500
Assi Singrou	Charles F. W. Myers	Sept. 10, 80	Scpt. 29, '81	
**	Rush Need Thomas P. O.Grady	Sept. 29, 81 Juny 22, 86		Apart 20, 86
Chaptan	Charles D. Shaw	Any 22, 86 ;		
Judge Advocate	George S. Cluswell	Aug. 5, 80 8 qt/8, 80		Vii 7. Sei
**	Robert Williams	April 14 - 90		O. 1 21, 53
Inspector of Rule Eractice.	Albert Tilt	Ang. 5, 80		Sept. 30, 85
	Floran Oborsk	Nov. 10, 85 Jun. 14, 86,		8-14-40, 89
1.	INE OUTLICERS.			
Co. A. Captain.	James Berg-	June 15, 80		March 27, 82
**	Anon V. H. Doremus.	May 12, 82	May 5, 85	
	Samuel V. S. Muzzy	May 21, 85 April 29, 86	Tree, 12   89 Dec, 12, 89	
'st Lieutenant	Hemy Muzzy John H. Berdan	F. b. 20, 90 Love 17, 80		
	Amon V. H. Doremus,	June 15, 80	May 12, +2	S(1) 15, 51
F (	Samuel V. S. Muzzy	May 12, 82	May 21 85	
•	John R. Benne	May 21, 85 April 29, 86	April 29, 86 Feb 20, 90 ;	
24 Lieute mant.	Joseph C. Larinshaw Amon V. H. Darenns	Feb. 20, (6)	Oct. 14, 81	
	Samuel V & Mazzy	James 15, 80 Oct. 10, 81	Mix 12 - 82	
• •	John R. Beam John C. Bowering	May 12, 82 May 21, 85	May 21 85	f t tt se
* *	Henry Muzzy	March 18, 86	April 29, 56	1 - 1 - 11 - 86
	Robert J. Burket	July 22, 86 June 24, 87	Fab. 20, 50	
	Robert H. S. metr	1545 20, 90	1000 200 00	
Co. B. Captain	Clarifes Correspondents James Bergson	April 23, 83		1 b 5, 81 N 21, 81
**	Samuel Thorp	Feb. 10, 85		M. Jorh, Sc
t t Lacatemant	Robert H. Fordyes Alexander I. Groser	July 22, 86 June 15, 80		M = 4, 82,
	Small Thorp	Jun (20, 82)	11.10 10, 85	7, 7,
**	$egin{array}{ll} R(\operatorname{de}) \cap H(\operatorname{Londer}) & : & : & : \\ A(\operatorname{re}) \cap \operatorname{Pr}(A(\operatorname{re}) \cap \operatorname{Son}(\mathbb{R}_+)) & : & : & : \end{aligned}$	Feb. 10   85 July 22   86	1 1, 22 50.	
24 1. at 1 mt	John I. Hitton	Jone 4 a 20		May 2, 84
	Robert H. For type Under J. I. Vandervoort	May 25 84 Pelicipe 85	Leio 10 85	Jan 2 80
	As a fire Asia Care or .	Martine	13 22 5	
Co. C. Captilli	Charles Recorded Alexander I. Careser	1 dv 22, 80 1 dv 26, 84		N v 171
·	William I 16. For	Jan 1 Sa		
1-t Lacide half	Will im I' Decley Will a Vin Linb ii Ji	Jahrania Sa	The Francisco	4.321.87
**	Jame Parker	Vir. 10, 5		
2d facuten int	Walter Van Lastan dr James Parker	1 (b) 20 (8) Jun (C. 8)	A 10 10 5 1	
	Cornelius V. W. Londa	11 (0, 50	•	

<sup>&</sup>quot;To Brigade Staff as Judge Advocate, Major. | Die l May to 18%, while in comors-sion.

### Some Old Paterson Houses.

By WM. NELSON, Attorney-at-Law and Corresponding Secretary of New Jersey Historical Society.

 $\mathbf{R}^{ ext{HE}}$  wonderful transformation that has come over the city of Paterson within a few years is em-" \* phasized by the presence here and there of a relic of other days in the shape of an old-fashioned stone house, dating back to the time when the Dutch were almost the only residents in this part of the country. These ancient dwellings are generally of one type—long and low, seldom more than one-story in height, with gambrel roof rising high up in the air, aflording space for several rooms under it, besides a capacious attic above all. Broad and low, like their old-time builders, these houses were erected to stand for generations. But alas! as generation after generation has arisen, the old houses have been deserted by them, one by one, until there is not a dwelling within the limits of the city of Paterson that has been occupied by one family for a century. Let as briefly mention a few of these aucient landmarks before their very memory is forgotten.

The most famous of ancient houses in Paterson is the Passaic hotel, on River street, at the foot of Bank street. When it was erected it is impossible to tell, but probably about the year 1774, by Abraham Godwin, in whose family it remained as a tayern for sixty years.

A short distance further west, in the same street, is another old stone bouse, which passaves its ancient appearance, unchanged. It was probably creeted by Cornelius Van Winkle, about the year 177°, but passed out of the hands of the family many years ago.

The old house's anding on Madison avenue near what is now called Park avenue, was occupied by John P. Merselis about the beginning of this century, which it perhaps antedates by twenty years.

The stone house at the corner of Market street and the Wesel road is from eighty to one hundred years old. It was originally occupied by one of the Merselis family, but long since passed one of their hands.

The other stone houses in that neighborhood are from sixty to seventy years old.

It is doubtful if in the whole of the Third Ward of Paterson there are any buildings older than Brown's tannery, in Main street between Fair and Division. The brick stores on the northeast corner of Broadway and Main street were erected in 1819–20, and are among the very oldest structures in that Ward.

In the whole of the First Ward of Paterson there probably is not a building standing that dates back to 1820.

In the Second Ward there are two or three that antedate this century. One is on Totowa avenue near Paterson avenue, thought to be a century old. Another is the Van Houten homestead, on Totowa avenue near the West Side Park. The small house on Jasper street just north of Doreaus street was built fully seventy-five years ago. The large brick and stone house on Hamburgh avenue, near Doremus street, o cupied by Miss Westerfield, was creeted about sixty years since.

In all probability the oldest house in the city of Paterson is the Doremus homestead, on Water street, between Hamburgh avenue and Temple street. In 1768 Gerrebrandt Van Houten. Helmegh Van Houten his brother. Martin Ryerson and Abraham Godwin bought of the executors of Henry Brockholst a fract of 628 acres, extending from the Possaic river back to the mountain, and from the line of the present Marion street to the line of Clinton street. They subdivided the tract in the spring of 1709 into s ven smaller lots, of which Gerrebrandt Van Houten took one lying between Clinton and Northwest streets, and extending back to the line of the present Doremus street extended. It is believed that in the summer of 170 s. if not earlier, he erected the eastern half of the present Doremus homestead - His grandson, Gerrebrandt Van Houten, who was President of the original Paterson Bank, and the leading capitalist of his day, erected the western part of the building about 1822. His daughter Catharine married Ralph I oremus, who in 1825 erected the brick mansion on the corner of Water and Albion streets, in its day the handsomest dwelling in Paterson. After the death of

Julge Van Houten, in 1829, Mr. Dorennis occupied the whole of the old stone homestead, with his wife and children-Henry C. and Francis E. Dorennus it til his death in 1886 His son Henry's family continued in the occurrency of the western part of the building until June 11, 1815. when they, too, left the ancient homestead. Her it had been occupied by the family for a period of more than one hundred and twenty years. No other house standing in Paterson has been occupied by one family for anything like a similar period of time. This old house is typical of its class, and therefore a description of it may be of interest. The older part, on the east, formerly had but one great living room on the ground floor, with kitchen extension; the tro-t door, opening on the street shall half-doors until about twenty years since. In the upper part, under the roof, there were four sleeping rooms. The western or more modern portion, is divided into four rooms on the first floor, two on each side, separated by a hallway ten

feet wide extending from the front to rear. On the cast is a double purior, and on the west a dining from and kitchen. As will be seen by the accompanying ibustration the house as but one-story high under the caves, but the roof is so lofty that there is a spacious second story, with six rooms, and an ample attic overhead.

There is something said in the thought that these old houses are destined to give why to more modern structures, to be occupied by those who are strangers to all the joys and all the sorrows that have been experienced under these and cut roots. But there is something consoling in the fact that the modern houses, after all, have comforts and conveniences that the old had not, and that under these modern roots there may be at least as much of joy and perhaps less of sarrow than under the old. And yet, while it is with gladness that we using out the old, ring in the new," we cannot but feel a sympathetic interest in these relies of other days. The amoient stone houses of Paterson.

### Cemeteries.

1

In 1855 a number of gentlemen, deeming the time ripe for a new cemetery, seemed from the legislature an act, approved March 28, 1895, incorporating "the Cedar Cliff Cemeters Company." "for the purpose of establishing a public binying ground in the city of Paterson." No steps were talen to organize the company, and in the fall of 1850 several other gentlemen became impressed with the beauty and fitness of the location of the present Cedar Lawn for a cemetery, and obtaining control of the above charter, they subscribed the requisite amount of stoc. October to, 1999, and at a meeting of the store holders, held at Berry's hotel. Oct. 25th, at which Mr. John J. Brown was chairman, and Mr. Alam Carr soliclary, they elected as Directors Messis, Franchin C. Becawith, Thomas Barboni, Thomas D. Hoxsey, Adam Carr, Henry B. Crosla, William S. Sm. r and James Cross. Alr. Beelawith was elected president and Mr. Carr soluctary and treasmer of the company. The next month General Egbert L. Viele was engaged to favour to grounds. which he praised very highly after vilwing from. The name of the cometery had meanthin burn he in- dust longth: "Cedar Grove" was agreed upon, then wanned Rest." and finally "Cellar Land Company, couldy a supplement capprove I Mineral in System in the first of an organization

ation that name was fixed upon, and its appropriateness has never been questioned since.

The nineteenth day of September, 1807, witnessed the dedication of Cedar Lawn - the first final connervy in this section of the State. The event excited a great and general interest in the community, and the procession to the grounds included most of the city and county officials, the clergy, several civic societies, and large numbers of citizens, who walled all the way to the connetery. The Seventh Regiment band from New York firmished the music.

The land selected for the countery was comprised in three farms, owned by Harman Van Riper. Garret Demarest and David Demarest, embracing about two hundred and fifty acres, extending from the Dundee Lake we terly almost to the Life Rairway. As the charter of the company anti-orded the folders of only one hundred constraints allowed by two self-hands send demarks of the carried allowed by two will be ited. The section research by large of Lebestee war should be ited to section a transfer in the large extra carried to the deal hands of the weak and demarks of the deal of the first ording of the extra carried and the section of the carried section fundied feet from north to south. The carried extra carried and the transfer of the extra carried and the frequency and the transfer of the section of the purpose, and the transfer of the where the extra carried and the carried as wherein to large the departed

to a constant Dealer Lageth Garmons at or war to the contract of the late tivel for times the second the open steads of the witter are han' - core of the continuous and well cultivaled field, we emotions to mar the prospect. Mong the Introduced by the amount Wesel road, one of the favorite drives in a the city, mine between the lake and the come tery. The limit then stretches in a level greensward wes terly for ex or civil hundred feet, forming a beautiful times, which is preferred by very many for binial places. In this villey, as it were, there seems to be something peentends suggestive of rest. From this gentle vale there rises a bill with not too steep an ascent, to a height of perhaps one hundred teet above the lawn at its base. This inlisted a dotted all over with graves, while its summit has been regarded as a peculiarly choice situation. And no won let. It is illuminated by the dawn's first blush. embann of the eternal day which all who there repose are waiting terms, and greet; it commands a wide reaching view of other falls, stretching further and further away. and the fire still, this in the distance they merge into be ivexist and even as have the spirits whose enably habitathousand one and on this hill, as on those in the tan dis-

If the is something surpassingly lovely in the view from the first or pairs of the contract the meadow and the Large below it the black fields and blue hills of Bergen County, a song and the Palisades the away in the cast of the Georgial Tist would be somithin the direction of Passaic, as a first of Scholar or West mountain in the west, a first of Scholar or West mountain in the west, a first of Scholar or West mountain in the west, and a region of the special contract of the first of the first of the first of the first of the whole may be a reasonable and the first of the whole measurement essentially all and the counterviews that there we see a contract was some analysis of the first of the first

It is a small first considered street and handwartage of the service of the servi

the emporation limits and so isolated that the city might error close up to it and the cemetery would still retain its air of sweet solitude and rural beauty. In a cemetery there is no more important consideration than its security from intrusion its permanence. There is something revoluing in the thought of disturbing the dead, no matter how ingent may seem the demands of the living, and when we lay our loved ones under the sod we want to feel assured that they have found their last resting place on earth which none shall ever begindge them.

Yew cometeries anywhere have such facilities of access as Cedar Lawn. It is reached from any part of Paterson by horse cars. Market street, one of the main thoroughfines of the city runs directly thither. Other routes are by way of Park avenue and Viceland avenue; Main street and Crooks avenue: Market street. Frenton and Buffalo avenues; or Market street and Lake View avenue. The main entrance is within three miles of the City Hall, in a straight line, thirty minutes' ride in the horse cars. The remotest point within the city limits is but six miles distant, or within an hom's ride. The gate house is scarcely three miles from the neighboring city of Passaic, to which there is a delightful drive by the Wesel road, or by Crooks avemie and Main street. The direct road to Hackensack, the beautiful court house town of Bergen County, is close at hand, and an hom's drive brings us thither. Over all these roads almost daily may be seen solemn funeral processions wending their way to Cedar Lawn.

The railroad facilities are also an important feature. The New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad has a station within half a mile of the entrance to the cemetery. The Life Railway has a station at Lake View within a note and a hait of the gate, house, and another nearer the centre of Paterson, two and a half miles from Cedar Lawn, connecting there with the horse cars. The Delaware. Lackawama & Western Railroad has two stations within three miles of the cemetery. The remains of persins from a distince are frequently brought over these difrecent railroads to be intered in this favorite place of sepulance, which can be reached in less than in hour and a bull from the City Hall on New York, by any of these Bessel Classet is perfect second entertholiaccess from New Your Hersey Cornstone mond. Woodlawn or Copiess 11111.

The assume and other reasons and a few lot owners at these counterless have bought plots at Cedar Lawn and hery their dead here in preference to elsewhere.

The interments in the cometery number over ten thousend,

The obligibility are the present officers of the company: President, H. B. Crosly; vice president, John J. Brown; treasurer, G. A. Hobart; secretary, George H. Albutt; super-mendont, Solvey Heminsley; Board of Directors; R. berr B. borr, A. W. B'Shop, Folimind G. Edwards, Welliam H. Welliams, H. B. Crosly, John J. Brown, G. A. Hobart, James Inglise Ir., Charles L. Hindle,

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The like the of Course Healing is the Improved 738 follows by the part in the full of that we have all delay fact to total argunizing of the company of the interesting entire and the course of the Source Hill Course where the Boundary Hill Course w

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ered with railings and other enclosures in various stages of decay, requires no sophistry to make manifest.

Experience, too, has demonstrated that even where the greatest vigilance is exercised, lot enclosures speedily become dilapidated. Atmospheric influences invariably produce this result. And as the expense incidental to the maintenance of these enclosures is very considerable, the result being worse than useless, the money so expended might better have been thrown away. The popular belief that lots are safer, if enclosed, while it may be well founded in the case of some isolated burial places, has no application in the case of this cometery, which will be carefully guarded and whose interior arrangements will be supervised and administered by the cemetery authorities themselves.

It would be impossible, under the system the directors have adopted, for anything resembling what lot owners regard as intrusion on their lots to occur; but even were this possible, it is very certain that neither copings nor fences would afford any real protection.

The entire cemetery will thus appear as one vast rolling sea of lawn, immarried by any of the monstrons designs or gloomy walls or railings which make so many burial grounds objects of horror, when contemplated as our final resting place. Provisions have been made for the careful enting of the grass on ad lots with lawn mowers, to perform which a force of workmen will be organized, and it will be unnecessary for lot owners to make any expenditure of money for the care of the grass upon their lots.

The company provide and spread on the lot at all funerals heavy matting to protect the friends at the grave from the dampness of the ground; a temporary tent is also erected to shelter persons from the storms or wind or the hot sun in summer, and the grounds are carefully guarded day and night. The situation along the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad is an important feature because of the opportunity which it affords to residents of New York, Jersey City and Hoboken to seeme a suitable burial place at a moderate price in such a beautiful spot, saving to them too great an expense and trouble to which they now have to go to reach Greenwood and other local cemeteries.

A station has been erected on the grounds and funerals are met by the hearse provided by the company to convey the remains to the plot for interment.

The company commenced selling lots in April, 1888, and since that time two hundred and twenty-five lots have been sold. Several splendid monuments have already been erected. The cemetery was formally dedicated on Memorial Day, May 30, 1800—and the following gentlemen took part in the exercises:—Rev. Charles D. Shaw, D. D., Rev. David Magic, D. D.; Rev. J. C. Jackson, Rev. N. H. Van Arsdale, D. D. Mr. Francis C. Van Dyk read a historical sketch of the company and Col. Joseph W. Congdon delivered the dedicatory oration. The music was furnished by Cappa's Seventh regiment band of New York and the singing was by a chorus from the class of or of the Paterson High school—under the direction of Mr. Charles C. King and W. M. Dufford.

The officers of the company are as follows:—President, James W. Ensign: vice president, Prancis C. Van Dyk; treasurer, George C. Mason; secretary, Michael Dunn, Directors:—William T. Ryle, Hiram Gould, James A. Morrisse, George C. Mason, Francis C. Van Dyk, James W. Ensign, John Norwood, James O'Shea, John R. Beam, Michael Dunn; clerk, Charles C. King; superintendent, M. M. Brunner—office 203 Main street, Paterson.



## Building and Loan Associations.

By Mr. SIDNEY FARRAR, Secretary of the Paterson and Union B. & L. Associations.

out of Eden, alone in the wide, wide world, houseless and homeless, they must have fully realized three conditions of existence from which not one of their countless descendants has ever since been free. That is to say: We must

have food to eat, clothing to wear and a place of shelter in which to rest and sleep. In short, we must have a home, Man, the noblest of God's creatures on the earth in his maturity and strength, is also the most helpless in his infamey, but man's necessity has always proved his best oppartimity and has furnished him with the highest incentives to provide for those dependent on him not only sufficiently but abundantly, and his faculties thus industriously developed have taught binn to have frit's in himself, to believe that there is nothing that is impossible, for what our min cannot accomplish alone a greater number can do and do easily. And how natural it is, to turn to our friends in time of need or danger. Indeed nothing could be more natural than the transition from self-reliance to tion," nor more beneficial to society when rightly directed. An Lits possible applications are almost boundless. One of associations, which have found so much favor and gained they have dear, and will undoubte By continue to do.

These institutions have long been in most studioperation leaft in Eugland and in this country, in addy here in the city of Palladelphia, whence they have been copied and imitated for and wide. While the individual as oclasticated for and wide a While the individual as oclasticated for a mean in minor details that some all two mexactly alike; yet the all agree in the fundamental principles of matual fundames and mutual be exist to all the mean bers; thus remark applies to all the field estates of and our gamized and operate betriefly as local association.

The Legislature of this State early took note of the uful character of mutual, loan, from stead, and building a ssociations, and has always dealt with them in a most liberal manner.

The starting point then in the formation of a building and loan association is this knowledge of men's physical necessities already alluded to, and of his ability to provide for and overcome them by the co-operation or union of intelligent people, united together by the strong ties of mintral interest and mintral help, drilled and trained to perform systematically, of their own good freewill, certain duties within a specified time, in order to secure for themselves and each other the reward a home, or its equivalent in money. The logical result with good careful management is guaranteed success, for a genuine association has no buncombe about it; it has no land to sell, no particular style of house to build, and no pet contra to to back. It deals in money as its article of marchinelise. making itself the banker and investor for its in a bars, and has no other object than to obtain the best possible result for each and every one, to help can't member in transaconding to his particular used to the atmost of the says. A few common sense principles are object. I and the

The Association deal increments at 12 and 18 and sulf holds goods to And Arolf suid. The control of the forth after his own kind, a Later to well a later were expected with the first subsequent of the control of the Association makes the control of the control of the money, that at a makes and the source of the control of the respective properties and the control of the control

able the tenant to become the owner in ten years to turn his tent into the purchase money for the house, and thus virtually enable him to make a present of the house to himself, and do this justly too to the former landlord, must be ma good thing" not only for the buyer, but also for the seller, for he gets his full price, and the community has gained another responsible citizen.

#### WHAT IS A MUTIFAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION?

As we have them in Paterson any convenient number of persons associated together for that purpose under the Liws of the State of New Jersey, by such name as they may select, who after adopting a constitution and by-laws and executing a certificate to be filed with the County Clerk, setting forth their corporate name and the objects of the Association, proceed to elect their proper officers. usually a president, vice president, treasurer, secretary, a board of directors, auditors, and solicitor, and then procood to business. Now suppose we illustrate the working of an Association by joining one. Let us suppose that we enter in January; we find the secretary and inform him that we have elected ourselves to membership. We will take out one share and pay him the admission fee, also we pay him one dollar for monthly dues for January and proxide that on or before a certain day in Pebruary we will pay another dollar, and so continue to pay one dollar per month until the money we have thus paid to the Association and the profits made on all such payments by the Association shall amount to the sum of \$200; then it is agreed that our membership so far as that one share is concerned shall cease, or in other words, that we shall be paid the two hundred dollars, unless we have previously withdrawn, which we can always do if needful. So it is plain that we have made up our minds to save two himdred dollars, and if we are trying to do that then it is our privilege to borrow two hundred dollars for every share we hold, provided we can give good security -that is a bond and mortgage on a house and lot or on a lot on which we will forthwith build a house; of course we cannot build a house for two hundred dollars. but we can take out some more states, for they are all alike, say nine more shares, and then we can borrow two thousand dollars and that will build us a good house; the secretary tells us if we take ten shares and borrow two thousand dollars, we will have to pay ten dollars a month on our shares and another ten dollars per month as interest at six per cent, on the two thousand dollars we have borrowed: that will be all right for the rent of the house will be sufficient to pay that; the taxes, insurance, and the wear and tear we can look after ourselves, for we feel sure the property will more than offset that cost in the increased valuation; besides the wear and tear will not amount to much for it is our own house and we shall not only take good care of it, but even improve it constantly from year to year. We learn also from the constitution that we have the privilege to pay off the principal of our debt at any time. Even so small a sum as one dollar will be cheerfully received and the inthat certainly is a great privilege, but then the Association can always use its money to advantage, for about one member in every four becomes sooner or later a borrower, so there is always a good demand for money even in dull times, for if the members do not want to borrow money to buy land and build houses, they want it to live on or for other purposes. So the supply and the demand keep about even pace with each other.

All that seems simple enough; we can take out shares and save up money if we do not wish to borrow—and when we wish to borrow we shall be qualified to do so, and when we want to take our money out all we have to do is to ask for it and we shall get it. The Association is established for our benefit, and all we have to do is to make use of it in the most serviceable manner.

We learn also to be punctual in our payments as well as thrifty and saving, for if we are late in paying our monthly dues and interest we are liable to a fine; but the will not be fined because we will take good care to pay in good time. Sometimes a member who has been diligently saving his money happens to get sick, or out of work or wants to buy a lot or something else, and so he needs or thinks he needs money. Such a member can either exchange his shares for those of a later series or he can borrow as much on his book as he has paid in as dues without any other security than his book, or he can withdraw his money altogether with interest to date and full profits up to the end of the preceeding year; if he elects to exchange his shares the admission fees are saved to him. So his money is always at his command whenever he needs it. and thousands of dollars are paid out every month in this manner. In short the building and loan association is a sort of wholesale dealer in bonds and mortgages, a firm of andimited membership on equal terms and conditions. where the lending member can pay in his money from month to month, and know to a certainty that it is safely invested, and where he will be able to get it whenever he happens to need it.

These associations have now been established here nearly twelve years. The Paterson Mutual Building and Loan Association was instituted November 14th, 1878. and although its progress at first was slow, yet its business was so equitably conducted, and the business forms adopted so well suited to its special work that it has served as the model for at least a dozen others in Paterson and elsewhere. In the high character of its various boards of directors, and other officers, it has been most fortunate, and their careful and discreet management of its aflairs is amply attested by an examination of its books of account. by which we learn that the gross amount received up to Time 1, 1800, has amounted to \$725,323.32; its present membership is 500 persons holding 3.525 shares of the various series; more than three times as many shares have been paid off since its organization.

A direct offshoot of the Paterson Mutual Building and Loan Association was organized November 14, 1882,

under the name of the Union Mutual Bailding and Loan Association, and aided by the experience gained by its projectors in the parent body, this Association has made notable progress. Its books show a present membership of 1,900 persons holding 13,200 shares of all series, and its gross receipts up to June 1, 1800, amount to Starpta-\$15.45; the gross receipts of these two associations combined amount to \$1.807.138.77. Their combined efforts are represented by about eight laundred houses built and building, besides being of great assistance to thousands or members in money, loans, and many other ways, especially in the correction of imperfect titles, advice. Ac. There are also established in the city many other study and vigorous building and boar associations: The Mechanics. The Celtic. The Iron and Sill. The People's, The Riverside. The Provident, &c., &c., and from trustworthy information they are all doing a most prosperous and satisfactory business. Undoubtedly this notice would be quite incomplete if we omitted to speak of the kindness of the press of this city towards this movement at all times and under all circulars near those plate pring that building and loans a circular properties of a materially increase the properties of a circular stalk art triend of the ambling and atoms.

We think then the record needs to further (1), the worl the eassociations have donor or our cools seen and judge lib, all men who will take to those to examine it; that it has been cound need no for the most flam that we never help of any forcels measured nations appear either as plaintief or defendant (1) to contrary this principle, unitial competition, (1), efficient and so beneficial, has proved it with the contrary this principle, unitial competition, (1), actual practice that it is copied not only in one of the actual practice that it is copied not only in one of the actual practice that all the surrounding town are anxious to scente the same benefits for the second Passaic, Hackensack, Ridgewood, I take halls, the don, and Suilern have domishing associations; some also can in New York city, being direct results of the origin obstablishment of the system here in 1878.

# Telephone Facilities.

III. engraving on page 63 represents the switch board of The New York and New Jersey Fel-ephone Co. in their central office at 207 Main street, Paterson, N. J.

Nearly too subscribers are now connected with the Pater on central, and trink lines connect it with other cities. The operators an were and connect about 3,500 local all.

daily, and over 250 calls are made each day octover. Paterson and other places. This switch board is one of the best in use. The space requires to wor, it is reduced to a minimum, which enades the operator to connect subscriber quickly. Electric power is need for running a generator to call subscriber.

It will, undoubtedly, be of intensit to give a first history of the teleprone basine in this city. Work was begin to establish a Telephone Lychange of an Leonnect it with New York City on Doesne cross type, etc. offices in the Clark Building, counce Main and Libror streets. The exchange opened for basiness centre afternoon of December 24, 1870, with the followings of total scribers: Paterson Daily Press, Paterson Daily Chardian.

R. & H. Adams, Phonic Manufacturing Co., Post Orlow Morton Clark, H. J. Gareecon, Hamilton Hocks, P. H. & W. G. Shields, John Mopper & Son, Cares, H. Ney

A wire was run between Paterson and New York are telephonic communication value of the last of the Police December 25, 1550.

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Passaic and Hackens cl. have the privilege of talking with ach other without extra charge.

In March, 1885, the New York and New Jersey Felephone Co, moved into their present commodious quarters at 207 Main street and no expense is spared to make the service as efficient as possible.

Drain a the last two years the long distance service has been developed. Manufacturers and others can now get the benealt of this service at a slight advance in price. Each soft-criber to the long distance telephone has two copper wires or a metallic circuit which prevents induc-

tion or other noises from interfering with conversation. Metallic circuit copper wire trunk lines are in use now between Paterson and New York, and it is no uncommon thing to have a Paterson subscriber call for one in Philaphia, Trenton, Boston, Albany and other distant points.

The officers of the New York and New Jersey Pelephone Co. are: Chas. F. Cutler, president: W. D. Sargent, vice president and general manager: Alexander Cameron, treasurer: U. N. Bethell, secretary: John C. Reilly, general superintendent: H. G. McCully, Superintendent N. J. Division: J. F. Nooman, Manager Paterson District.

# Electric Light and Gas.

HAT Paterson is one of the best illuminated eities in the country is apparent to any person who either takes a wall, through the city of passes by it on the Delaware. Lackawanna & Western railroad, whose tracks are laid on the heights skirting the western portion of the city. The city authorities and private enterprise have been liberal in the supply

of illumination, and in many portions of the city it is as bright at midnight as it is at midday. A glance at the establishments which provide the illumination cannot but impress the reader with the fact that Paterson need never suffer for want of light.

#### THE PATERS A ELECTRIC LIGHT C APANY.

This company was organized in May, 1588, but was in clisten cleane that pravious to that time. Upon the reorganication nearly all the members of the old company remained and associated thems ly swith a mumber of practical electricians in the enterprise; among the most prominent of whom were: A. M. Young, of Waterbury, Conn.: W. H. Fuller, of Springfield, Mass., and W. B. Hosmer, of Bostin. A portion of the stock, however, was and is still held in Paterson. The new company at one throw out the old plant, the station being equipped with the Amold-Hochamson system, and adopted the Phorepson-Houston system of are and incandescent lighting and transmission of power. The power of the old plant was furnished by a 150 horse-power Corliss engine. which was supplied by two boilers of So horse-power eac't. This company furnishes the illumination to both of the Paterson theatres; it supplies 220 street lights, 130 commercial are lights, p.000 incandescent lights, and will shortly add to these 800 incandescent lights which are to displace the present street lamps, now burning oil throughout the city. It is now the intention of the company to add to its plant one 200 horse-power boiler to meet the demands for power that will be required by the addition of the city's new lights. It also supplies power to a large number of Perret Motors running ventilating apparatus, coffee and spice mills, ice cream freezers, etc. The first incandescent lights were famished July 1, 1888, when the city was wired for about 4,000 lights. The old company were supplying for arc lights, 68 city street lights and no incandescent lights at the date of the reorganization. The company occupies a substantial brick building on Railroad avenue of two stories, and this is fitted up in the most approved manner with all the latest improved means and appliances known to electrical science as applied to illumination and the transmission of power. The switch-board, especially, is a marvel in its way, and is said to be one of the very finest in the country. The capital of this company is \$300,000. The officers ne: Engene Stevenson, president; John Norwood, vice president; T. Y. Kinne, treasurer; John F. Noonan, secretary; James A. Heagan, manager; E. S. Breed, superintendent.

The company has at present five boilers of one hundred and tiffy horse-power each and three of eighty horsepower each, a total of about one thousand horse-power. It has a Corliss engine of two hundred horse-power and eight Ball engines of a hundred horse-power each. It has ten dynamos for incandescent lighting, each baving a capacity of five hundred sixteen candle power lamps; eight dynamos for fifty are lights by the Thompson-Homson system and one dynamo for incandescent street lightning having a capacity of sixteen hundred lamps of sixteen candle power each.

#### THE EUS O ELECTRIC DE MINARIO O TIPARA

This company was organized in the late Summer of 1888, and commenced operations in November of the same year. At the present date the station, which is located in Paterson street, in the bandsome braiding formerly of upied by the Weidmann Silk Dyeing Company as offices and for other purposes, supplies the current to about 5.500 incandescent lamps and about source lights, the latter being mainly for commercial and manufacturing purposes. the very outset the plant was laid for 15,000 incandescent lights, involving the laying of about 6 miles of underground tubing and the use of eighteen miles of heavy copper conductors. The present steam plant has a capality of ood horse power. The station, together with its equipment throughout, is one of the finest in the State, and has few superiors anywhere. All the dynamo regulators, dynamo switches, equalizers, indicators, etc., are grouped in a spacions gallery at one end of the engine mont. The system, which can be readily expanded to keep page with all the requirements of the growing city and its numerous, rapidly developing suburbs, extends to the fire east side, the choicest portion for residence, where it has been introduced into many of the modern homes of prominent manufacturers and others, and also through all the principal business and manufacturing sections.

The immense advantage of electricity as a motive power. as compared to stome, is that it is "always there" twentyfour hours of the day, while many of those, especially the smiller manufacturers, who lease space and power find their power ent off when they desire to work overtime. It is also very inexpensive, taking all things into consideration. Many isolated plants have been sold and installed by this company in outlying mills, including those of Jacob Walder, C. L. Meding, the New York Ribbon Company. Jacob Fris h. P. & L. Bannig me and offacts. The capital is \$2,0.00. The direction is in the lands of representetive citizens and the management is entrusted to a practical and experienced electrician, Mr. Welliam M. Book, who is destined, beyond a doubt, to leave his impression the electrical history of the city of his adoption. The Bound of Directors is composed of William T. Ryle, president; William Strange, vice president: Arthur Ryle. treasurer: William M. Broad, scenetury and general managet; Boetius Murp . L. Will 10 1. forth

The company I is a selection of power with six cargine is a ratio of power. It has eight I is a ratio of a sixty-form bandhood I is a cargine is a formal and two dynamics for an eight are to a capital substantial bandhood I is a carginal to a capital summaer by the additional carginal is a formal a bander, one one laundhood and eight, have power two I is get Lalis endourners. The endourne is a plice power to the following estards aments: All Association, twenty thouse power: Cooke I is a formal works, tilt ten horse power; Press Printing and Proceeding Works, tilt ten horse power; Call Princing and Proceeding and I is a fall horse power; the Break of mill, one of ten horse power and one of tive bases. The Rettger & Allen silk mill, ten horse power; Patrice a Retch & Hamess company, seven and a balt horse power; It be base power; Hames company, seven and a balt horse power; it also supplies a large number of smaller sizes to be given organs &c.

#### The Markett G. Pred Children of the by.

Gas was first supplied to consumers by the Paters of Gas Light Company in 1848. In a so the People's Grantaget Company began operations. In 1852 the marrie of at of both of these concerns was assumed by the Unite been beprovement Company, of Philadelphia, also seed on the entire gas supply. The United Gas Improvement Company claim to control the newest at 1 hest metgas making. As they also operate other gas many cities and toxins throughout the construct been able to bring to the charity as in Park so the salts in their line of modern thoroughly and works are kept up to the most struckulls and enbrisk competition are add and the visit tion to its use for all mondon, i.e. Paterson for dame to coolar, and he to It sulso used to many our recent

### Real Estate.



stile object of this publication is the advertisement of Paterson as a place for manufacturing and residence it would be no more than proper that something be said indicating to persons desiring to locate to what sources application may be made for real estate in this sky city.

#### THE SOCIETY'S LAND COMPANY.

The Society's Land Company was incorporated in 1887 for the purpose of holding, improving and selling the Linds belonging to the estate of the late Roswell L. Colt. The Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures at one time owned nearly all the land lying in the corporate limits of the city of Paterson; from this source Mr. Colf obtained large tracts of property and the Society's Land Company to-day owns real estate in every ward of Paterson, with one exception. It has property suitable for manufacturing as well as for residence and it offers this property at a moderate price and on easy terms. The fitle to all its property is perfect, dating back to the last century. The officers of the company are the following: Ex-Governor Joseph D. Bedle, president; William Pennington, treasurer; Richard Rossiter, secretary; Morgan G. Colt and DeGrasse B. Fowler, directors,

#### THE COLD LAND COMPANY.

The Colt Land Company was organized for the purpose of diveloping Colt's Hill, a valuable tract of real estate lying tenther water of the city, which on account of its bulk had not attract, dimyestors before, the owners objecting to disposing of it in parcels. The existence of this main-proved to specify has been a hard-carge to the extension of business towards the upper part of Main street; now that it has to be therefore the market and portions already sold for business purposes at a value will continually enhance. The Main street from of the property will be devoted to business purposes at value will continually enhance. The Main street from of the property will be devoted to business holds, at the casterly side of the property is nost desurable for residences. The company was incorporated in May, as co. The following are the officers: President, John R. Jacc; we president. Peter Quackenbush; to assert a Surable Croaks; secretary. Richard Rossiter; cond of ductors: [17] R. Jacc, Peter Quackenbush, John R. Beant, James Jackson, James C. Himchlide, Sam

uel Nathan, C. E. MacChesney, Alfred A. Van Hovenberg, James Crooss, George W. Pollitt, Henry Cowan, Christian Mennel, Alfred Healy, Jacob Walder, Robert I. Hopper.

#### THE CEDAR CLUB LAND COMPANY.

The Cedar Cliff Land Company owns a large tract of real estate lying in Manchester township on the northern boundary of the city of Paterson - For a distance of several thousand feet north of the bon alary line the ground here is level; this level plain at one time was used for cricket and other bill games but the march of improvement found better use for it. At the present day the plain is divided into blocks with regularly laid out and graded streets and avemies. Through the property runs the Oldham brook, furnishing a never failing supply of water. Several mills and a considerable number of residences have already been erected and the property is in constant and active demand. At the northern line of the plain the property rises into the Preakaess hills and presents some of the most beautiful scenery in the State. A number of years ago it was laid out into villa sites and roads were constructed through every portion of the property. A fine view of the city of Paterson can be obtained from almost any point on this part of the property. The ground is wall shaded by stately frees and springs of the purest water abound. No lovelier site could be selected for a residence. The officers of the company are: -Robert Burbour, president; F. C. Van Dyk, vice president; Gartet A. Hobart, treasurer; James A. Morrisse, secretary and agent.

#### THE CHISTNEL HHELLAND COMPANY.

The Chestnut Hill Land Company owns most of the real estate bounded by the Passac river. East Thirty-third street and Broadway, a section of the city which is not surpassed by any in beauty of scenery and advantage of location. So attractive is the property that a committee of citizens appointed at a public meeting held a number of years ago unaminously recommended the purchase of the property for a public park. Other counsels, however, prevailed and the city purchased the property lying on the opposite side of Broadway, thus materially enhancing the value of the Caesturt Hill property for residences. Broadway is the finest residence street in the city and that part of the Chesturt Hill Land Company's property fronting on

Broadway will an the near inture be occupied by stately residences. To the north of Broadway the land slopes gently to the river, presenting a succession of beautiful lawns and groves. Fine river and woodland scenery and views reaching many miles may be enjoyed from almost any point on this property. Of late years the more costly residences have been attracted to this section of the city; the property of the company accordingly offers every advantage for an investment, as the river forms the natural boundary of the city. The officers of the company are: W. R. Brown, president; Garret A. Hobart and John W. Griggs, comisel; R. M. Ekings, agent.

#### GLINWOOD.

The magnificent scenery surrounding Paterson has attracted thither a large number of residents, most of whom remain all the year, only a few seeking a metropolitan home during the cold weather. The demand for houses in the suburbs has always exceeded the supply and not a year passes but a large number of country homes are creeted. Taking advantage of this fact Mr. Thomas M. Kyle with admirable and characteristic judgment some time ago purchased forty-two acres lying along the banks of the Passaic river, a short distance below the magnificent Little Palls of the Passare. The location of the ground-portions of which are shown in illustrations on another page was admirably adapted for summer residences. Mr. Ryle at oake laid out a number of drives and soon had the grounds in a condition that left nothing to be desired. A music hall was creeted and grounds laid out for tenn's courts, quoiting and other outdoor sports; the half mile frontage on the Passaic provided ample opporties'ty for boating and angling. Mr. Ryle has creefed a number of cottages and these were rented long before they were ampleted. Mr. Ryle's intention was to provide a certain number of cottones, feeling confident that their attractiviness would ensure tinants; he did not have to wait reads to an we into them. Cottages are consequently creefed to or er. All molem convolictors, gas and water included, are to be found at Glenwood or Ryle Park, a Committee.

#### THE DOUGLAR STATE.

The old Darmar-Lamin lying on This is the Should Which of Photocock is for minute for  $\mathbb{C}^n$  and  $\mathbb{C}^n$  . Fig.  $V = s_{s,s} \cos (s^{2} t) \cos s^{2} \cos (s \cdot y)$  in the  $t \in \mathbb{N}$ ing the less demange satisfic Olympia san a to the mains account more a as it is utili multy built up to i i. i. extends from Red Woods and the street on the cist, and from non-Cock, each south to the Oldani brook out a mater. It is a second of

by Crosby avenue and Dorennis street, mixing cost and west, and by Jasper and Kearny streets ring our office and south. The highest ground is not more that to be a four tect above the established grades of the streets. A six the lowest is but a foot or two below grade. Con- ploutly, purchasers of lots on the tract have the assinance that they will not be injured by the grading of the streets. In fact, the lots fronting on Jasper, Kearny and Dorennis streets. as well as those on Red Woods avenue and Marion street. with a few exceptions are substantially at grade now. One fact of great importance regards the title of this propcity. Workingmen do not care to expend large sums in the making of searches into the title of the lots they buy, In the case of this land there is the satisfaction of knowing that it has been in the possession of the Dorenns family for nearly sixty years, being one of the oldest farms in the county. The members and representatives of the Dorenius family organized The Dorennis Land Improvement Company on January 15, 1800, and conveyed the property to the new corporation, which immediately took steps to put the land on the market. The success that followed thas move has been one of the most remarkable phenomena in Paterson real estate enterprises. Within six months nowards of one hundred lots had been sold, or about onehalf of the entire tract. In the place of an old thirty-toot lane the company laid out Dorennis street, fifty feet wide, 325 feet north of Crosly avenue, which they intend to grade during the summer of 1500. Nearly every lot south of Dorennis sticet has been sold. Some of the most disirable lots are still misold, lying north of Dorennis spect, The land is so desirable for residences that the company early adopted the policy of insisting upon three is strictions with all pinchasers of lots: Thist, to prevent the Sastration of sidewalks by front stoops, and to give the strons a of shade trees, it was decided to require all buildings to be set back six feet from the street line. So when is so the ed that no mir ances of any level so H by create, or into leading liquids. All the local the analysis of the

where this has been done. Lots are sold on the easiest possible terms. I poin the payment of ten dollars per lot the company executes a contract of sale, permitting the purchaser to pay the balance in instalments of from five to ten dollars and apwards per month; when one-third is paid, the purchaser may tare a deed and give a mortgage for the purchase money. No advantage is taken where a man gets out of work, or falls ill, or from other cause is unable to meet his payments promptly. So long as the interest is kept up the company is satisfied to allow a man the most ample time to pay the principal. In every way the company seeks to promote the kindliest feeling between itself and its purchasers and the result has been most happy. The prices of lots range from \$125 to \$300. so that everybody can be suited. Most of the lots are held at \$200 each. Corner lots are \$300, and lots next to the corner \$250 each. The officers of the company are: President, Frank D. Vreeland, M. D., 91 Bridge street: Secretary and Treasurer, William Nelson, 174 Market street, Paterson.

I won V. Ackreman is one of the best known citizens of Paterson. He was born in the Fourth Ward of Paterson on February 5, 1830, and he not only liked Paterson so well that he has ever since lived in it, but he has remained time to the Fourth Ward, never having taken up his residence outside of its limits. His education was obtained at private schools and early in his life he was employed in his father's shoe store on Main street, near Broadway. At twenty years of age he went into partnership with his brother under the firm name of Ackerman Brothers in the shoe business at No. 120 Market street; the firm for a long time had the monopoly of the finest grades of gentlemen's footwear which, in order to ensure quality and durability, they manufactured themselves. The first English blockade runner, the "Peterhoof," captured by the Union forces, was laden with fine shoes and boots; Mr. Ackerman sold onethird of its cargo having acquired it by purchase from a Jersey City firm. Mr. Ackerman subsequently established the shoe business for himself in Main street and there did a successful business until in 1875 when he went into the business of real estate and money broker and fire insinance agent. The success which attended him in mercantile life followed him in the new vocation and he soon rose to the first rank among the men engaged in the business he had selected for himself. He has in his hands a great deal of valuable real estate in all parts of the city; his genial disposition makes him a pleasant man to deal with and his character for honesty and fair dealing attract to his office capitalists who desire to invest funds without having the time to closely serntinize the character of the investment.

JAMES CROOKS was born in Bury. Lancashire, England, April 11th, 1830. He came to this country in June, 1851, and settled in Paterson in the following year. He served an apprenticeship in the Rogers' Locomotive Works, but in 1804 started in the real estate business to which he has

since devoted his attention. He located at Totowa, and was the first to develop that section of the city. He was always a firm believer in wide streets, and it was due to his influence and work in 1866 that Market street. Broadway and a number of other thoroughfares were changed from narrow country roads to pleasant, wide streets. For five years at an expense of \$10,000 he ran the first free library and reading room in Paterson. He purchased from Mr. Thomas D. Hoxsey the charter of the Cedar Cliff Cemetery Company, and after securing an amendment thereto by the Legislature founded the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Company. He secured the charter for the Paterson & Passaic Horse Railroad Company, and Inilt and ran the same at a great loss for many years. Subsequently he devoted his attention to developing other portions of the city, and was especially instrumental in the development of the southern section of the city. In April 1800, he formed the Colt Land Company, thereby throwing open to improvement a valuable plot in the centre of the city, and hopes to live long enough to see a Central Park for the coming great city of Paterson and Passaic united

Coll. R. M. Ekinos, the subject of this sketch, who is the senior member of R. M. Ekings & Company, is of Scotch parentage, and was born near the City of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the year 1830. About the year 1849 the family came to the United States. At the breaking out of the war Mr. Ekings had just completed his education and at the nation's call for help he with two brothers enlisted in the service. He was enrolled as private in Company I. Twenty-third N. J. Vol. Infantry, and remained in the service nearly four years; part of the time he was attached to the First New Jersey Brigade and subsequently to the armies of the west and southwest, with which durmg that time he took an active part in many of the great engagements that have made those armies famous in history. For valiant and faithful service in the field he was promoted from the ranks, through the grades of Lieutenant Captain, Major and Lieut, Colonet. During the winter of 4803 and the spring of 4804. Col. Ekings was in command of the Post of Island No. 10, on the Mississippi river, and during most of the last year of his service he was on the staff of Major-General Kenner Gerrard, first as Inspector-General of the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and afterward as the Provost Marshal of the southern district of Alabama . Of the three brothers who entered the service of their country the subject of this sketch was the sole survivor. One of the brothers was an officer in the third New Jersey Infantry: the other was attached to a Pennsylvania Regiment.

After the close of the war Col. Ekings settled in Paterson, engaging in mercantile pursuits until 1875, when he began operations in real estate and insurance, and since that time has been identified with many of the largest and most important transactions in real estate in this vicinity. The firm composed of Col. Ekings and Stephen A. Wall are engaged in the general real estate and insurance business and are known and recognized throughout this city

and vicinity as one of the most progressive and responsible firms in the business. They represent as a gents the Actual Hardord and Phonix of Hardord, the Sun of Ungland. Pire Association of Pail delphia and Phonis of Brooklyn, all old and reliable fire insurance companies; their offices are at No. 202 Market street.

SIDNEY DARBAR Was born on October 20, 1832, in the parish of Lilland, Yorkshire, England, and at ten years of age accompanied his parents to this country. The family at once settled in Paterson, which Mr. Parrar has since made his home. After a common school education Mr. Farm went to work in the locomotive shops where he bezene a skilled machinist and engineer. He worked at this for twenty-one years, frequently filling positions of trust and responsibility. During the war he was in the service of the Union nearly two years at Hilton Head, South Carolina, under General Gallmor, being the chief engineer in the Quartermaster's department, a position similar to that of master mechanic. As engineer and machinist he had occusion to travel a great deal in this country and the benefits of travel were not throw r away on him. He was always of a quiet and studious disposition and added to the education of his boxhood days a valuable fund of information by special studies and extensive reading which have prove hot great service to him in his present business. In 1870 he went into the business of real estate and fire insurance agent; he was subsequently appointed a notary pubpeace. For ten years he was presid ut of the Paterson Mutual Building and Loan Association and has since been secretary of both this company and the Union Mutual Mr. Parrar has always been a Republic in in politics and has seved his party as a member of the Board of Education and also of the Board of Allerman, of which latter

RIV. G. W. I. LANDAL Was boin on December 27. r. p., in Krakan, Galicia. His mother die I when he wis and a ven old and he spent the early vens of his childfigures, who had remarried, took him to Hurr say, and in Particle applied of that country, he begind is education, II and est as had been promined for the preservation of the Hebrew Eith: his father was a teach cool the Tolling L. red it was bereatened that the principle of the Liwish faith were early instilled into the young man. While he was pursuing has studies in Pestle his mond be not imin a gress under the leadership of the renew at Rev. De-Marsel, Conviction succeeded don't and the articles of the quently returned to Collicia to live with a scentile out. as would give him a sandment as you ununity it respect tive of his religious convertibles. The entered a more of collège where he remaine I two years, cherwhich a remayed to Vienna, where he completed his medical stell s. Here he met a schoolmate, who had been converted from Judaism, and from him obtained an insight into the property of conference of the con

ples of Christimit. The frequent to Betheology and after a long straggraph of the the Jewish for and the come of Constraint which this determination was received by its and be well imagined. Distanced, disinfacited: ted, he fled his native country and proceed to Land On the 7th of August, 1570, he was haptered by the I equil chapel at B third Green and for some notes. It is wards was a devoted student of theology. With the custhusiam characteristic of a neophyte he concluded to the into his own country and study for the ministry. Many were the tribulations which he found in his pate, but these only strengthered his determination. Uniding houself wholly without means he saw himself compelled to accept a position as clerk in a bookstore at a salary of ten al dlasa month. In May, 1571, he went to Humburgh with the intention of coming to this country where he as about to continue his theological studies. On June 4. 1871, he arrived in New York, with but one dollar in Us to sayssion. He found few roses in his path but his determination raised him above all difficulties. He become a primted with the Rev. Dr. G. C. Seibert, Professor of Theology at Bloomfield, N. J., and through his influence be entired the theological seminary and in 1971 enaduated with honor. In the summer of that year he received a call from the Germin Reformel clair less it Baller Point and Jersay City which he accepted and at which places be did a great deal of missionary work. The September was duly ordain dia minister of the 2000 L. His post of was anything but an enviable one; he salars was orb-S25 per month. In a llation to the harders a control was compelled ne essaily to endure be found that white his daths were here comes. The from the German Presbyt Care horse of A. S. e.s. Sufficiency and V. N. M. H. a. J. S. S. S. quest respected to a first two will be conand the car N. J. and say

JAMES A. Moranissi, was born in Ireland on August 20. 1841. He came to this country in February, 1503, and aiter spending some time in the west settled in Paterson in 1860; he started in the real estate business in 18 8. He has sold many million doll us worth of real estate in the past twenty-two years and has laid out and developed large tracts of ground, among the latter being the property of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, located on Park avenue, formerly known as the Christic treet. It contained over a hundred city lots, all of which were sold through Mr. Morrisse, and a hundred houses have been erected on the property. He also developed the property known as the Hopper and Clapp tracts, one situated on the southwest corner of Park avenue and East Elighteenth street and the other on the southeast corner. He subsequently organized the Collar Cliff Land Company, a sketch of which appears on another page; he sold over three hundred lots on this tract and located two silk mills and a number of residences. He organized the Broadway Land and Builling Company and purchased for it 128 lots of ground located on Broadway. Last Twenty-sixth and contignous streets. Within the past two years he has organized the Citizens', Hamilton and the Home Land Companies, whose properties are located at South Paterson between Madison and Buffalo avenues, the Erie railroad and Trenton avenue. These three companies own about seven hundred lots. He also organized the Eastside Land and Building Company, of which he is president. His connection with the organization of the Laurel Grove Cemetery Company is told in the sketch of that company which appears on another page. In 1883 he organized the Iron and Silk Building and Loan Association. He was elected president of the company and has continued to hold that office ever since. This is considered one of the most conservative and successful building and loan associations in the city. Although Mr. Morrisse's business has been mostly real estate he has also done a large insurance business. As agent he has charge of the properties of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and represents over a lumified owners of real estate for whom he collects rents. Between eleven and twelve hundred tenants pay rent to him as agent. He is also agent for all the English steamship. lines and the French line. He also does a large business in procuring loans, having negotiated several million dolhars of leans for his clients. He will during the latter part of this year erect a very handsome four story and basement granite and brick office building to be situated on the northwest corner of Main and Ward streets. When finished it will be one of the finest office buildings in the

Symeter S. Sheriwood was born in New York city. His ancestors were among the carliest settlers of this continent, one of them dying in 1055 near where Pairfield, Conn., now stands. After having served as cashier in a dry goods house in New York, Mr. Sherwood when he became of age formed a partnership with Alexander Doug-

las under the firm name of Douglas & Sherwood and carried on the retail dry goods business for four years. During this time Mr. Sherwood started the manufacture of hoop skirts, being the first to engage in that business in this country. Having sold out the retail dry goods business he began the manufacture of hoop skirts on a large scale, having for a special partner Nathaniel Wheeler, the president of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine company. The firm was doing an enormous business at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, but unfortunately had given long credits to a number of houses in the South. The firm, however, extended its business by the manufacture of hospital goods for the government, ladies' c dlars. cutls. Ac. They were the first to do a large wholesale Jusiness north of A. T. Steward's store in Chambers street, occupying No. 343 Broadway, opposite the old Broadway Tabernacle and the Society Library Building. The firm subsequently occupied the large building Nos. 51 and 53 White street, being the first to carry the wholesale business west of Broadway; the firm subsequently occupied at the same time the large building at Nos. o and 11 White street, near West Broadway, which was built for them by the late Daniel Kingsland. In 1864 Mr. Sherwood refired from business in New York and started into the real estate and insurance business in Paterson, to which place he had removed four years previous. Mr. Sherwood was the first to move in the laying out of the East Side of Paterson. He mentioned the matter one day when he had accidentally met Mr. Jacob S. Rogers in New York: Mr. Rogers urged Mr. Sherwood to take charge of the matter. having become convinced that Mr. Sherwood's ideas were the best; on the train going to Paterson they met Mr. William G. Watson, at that time Mayor of the city; Mr. Watson added his entreatics to the request of Mr. Rogers and Mr. Sherwood agreed to undertake the difficult task. The petition was presented at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen and granted. Mr. Sherwood has since been closely identified with the progress of Paterson. He was one of the incorporators of the Paterson & Passaic horse railroad company; he was a member of the first board of directors and for some time secretary; he is at present a member of the board of directors of the Paterson City Railway Company, which some time ago absorbed all the horse car lines in the city. Mr. Sherwood was the first to take energetic steps towards compelling the Dundee Water Power and Land Company to open its dam for the mavigation of the Passaic and is at present treasurer of the fund subscribed for that purpose. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen from 1875 to 1879; he was chairman of the committee on finance for the whole of his term and for three years he was the immimous choice of the Board for president, an office he filled to the satisfaction of all. He was one of the commissioners on the Broadway and Willis street sewer, the first commission created under the new law, and since that time has been on fifty-two similar commissions. For a number of years he was Commissioner of Appeals in cases of taxation but

bis ever increasing business compelled him to relinquish public office. Since that time he has devoted his time to sination at Paterson. After some deta real estate, having charge of a great many valuable tracts and estates. He is the treasurer of the Paterson General Hospital Association and chairman of the Board of Arbitrators appointed by the trades unions and the Board of Trade.

Trade.

P. D. Wisservere. Energy and mitting devotion to business have made P. D. Westerveit the successful business man he is to-day. No college or university education gave him the lead above his companions, but the common school and the common tural life of a well-ordered and self-respecting farming community made him what he is by nature and by education. Mr. Westervelt was to the manor born. He is a native of this county in which he has labored so faithfully. He was born at Hawthorne, in the township of Manchester. December 21, 181). The house in which he was born he now occupies. and it is situated in one of the most beautiful spots along the banks of the Passaic. From its front piazzas a splendid view of the city of Paterson and the surrounding country may be obtained. The grounds around the house are extensive and are studded with all varieties of vegetable life. Altogether, Mr. Westervelt's home is one of the most delightful spots in the county. Young Westervelt's early life was mainly passed on his father's, the late James P. Westervelt's, farm, and at the school house. At school his perseverance always kept him among the best students of his class, but like the majority of American youth, his schooling terminated while he was yet a boy. Immedi-

situation at Paterson. After some dear the lumber office of the late Thomas Bear . He his industry was soon recognized and aihox was but a very short one. Positions of more openin these he gave his employer the atmost satisfaction. After remaining at the lumber office for about seven or eight years and acquiring a thorough business classifiers Mr. Westervelt decided to embark in business for him elf. At the lumber vard office he had learned considerable about the coal business so be concluded that his first this ture should be in this line of trade. His experience in this business was brief and in a short time Mr. Wester all had given icup and established a general collection office. In this business his industry came to his aid and he soon built up a successful trade. He was then made collector for several of the largest mere utile houses in Paterson and Passaic. In 1888 Mr. Westervelt decided to engage in the real estate and insurance business. In this he has found a most suitable occupation and his success has been most flattering. He is an excellent judge of the value of land and persons confiding their business interests to his care have found him not only an honest but a discreet business man: through him some of the largest real estate transfers on record in this county have been made. His great activity has also favored him in the insurance business and he is the representative of some of the best companies in this country. Mr. Westervelt is always to be found busy at work in his cosy office at 114 Ellison spect.

### Business Houses, &c.

it is the object of this publication to place before the country the many advantages which Paterson possesses as a place for manufacturing and resistence it is obvious that inthe need be said about the business houses. The fact that Paterson has a cosmopolitan population numbering over seventy-eight thousand is enough to satisfy any person that there are many prospering business houses here. A glame, however, at a few tirms, who are distinguished for superior energy and other qualifications which go to make up the successful merchant, will be of interest.

JAMES INGLES, Dr. One of the most prominent and successful business men in Paterson is Mr. James Juglis.

the late Charles Inglis. After spending a twelvementh in the drug since he want to New York where he worked at pian starking in Amit: Sucst. Returning to Paterson he learned the trade of patternmaking in William Swinburn is to provide our manetime works and subsequently spent a year in Kingston, Canada, working at his trade in the locomotive works which were then being established in that place. Returning to New Jersey he entered the employ of Robert Rennic, at Lodi, in Bergen county, where he was employed a year at setting up machinery. engines, &c. He next went west, establishing himself at Racine, Wis., and for some time operated a saw mill in the woods near that place. Growing fired of this life he returned to the east and for some time worked as a patterminiker in the foundry at West Point. Here he remained until the hard times of 1877 8 when he returned to Paterson and in the following year began the increantile career win It has placed him high among the successful business men of this city. It was in October, 1858, that he bought out Solomon Danforth's interest in the music and stationery store of Field & Danforth, which had been established for some years at No. 10) Main street. In 1852, when President Lincoln had issued his call for three hum had thousand men, Mr. Inglis used his utmost endeavors to seeme volunteers in this city and succeeded in getting togother three companies with which he marched to the front, serving until the expiration of the term for which he had enlisted. Returning to Paterson he continued his business and in addition thereto started the National Mills Company; his interest in the latter he sold out in 1872 to A. Hubbard & Co. In the following year he bought out his partner in the music and stationery business and shortly afterwards removed to No. 172 Main street. Here he remained in the successful prosecution of his business for twelve years when he erected for himself one of the handsom stating mes in the city, located on Main street, near Ellison. Here he continues to conduct the business founded on so many years of integrity and fair dealing; his spacious store contains a large assortment of everything in the line of stationery, books, paper,

In politics Mr. Jughs has always been an unswerving Democrat, ready at all times to assist his party. For a number of years he was a member of the state committee and took an active part in the empaigns in the state as well as the county. Dislaming everything that smacked of chicanery or trickery the name of Inglis became a synonym for everything that was energetic and straightforwand in polities. In 1883 he was appointed by Governor Ludlow a judge of the courts of Passiic County; he was re-appointed in 1885 by Governor Green. In this appointment the executive of the state has happily blended the reward of political services with the appreciation of sterling qualities which have made Judge Inglis one of the most respected as well as one of the most popular men of Passaic county. In business and in politics Mr. Inglis was always open narted and kind, without swerving the least from the path which duty marked out; the same qualifications which led to success as a leader among politicians and merchants made him a Judge who is respected by all—ever merciful to the frailties of human nature but fearless in the suppression of vice and just in the punishment of crime.

TRANCIS KNOX McCurry was born in Piterson, N. J., on November 21, 183 i. After receiving an education in the public and atterwards in the private schools of the city he accepted a position as clerk with J. & G. Ramsey and subsequently acted in a similar capacity in Blundell's Express Company's office. He left the latter place for the purpose of accepting a clerkship in the Bank of Jersey City. While thus employed one of the directors, who had been attracted by the pleasant manners and business ability of the young man, induced him to accept the position of cashier of a leading stock, gold and foreign exchange banking house in New York city. After having served three years in this capacity he bought a seat in the Open Board of Brokers, an organization which has since consolidated with the New York Stock Exchange. Tailing health compelled him to give up the brokerage business and at the suggestion of a number of gentlemen with whom he had been associated in business he accepted the position of secretary of the Plint Steel River Mining Company and eventually became secretary of four other mining companies. As his healt'r did not improve he was compelled to resign these Judrative positions and he remained idic for six months. Hoping that a more active life would improve his health he opened a fine grocery business and for siven years was so cossful beyon! expectation. But his natural love for financial business never left him and on April 1st, 1874, he sold out his grocery business and opened an office as banker and broker in his native city: he has continued in that business ever since. To-day he stands before the community as a man who by his business and private life has proven that a man may rise to eminence in his own city. As an executor and trustee under a number of wills he has given abundant proof that he is especially qualified to discharge such duties; at the present writing he represents ten estates as trustee. His facilities for obtaining information make him the standard authority on all matters pertaining to financial affairs. His son. Frederick W., is a young man of exceptionally fine ability and renders most valuable aid in the management of his father's business. Mr. McCully's elegantly fitted up banking offices, second to none in the State, are located at No. 121 Washington street.

Prefer Quackernast, one of the most public spirited citizens of Paterson, was born in Paterson on February 24, 1844. He received his education in the public schools of the city and in Professor Affen's Seminary. In 1800 he began work as a clerk in a dry goods store and until 1878 continued uninterruptedly in the employ of the same firm. With the savings of eighteen years of work and fortified with a business experience obtained in actual practice Mr. Quackenbush in 1878 started in business for him-

self at No. 150 Main street. The 15/2 he formed a partner-Ship with Mr. John B. Mason maker the firm name of Quackenbush & Co., and the firm som found it necessary to increase the accommodations for a business which was continually multiplying; this was done by taking possession of the adjoining store. No. 132 Main street, the two stores being thrown into one. Even with this large floor space the firm did not have room enough and having added a general line of all kinds of dry goods to their already extensive stock, another addition was looked for. For some time this seemed didicult as all the space on Main street had been taken by other business houses: the firm solved the difficulty by obtaining possession of the property in the rear of their two stores and by extending the additional room thus acquire I through to Ellison street. Their store accordingly is in the shape of a gigantic letter L. The public appreciation of the excellent manner in which the business was managed showed itself in largely increased sales and the firm attained a standing in the consmercial world which could not have been acquired except by the exercise of the best judgment and the liberal patronage of the public. For two years Mr. Quackenbush served in the Board of Education but his business engagements were such that he was compelled to relinquish all idea of political preferment which was frequently offered him. He, however, did not deprive the public of his valmable advice and assistance and no movement calculated to benefit the public was started but what Mr. Quackenbush lent a helping hand, assisting the project with advice, influence and pairse. Howas foremost in the movement which sacmed for Paters in two magnificent parks. He is a director of the Second National Bank, the Colt Land Company and the Paters in Sanitary Company and has on a mind in of occasions been called agon to act in a fiduciany capacite where considerable interess were involved.

Joseph Lowert was born in County Down, Ireland. on May 24, 1848, and attended the schools of distriction place until he was former von- orage. The curat that early ago be evin ed a 18 ing for those as and shore direcmillate is own requisitive shift to all many many some dens of the Marquis of Down line for the consecution his appropriate disperse of the transfer of dighton parts proved to for the other order of to the first section of the fi Television for the facility of the contract of knowledge of gradient, and the former consideration. The period of the constant of the constan both prince and common countries. It for the bindings. The half are in the concountries in country and in respect to the type of inforce action. Despite the process of the control of lines of Lusiness he should be a comment of

Nampat. Rt 5 Island and Charles Mr. Foxell managers of the tained from Mr. Woods at 2 12 his gratification at less increase it may to Paterson, for Judge Wooding was and recognize Black in Mr. Locall 1997 and 1997 and who would establish a minor of Parcolling and come up to the expectations of the most im the late. thusinstic lover of the donal thingdom. There is Monthly is ell acquired the nursery property by purch is an instance He soon found the facilities far too small for there we can enormous demand for the product of his hotheress and he enlarged from year to year until he had one of the fine 4 establishments in the country. At no time was the apply e pial to the demand and Mr. Fowell in verticing to bone minute of the many days he had spent in acquiring a thorough knowledge of his business. He recognize has its fullest extent the proverb which declines that there is always room at the top. He som established a large trade with New York and other city and has he incode ever on the increase. Consequently improvements are continually going on at the B.R. a page-cite. Mr. Towell has erect. I for hims If a book some as here. pleted Mr. Powell who over the New Jersey and on the supplication of Mr. Pass Latte Inc.

that is carried on, which is both wholesale and retail, the store being divided into two departments, in order to facilitate transactions. The company also occupies a building in the rear of their promises in Ellison street; this building is fifty by fifty feet and three stories high. The stock, which for character, extent and variety is the largest in the city, comprises paints, varnishes, glass, white lead, oils, alcohol, glues, guins, &c., and a very large and complete line of brushes; also artists' and wax flower materials, machinery and burning oils are handled largely. A full line consisting of fifty shades of the Longman & Martinez and The John Norwood Co.'s ready mixed paint is always kept in stock. It might be stated that the deman I for ready mixed paints is growing every year. and the foreman of the company says that white lead. colors and oil, ground together by machinery, are finer and will wear much better than if mixed by hand. There is also a well selected stock of coach colors and coach varnishes, and other materials used by carriage builders. Carriage gloss paint is a comparatively new article; it is coach colors ground in varnish and ready for use. The wall paper department is as large, if not larger than any other; great care and study is given to the selection. The patterns and colorings are always the newest. They carry in stock pressed papers, velvets, embosts, bronzes, felts, silks, damasks, varnished, washable and sanitary papers; also, white and brown blanks; most of these have matched friezes. borders, ceilings and decorations: a complete combination can be made including mouldings. &c. Shadings and hollands, plain and decorated, with many styles of fringes, which match in color; also all sizes of spring rollers and fixtures for large store windows, &c., will be found in this department. The company give special attention to shading fine residences, large mills. &c., as they make all the shades they sell. The painting and interior decorating is in the charge of a foreman who is a practical and thorough man, and devotes all his time to this branch, and all work entrusted to his judgment, will be correct in combination, coloring, &c. Another feature worthy of mention is the systematic arrangement prevailing throughout the entire establishment.

The business was established by Mr. John D. Shorrock in 1839; Mr. Shorrock was succeeded by John Norwood & Co., and at present the business is carried on by the John Norwood Company, a corporation which for ability in the qualifications of its personnel is not surpassed by any in the city. All of the members of the company have had a great deal of experience in their particular departments of the business, and all were for a mumber of years connected in some capacity with the firm of John Norwood & Co. Mr. W. G. Norwood is the son of John Norwood and assisted him for many years in the general conduct of the business. Mr. John B. Spear was for ten years bookkeeper in the establishment and is thoroughly conversant with every branch of the business; Mr. Henry Schoonmaker who has charge of the shade department, has devoted many years to that branch of the business: Mr. John H. Post has shown exceptional ability in the department entrusted to him: Mr. James Kennelly is a practical painter and decorator: Mr. George W. Pollitt was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city until he became an employee of John Norwood & Co. That success should attend such a combination of practical men, each especially adapted to the department entrusted to him, is certainly not more than might have been expected.

MARSHALL & BALL.—The name of this firm is familiar to every man, woman and child in the State of New Jersev. No individual enterprise has ever had the effect on any special class of trade that this firm has exerted on the clothing business. When the firm first started into business only the cheapest kinds of goods were manufactured into what was called ready made clothing; men who could afford it had their clothing made to order and ready-made clothing was looked upon as something very inferior. The firm set themselves to work to revolutionize this state of affairs and the success they have attained is attested by the enormous business they have built up in the three largest cities in the State. They used the best kind of goods for their stock and the public soon ascertained that a suit of clothes could be obtained just as good by patronizing this firm as by having goods made to order and that at a far lower price. Their business increased enormously and soon they were able to keep in stock all kinds of goods and of all sizes and shapes. Ready made clothing rose from the position it had hitherto occupied to one equal to that of the best custom-made goods. Marshall & Ball at present have three stores one at Nos, 807 to 813 Broad street. Newark: one at Nos. 58 to 60 Newark avenue. Jersey City, and one at Nos. 221 and 223 Main street. Paterson. In Newark the firm occupies the whole of a large building and here the cutting and manufacturing is done. The Jersey City store was started in 1871 and five years later their business was established in Paterson. The business here under the management of Mr. Hemy Diefenthaler continued to grow at such a rate that hired quarters were no longer sufficient and the firm purchased a plot of ground on Main street and creeted its own building, of which a representation appears on another page. The salesroom is one of the handsomest in the city and occupies the whole of the first floor, being 42×100 in area, well lighted and well ventilated.

Lockwood Brothers.—In 1852 Mr. W. Lockwood established the furniture business in Paterson at No. 48 Van Houten street and in November, 1873, he removed to Nos, 2000, 202 and 204 Main street. Here his business extended very rapidly and he took his two sons. Frank S. and William J., into partnership with him, the firm name being W. Lockwood X Sons. On February 1, 1880, Mr. Lockwood retired and the business has since been carried on by his sons under the firm name of Lockwood Brothers. The business had assumed great proportions and for some years the firm found itself cramped in its quarters. Consequently in 1850 a material addition was creeted to the

store so that it now runs through from Main street to Cross street. It has a frontage of lifty feet on Main street, twenty-tive feet on Cross street and a total depth of two lundred and ninety feet. The Main street building has a basement and three stories: the Cross street building has a basement and four stories. The stores are supplied with two freight and one passenger clevator. The firm has always been successful, their business increasing largely every year.

Grorest Milyster, Errior was born in Edinburgh. Scotland, on January 7, 1850. When he was about five years of age his family removed to London where he received his education. In 1868 he went back to Edinburgh where he learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler. In 1873 he came to this country and at once took up his residence in Paterson where Le was employed until 1879 by a prominent jewelry firm. In 4879 he began business for himself in a small room on the upper floor of the building on the northwest corner of Washington and Ellison streets. and by means of natural business capacity and strict attention to business soon accommlated enough to warrant him in opening a store on the first floor of the building on the northwest corner of Van Houten and Washington streets The energy with which he looked after his business, his uniformly courteons manner and tair dealing with all soon made his quarters too small for an ever increasing business and he obtained possession of the large store at No. 104 Main street where he has since conducted his business. No merchant stands higher in the estimation of his triends and customers than Mr. Elliot and his business is confinually assuming larger proportions. The transition from the time, only a few years ago, when he did all his own work, to his present business, when he continually employs eight men, is sufficient evidence of his qualifications as a business man. He was the first jeweler in the city who found it necessary on account of the extent of his busmess to employ a delivery wagon. Mr. Elliot is a member of the Board of Trade and of a mumber of prominent societies in Paterson and has always taken a commendable interest in all projects looking to the welfare of the public.

MILYTH BROTHERS The Boston store, Nos. 181 to 187 Main street, and Nos. 110 and 115 Washington street, was established in Paterson about ten years ago Ly Meyer Brothers who were at that time doing a flourishing dix goods business in Newark. They opened a store on the corner of Main and Market streets and their enterprise and low pinces soon attracted a great deal of trade. In assort time the store, spacious as it was, proved too small for them and as on account of the architecture of the boilding an culargement could not be left they focus a few for a Long number of years on the Van Soundandling which was then in the course of crotion. Although they had to Ingest theorespice of any besones in the city to year. tound that they were exampled and that additions were like ales dutely necessary. As ordered yield with a part and a the property on Washington street lying in modulo land, and little store with the

the rear of their Mann street store 100 kg 00 m of ted a fine building. Laxing a frontigree a Warner for the sixty-five feet and a depth of a fundo pool of the building, which is four stori's high, contains all the world can improvements and connects with the Mocrestock ing, forming as it were one solid building. Ill the horse connecting an Ermining through from Main to Mash naton street. All the different departments are reached by a vators so that the top floor is now as easy of access a any part of the store. Several new departments were added. viz carpets, furniture, clothing, unllinery, uphelstery, dressmaking and house furnishing in all its breates. Over a hundred clerks are employed and nearly every linropean language is spoken. The delivery wagons of the tirm may be seen almost at any time of the day and evening in almost any part of the city. The firm has also another establishment nearly as large in New Bruchswick, ×. J.

SAMELL NATIONS, one of the most prosperous and respected business men of Paterson, was born in Czempiu. Prussia, on May 12, 1843. He enjoyed the advantages of the educational facilities of his native home until he was about seven years of age when his family removed to this countiv. They proceeded at once to Providence, R. L. where voning Natham attended school for two years, at the expiration of which time his family removed to New York city where he completed his education. At the ago of thirteen he was employed in a mercantile establishment in New York and at the age of fitteen was made salesman, his butunal business abilities having seemed him this rapid promotion. At the age of twenty he started in precase for himself in Fulton street, dealing in gentlemen's turnshing goods. In May, 1800, he removed to Paters and or are ed a clothing and merchant tailoring estal is not a control southwest corner of Main and I'llison streets. Or recent of the sale of the building three years have how as the pelled to vacate, and for two vears and in factor of a constone on Main street a short distance of a constraint Tecation. In 1871 Mr. Second Smith Co. Mr. Jack Lackson had erected a fine rew of less recommend Let sheet; at that time Minisch sheet was a thoroughture: dramate in the large of each trace is not found its way out of Main street W. Had street was limed principally with residence. Mr. S. et al. I. Me. Nathan land because forms of the cost the cost long time and Mr. Nathan, with a person of the way into Market street; he as only the way State with Size Alle to all Harris

order to increase his farilities, this step being made necessary by his in reasing between. Street attention to business, assisted by commons domeanor and a will earned reputation to integrity and tair dealing, soon estal lished a business which maits bewas a guarantee of success. In 1884 Mr. Nadam exceed a fine building on the property acquired by him a few years previous and became the owner of one of the handsomest business structures in the State. The lewer floor of the building is used for business purposes, the upper floors are used for the rooms of the District Count and as hodge and meeting rooms. Mr. Nathan is a leading director in the Second National Bank in the Colt Land. Company and the Home Land Company and occupies other homorary positions testifying to the confidence the citizens of Paters on a pose in him.

FRANK W. Attix was born in North Kingstown, R. 1.. on July 10, 1851, and received his education at the Providence Conference Semmary. He then became a clerk in a wholesale flour and grain house in Hartford. Ct., and was subsequently employed by the same firm in Springfield, Mass In 1877 he went into the dressed beef business on his own account in Worcester. Mass, remaining there for five years, at the expiration of which time he came to Paterson. No western diessed beef business had been established yet in this city and shortly after the old way of bringing cattle and slaughtering in Paterson was completely changed to western dressed brought in refrigerator cars. He erected refrigerators near the tracks of the Delaware. Lackawanna & Western railroad and in 15.50 obtained possession of commodious quarters in Washington street, nearly opposite the city hall. The latter proved of great convenience to his patrons, as it was easy of access. Mr. Allen supplied his establishment with all the modern improvements in his line of business and was the first in the state to have an ice muchine in operation for the cooling of dressed beef. He was the first to introduce the killing of hogs in Paterson and this experimeat was attended with so gireft a success that now the number of logs slangtuered at his establishment at times and success have minked every year of Mr. All his career the envic of his acquaint meeslap, for Mr. Allen is of a quartical plans is position and are and liberal dealing are di met a stroot linne. He is a director of the Patason National Berthand enjoys the considence of all who have

Property Hamilton Sharing was benefit the north of Ireland or January 12, 1, 5, 5, ingular oldest of nine analdren. The ranges of an error America in 1 epo, scaling in Paterson, N. J., was a first remained a vent of two wears they removed to fault stalls. The result for family removed against a Paterson and Mr. Shields entered a grocery stare and in the course of five years acquired such an insight into the business that he set up for aims If in 1833 with the little capital he had been able to accumulate by the closest economy after liberally aiding his family. By his

steady industry and honesty in trade his soon acquired an enviable reputation and although through his proverbial generosity be has at times but heavily his business has constantly been growing until he is now one of the most extensive grocers in Paterson. A number of years ago he took one of his brothers. Mr. Walter G. Shields, into partneiship with him. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Shields is emphatically a self-made man and he is a very creditabl. specimen of that sort of production. In 1871 he was elected to the Board of Chosen Urccholders, remaining in that body for five years, during all of which time he was one of the leading spirits in shaping its policy and controlling its measures. He was chosen director in 1872-3-4-5. Largely through his influence the Board inaugurated the policy of building permanent from bridges, in consequence of which the county now spends very little in repairs of bridges. In the fall of aSST he was elected to the Assembly by a majority of 652, which the three wards composing his district never gave to any other man, a fact which sufficiently attests his popularity among all classes. He was re-elected the following year. In March, 1888, he was elected County Collector and has held that office ever since.

Tymis Briti was born on October 8, 1835, in County Down, Ireland, where his family were engaged in the manufacture of linen. Mr. Bell landed in this country on the 11th of April, 1851; the vessel in which he came was shipwrecked and instead of landing in Boston landed in Newport. Mr. Bell at once proceeded to Boston, where he was engaged in the rubber business until November, 1800, when he removed to Paterson. Here he went into the business of importing wines and other articles of merchandise at the store which he still occupies in Market street: he also at once took an interest in various manufacturing and mercantile projects. In 1806 he began the development of Riverside, at present a flourishing section of the city. He organized the Riverside Land Improvement Company in 1° or and at its dissolution in 1872 he covined one-routh of the property held by the company. This company induced the New Jersey Midlan Ladhroad company now the New York. Susquehanna & Vestern railroad company to by its tracks through Paters in by subscribing 512,500 to the capital stock of the ramond company, the later locating its route through the pro-city owned by the hard company. The 1858 Mr. Bed purchased the limited place and at present occupies a portion of it as a residence. The has located tourteen untils and manufacturing establishments on this city, all with one exception on property owned by him. He was one of the first subscribers to the Paters of & Little Palls horse radioald company. He had large interests in the Passaic and Orange oil companies and in the Excelsion and Empire and companies, the latter being the first companies of their kind organized in this country. He seemed the charter and organization of the People's Gas Light company of Baterson, a corporation which reduced the price of gas to manufacturers from \$3.85 to \$1.50 per thousand, and he

has been largely ratere ted in nearly every work of importance undertaken in Paterson. At the present day he is the owner of a great deal of valuable real estate. In 1886 he creef alothe Bell building on the corner of Market street and Ramapo avenue, an illustration of which appears on another page. The has just completed the Bunker Hill mills at Riverside and hased them for a long term of years to W. A. J. Shome, of New York, for the manufacture of tapestry, thus introducing another new industry in the city.

Types Wirsox is a Scotchin in by birth and came to Paterson twenty-seven years ago. He established a coal business in which he has been very successful, due to his business rule of liberal and honest dealings with all. He has extensive sheds on Marshall street with considerable frontige on the Motris chial. He supplies a large mimber of the mills and manufactories in Paterson with coal and his business is continually increasing. He has been prominent in public affairs and his judgment is frequently sought when matters of importance to the city and the public are to be considered. He served as one of a committee appointed at a public meeting for the selection of parks for Paterson and the subsequent action of the Board of Alderdermen in purchasing the sites selected and the general public approval of this comse bore testimony to Mr. Wilson's excellent judgment.

The Horari-Strvenson Brundno. The Hobert-Stevenson building was creeted in 1888 and is the property of Mr. Garret A. Hobart and Mr. Eugene Stevenson. The property is situated on Washington street adjoining the City Hall. For a long number of years the lots on which it stands were unamproved, the property being too valuable for residences. Mr. Stevenson conceived the idea that it would be an excellent place for a building for offices in LMr. Hobart having joined him in his enterprise the result was the erection of the building, an illustration of which appears on page 92. The judgment of the gentlemen owning the property was excellent, for before the building had been completed every contained the four stores

on the ground floor Und by a H. H. Para Water Company and a minimal of December 2 and a distance as have their offices in the budden.

N. L. Val. Paleis er is contrained by Large Physical each other in the production of the best wood. Rethe field well covered Mr. Lame a number of year ago devoted himself exclusively to photographic, buildings, machinery, interiors and similar work. He tored here ample opportunity for the display of his talents and as Inthe had been done in this direction before, his efforts were the more appreciated. No photographer had made a specialty of this class of work and Mr. Lane so in found to inself master of the situation. This work is perfect in every respect and his camera is constantly in demand. He has made thousands of views for manufacturers and others and in every case given entire satisfaction. Most of the engravings in this work are from photographs taken by Mr. Lane, he having been selected on account of his superiority in this class of work.

The Corrivor ox the Criti. Thousands of people are annually attracted to the Palls of the Passaic for the purpose of viewing this great masterpiece of nature. The grounds about the catanact have been improved in many ways and contain three of the reservoirs of the Passaic Water Company. The Valley of the Rocks, a deep gorge below the Palls, still retains its pristing graph or unimpaired. Exemsions and target companies tree New York, Newark, Jersey City and more remote polytically the Palls in large numbers every year. At present the grounds are in charge of Mr. Henry Baum, was here also severed a lease on the Cottage on the Claffs mated we restically on a high ledge of rock excellenting the Valle of the Rocks and the city of Pacison. A decline of the arms of grounds, shooting gallery and bowling likes as a significant coins on the grounds.



### MISCELLANEOUS.

别 Y HI, railroad facilities of Paterson are unsurpasse ed. The principal railroad passing through the Leady city, and one which on account of the liberalf and continues to retain most of the traffic, both freight and passenger, is the New York, Lake BES. Trie & Western. It runs appeareds of fifty trains a day each way with a corresponding number of freight trains. No difficulty has ever been experienced in the way of running switches to the various manufacturing establishments of importance and the company has ever lent a willing car to requests for more depots or tacilities of other kinds. It has ever been foremost in all improvements and has assisted materially in building up the city.

heezezan

The New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad skirts the eastern boundary of the city and in order to obtain a fair share of the city's traffic has built a spur into the heart of the city. A similar course has been pursued by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad company whose main line skirts the western boundary of the city. It will consequently be seen that no matter how much Paterson extends itself the railroad facilities will be be ample.

The rates of freight between Paterson and New York and other points are low and commutation rates to New York for passengers amount to about five dollars a month, allowing the holders of the tickets one ride each way for every day in the month. Family tickets which may be used by any member of the family or guest or person in any way attached to the family, are sold at \$12.50 for twenty-five trips.

The sewer system of the city has been greatly extended within the past few years. In 1882 the legislature passed a law permitting the construction of sewers by a new method: sewers are built at the request of property owners along the line of the proposed sewers and the property is assessed for the benefits conferred. If the sewer is a large main sewer the city pays a portion of the expense, generally about one-half; lateral sewers are generally constructed at the expense of the property owners benefitted. In this way sewers cost the property owners from \$25 to \$50 per lot and after that no further sewer taxes are levied. In this way every portion of the city has been provided with sewers. The latter discharge into the Passaic river which flows through the centre of the city; it is a rapidly running stream with numerous rapids and few pools, so that the sewage is quickly and entirely removed.

The charter of the city prohibits the Board of Aldermen from incurring any expense in any year exceeding a tax of two and a half per cent, on the total valuation of the propcrty in the city. The valuations made by the assessors are equal to about thirty per cent, of the market value of the property. Since the adoption of high license a few years ago a considerable portion of the city's expenses is paid by the tax on the liquor traffic. The State has no debt, its expenses being paid by taxes on railroads and similar corporations, and consequently there is no State tax. The last cent of the county's debt was paid several years ago and so the county tax amounts to just sufficient to make the necessary or desirable improvements. The management of the city and county affairs has always been conservative.

The city has a large number of fine churches of every denomination, a few of which are shown on other pages.

All the prominent secret societies are represented in Paterson by several lodges or councils. There are large numbers of fraternity insurance organizations and a number of athletic, boating and similar organizations.

The fire department of the city is one of the most efficient in the country. A few years ago it was almost altogether voluntary but recently this has been changed to a department on a paid basis. There are nine engine companies, three truck companies and a chemical engine companies, all equipped with horses and full corps of men. Rates of insurance consequently are very low.

Paterson has an efficient Board of Health and has been free from anything like epidemics of disease for many long years. This is principally due to the energetic manner in which the Board of Health takes hold of all cases of contagions diseases. Places where searlet fever, diphtheria and similar diseases occur are at once quarantined and after the disease has disappeared thoroughly fumigated by an officer appointed for that purpose. Cases of small pox, which have been exceedingly rare, are at once removed to the city pest house, outside of the city limits; this establishment has not been used for many years. A sanitary officer also looks after all the meat and food offered for sale and the offering for sale of adulterated food or bad meat is severely punished.

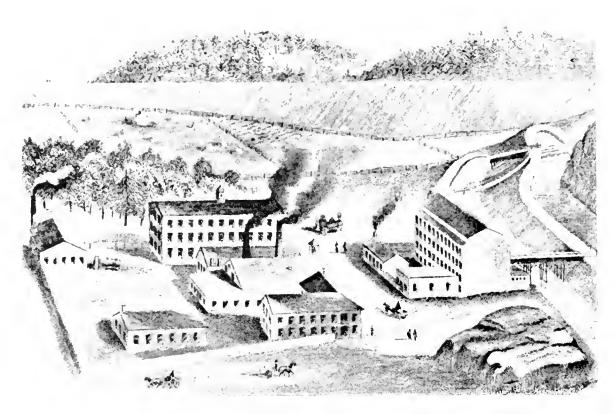
Paterson's population, according to the official census, has increased as follows:

1820	1,578	1860 19,585
1821	1.757	1865
1827	5,236	1870 33,581
1832	9,085	1875 38,824
1840	7,598	1880
1850	11,341	1885 63,273
1855	16.458	1890 78,105

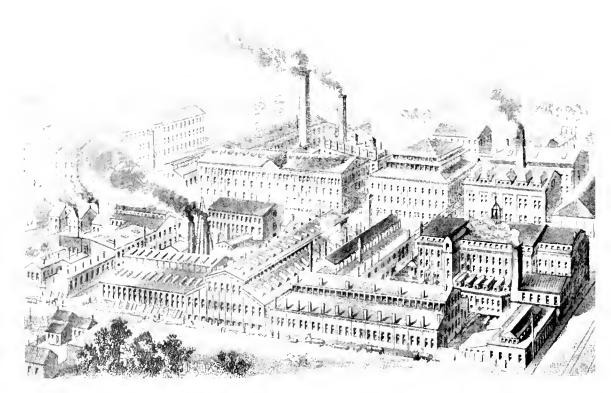
INDUSTRIES.



THOMAS ROGERS.



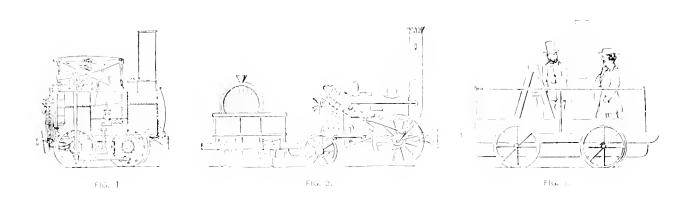
THE ROGERS LOUDMOINTE AND MACHINE WORKS IN 1830.

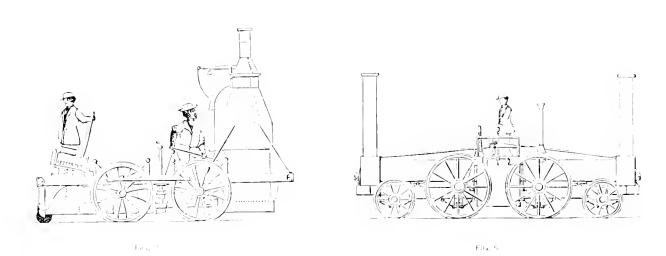


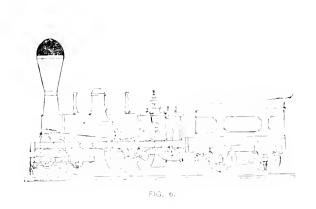
THE ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS AT THE PRESENT DAY.



ROBERT S. HUGHES.







SOME OLD LOCOMOTIVES



FIG 1.

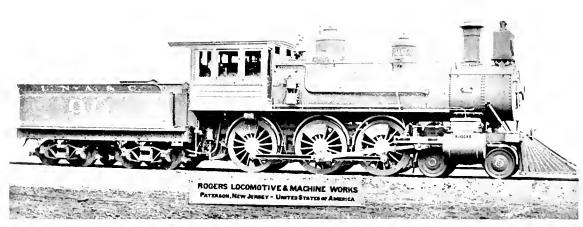
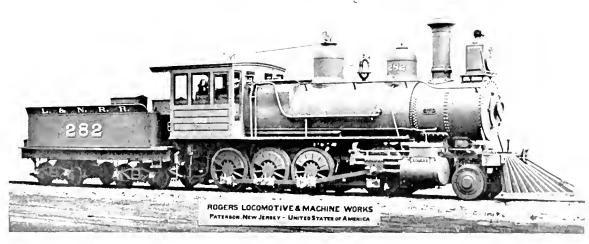
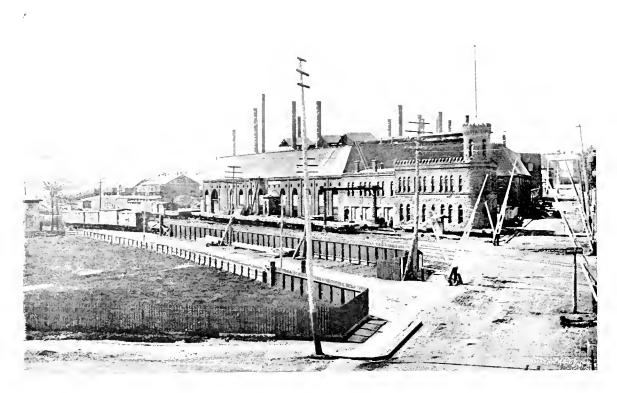


FIG. 2



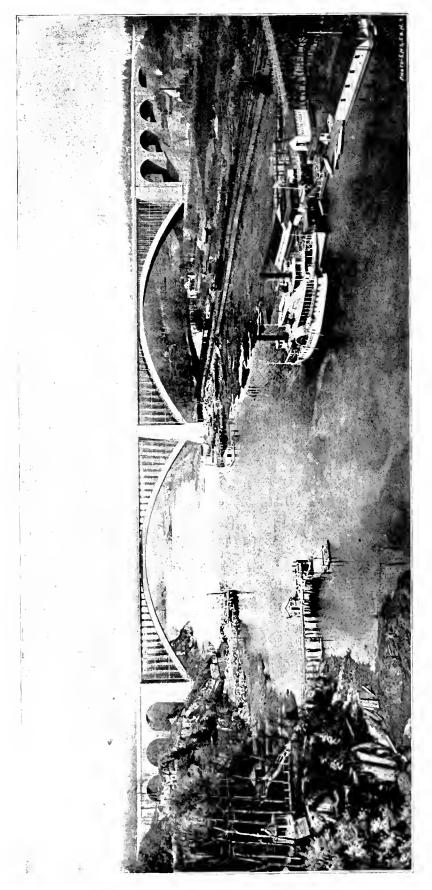
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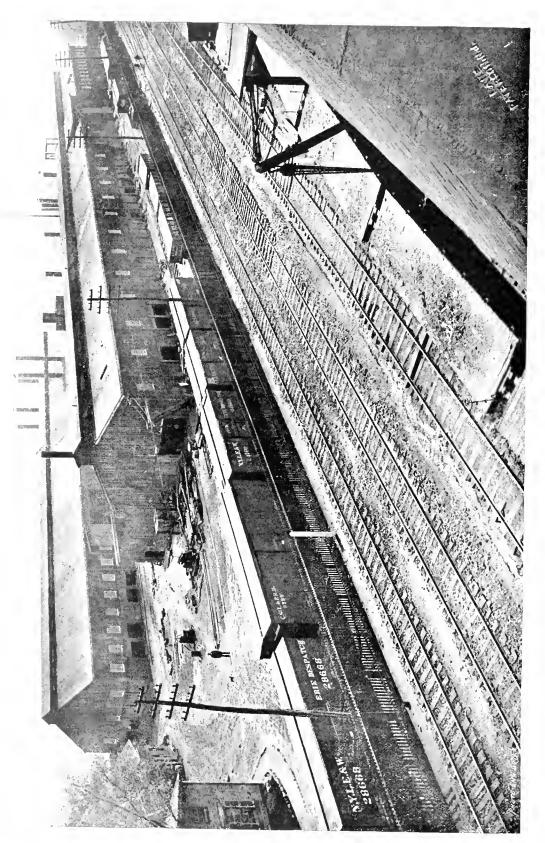
FRONT VIEW OF THE PASSAIC ROLLING MILL COMPANY'S WORKS.



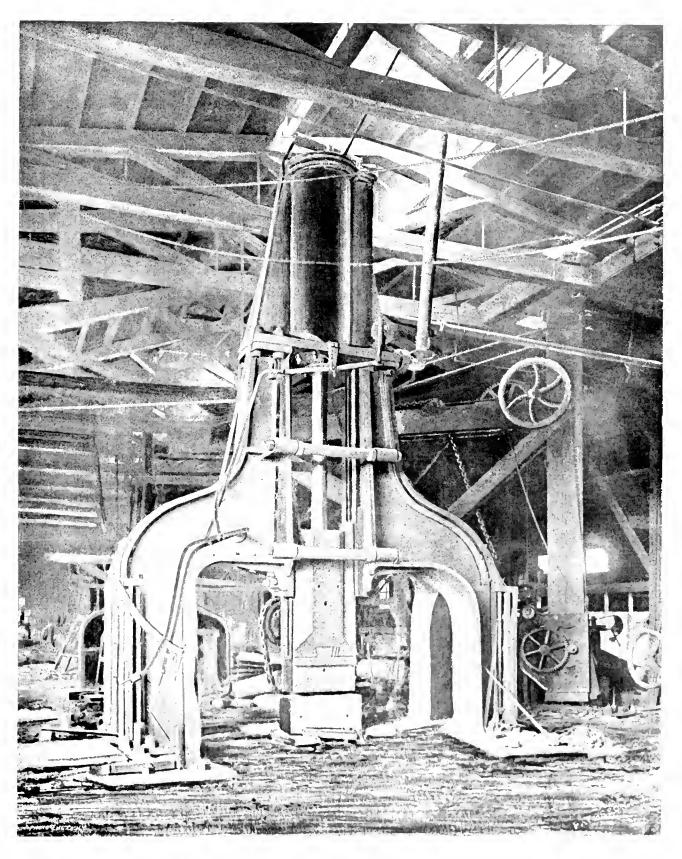
REAR VIEW OF THE PASSAIC ROLLING MILL COMPANY'S WORKS



WATH NGTO 1 DRIDTS BUILT BY THE PASSAIC ROLLING MILL COMPANY.



THE PATERSON IRON WORKS.



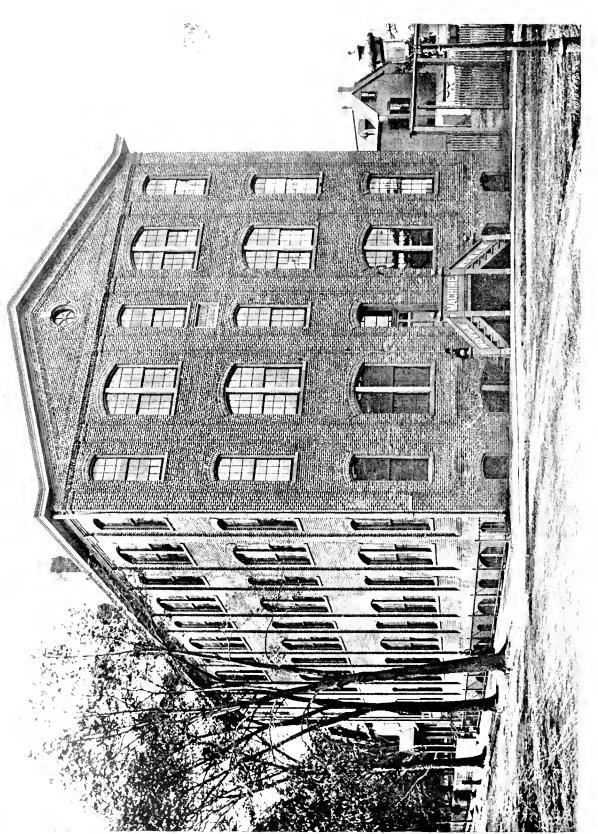
HAV SER IN THE PATERSON FOR WEIGH



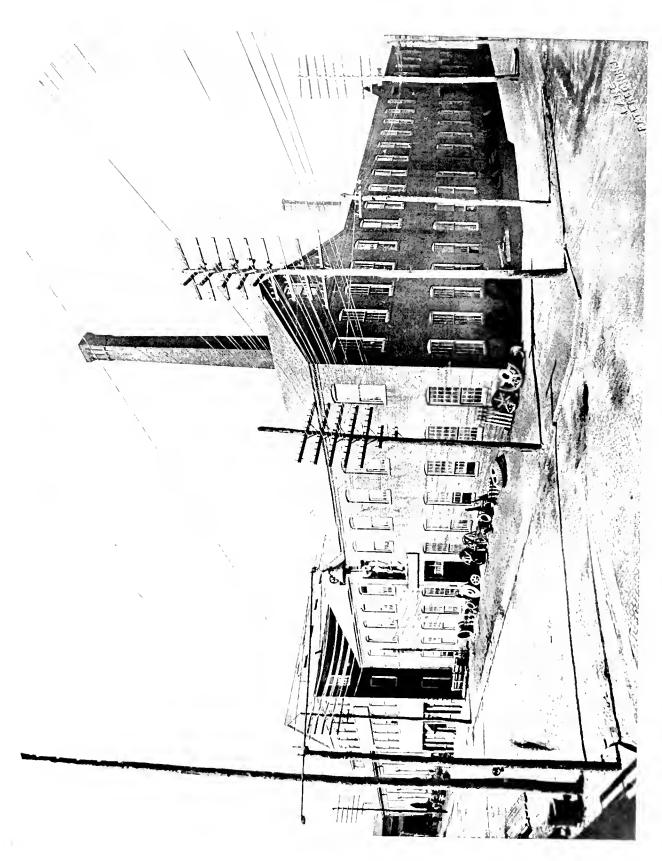
FRANKLIN C. BECKWITH-



CHARLES D. BECKWITH.



THE ROYLE MACHINE WORKS

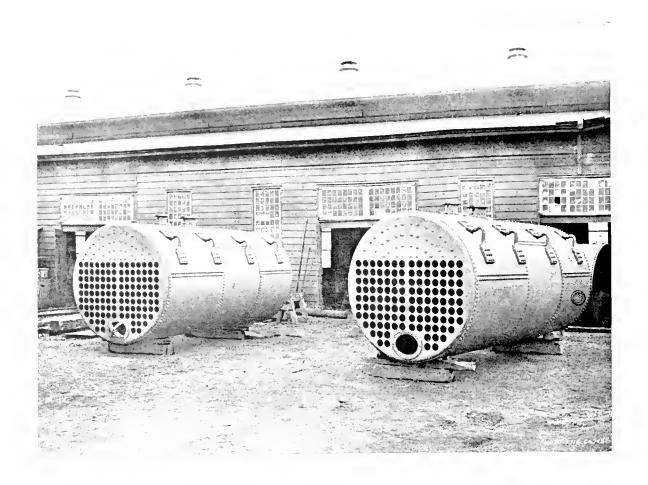


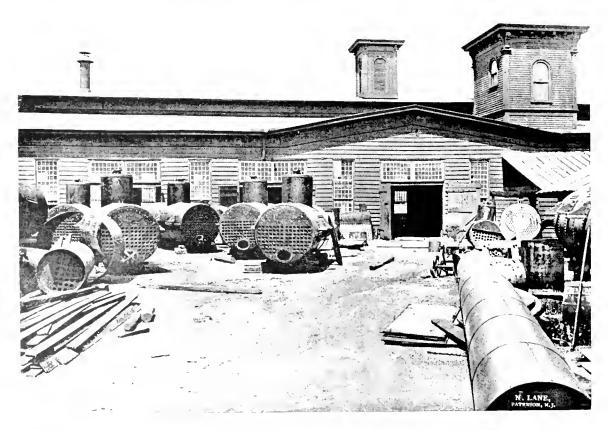


WILLIAM G. WATSON.



JAMES WAISON.

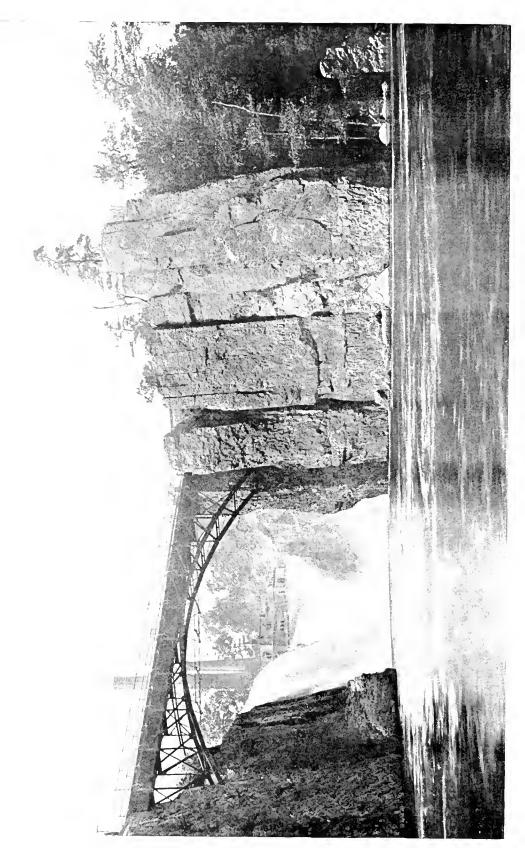




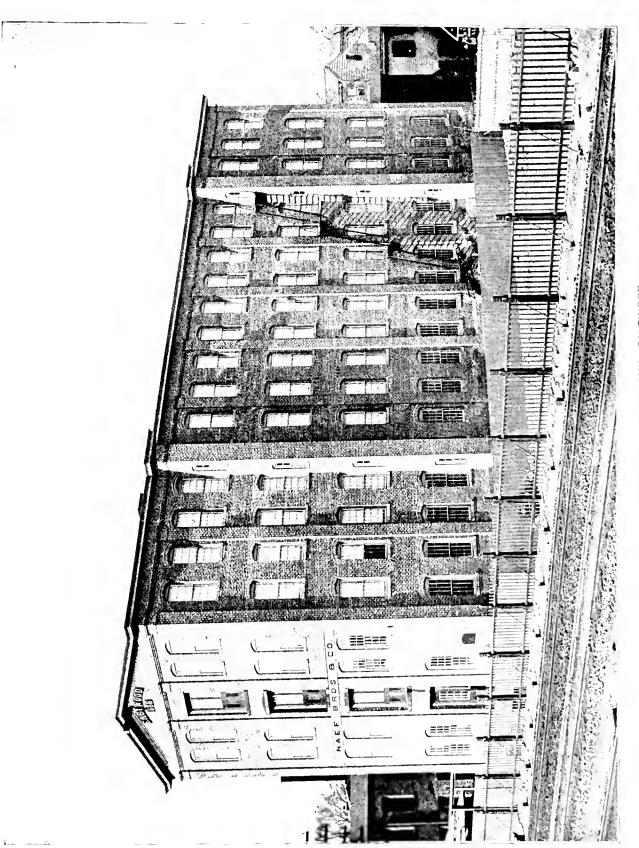
BOILER WORKS OF SAMUEL SMITH & SON.



SAMUEL SMITH.



CHASM BRIDGE, BUILT BY THE RIVERSIDE BRIDGE AND IRON WORKS.



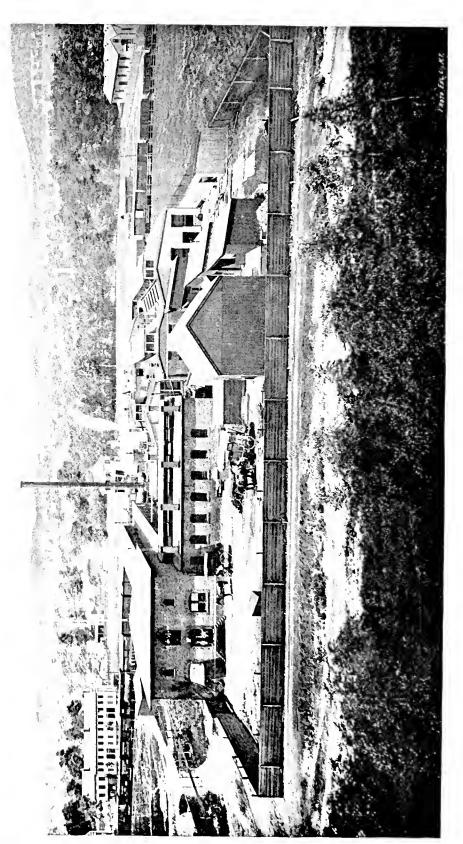
RAILRUAD AVENUE MILL OF BENJAMIN EASTWOOD



STRAIGHT STREET MILL OF BENJAMIN EASTWOOD.



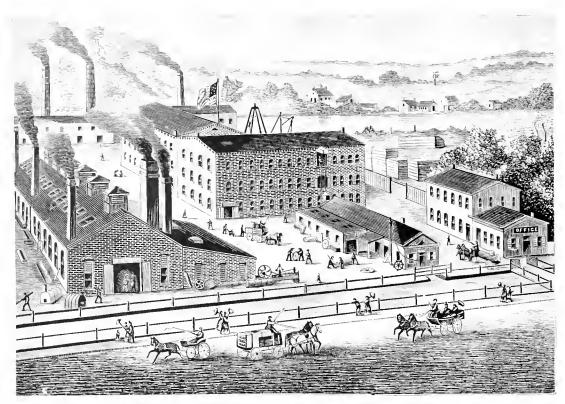
BENJAMIN EASTWOOD.



THE KEARNEY & FOOT COMPANY'S FILE WORKS.



ROBERT ATHERTON



MACHINE WORKS OF J. C. TODD.



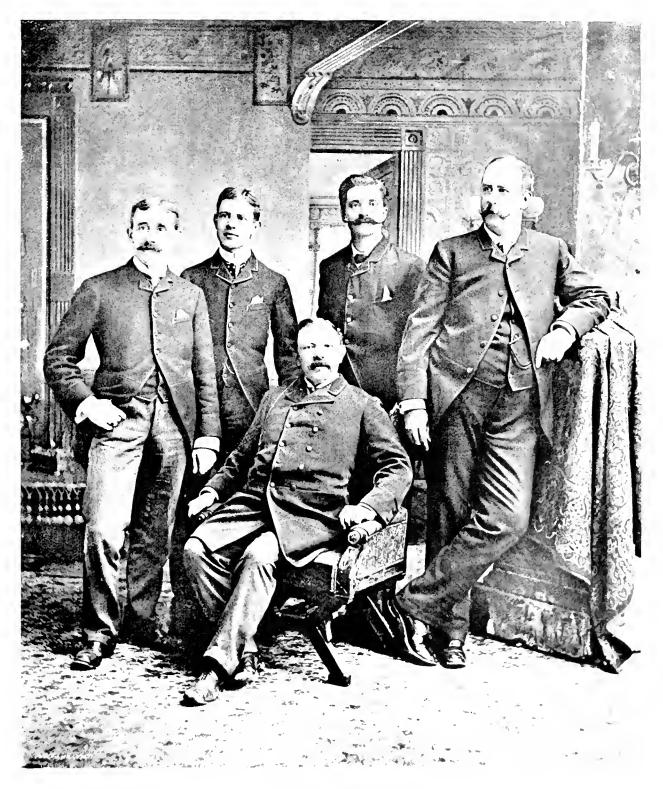
JUTE MILL OF J. C. TODD.



JOSEPH C TODD



PIONEER SILK COMPANY

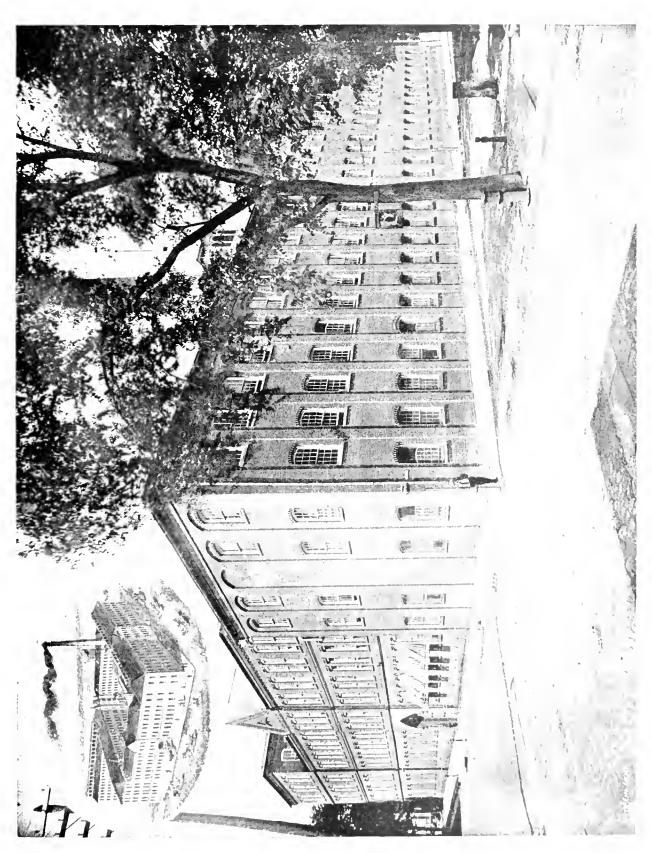


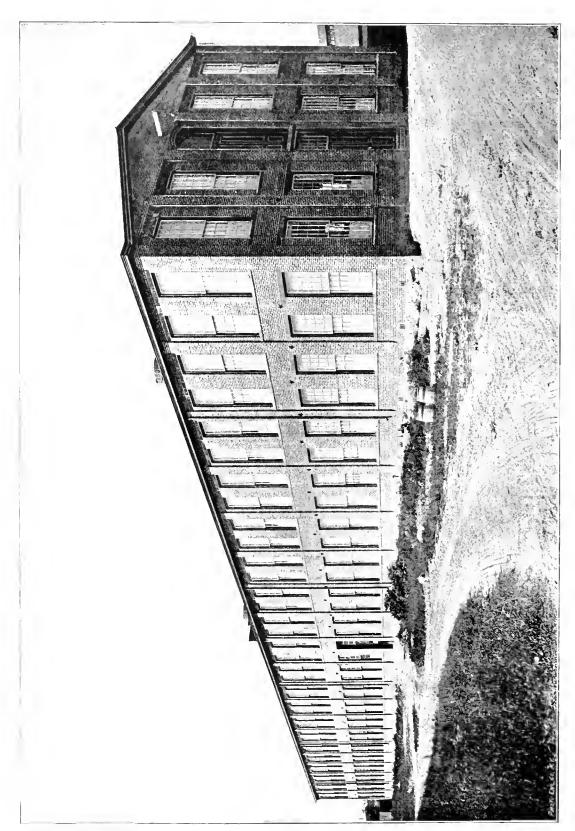
DEXTER LAMB RT & CO.



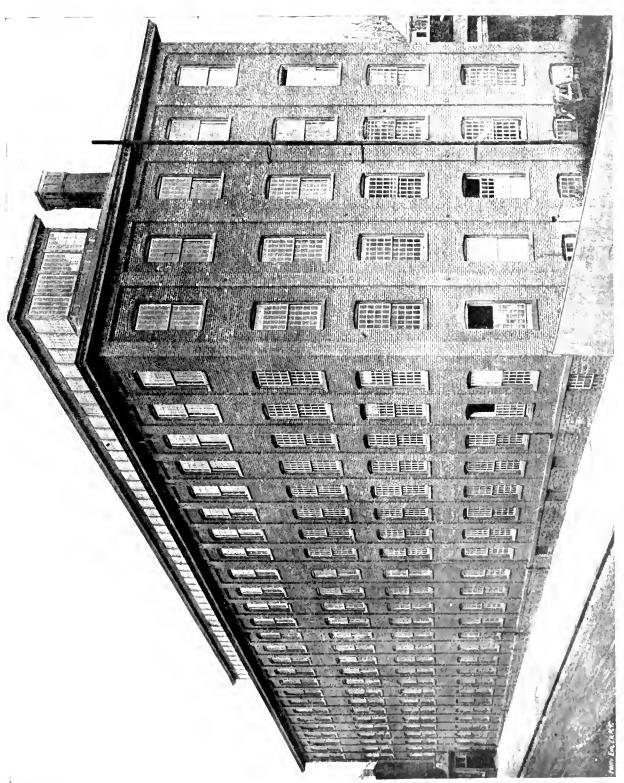
SILK MILLS OF DEXTER, LAMBERT & CO.







SILK MILL OF THE PATERSON RIBBON COMPANY.

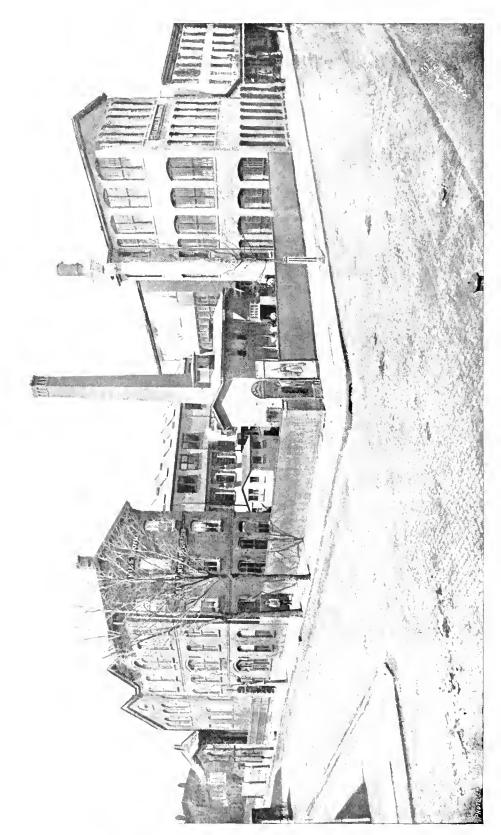




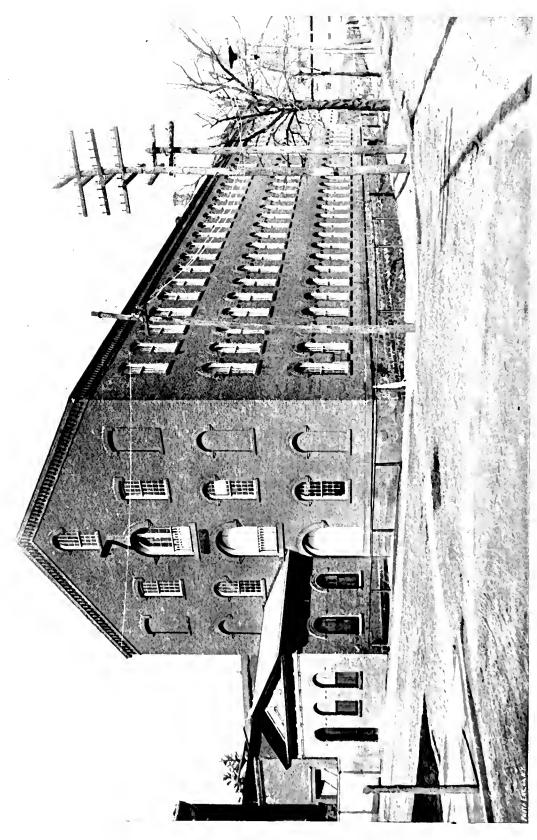
HENRY DOHERTY.

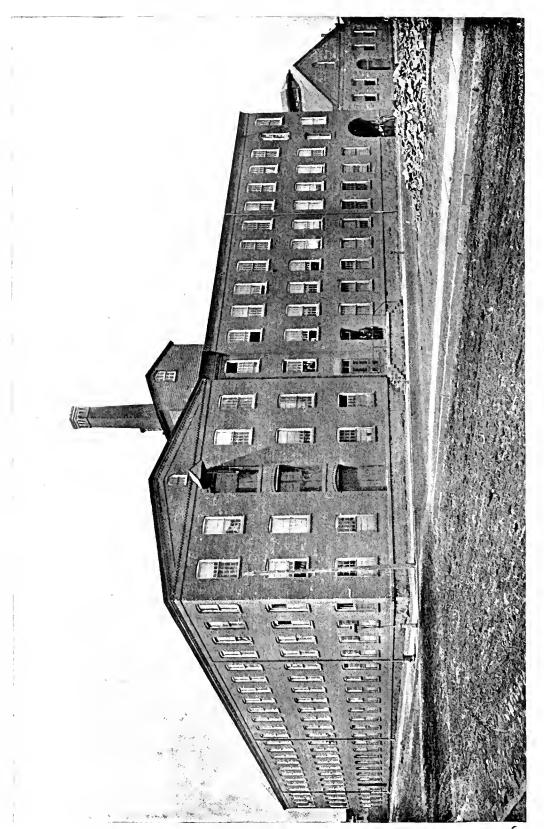


JOSEPH WADSWORTH.

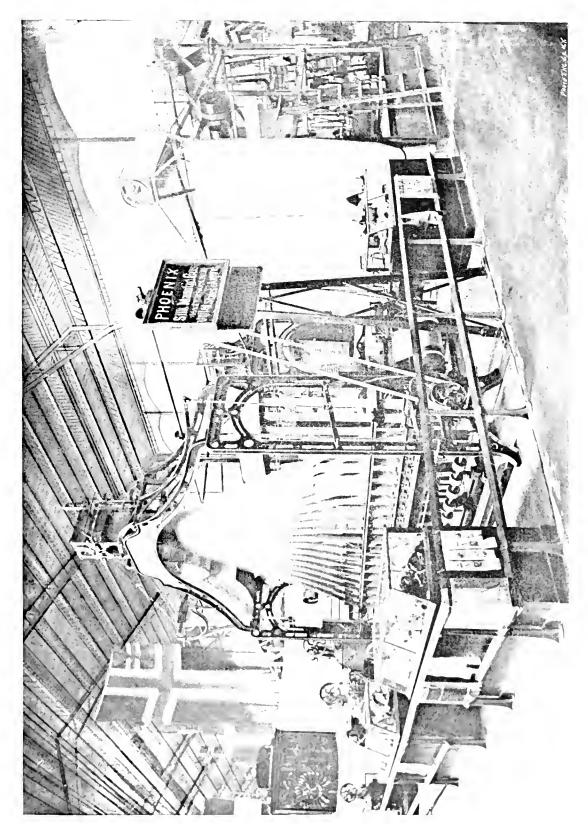


SILK MILL OF HAMIL & BOOTH IN WARD STREET.





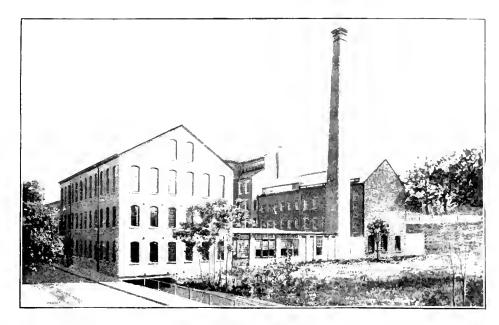
SILK MILL OF GRIMSHAW BROTHERS,



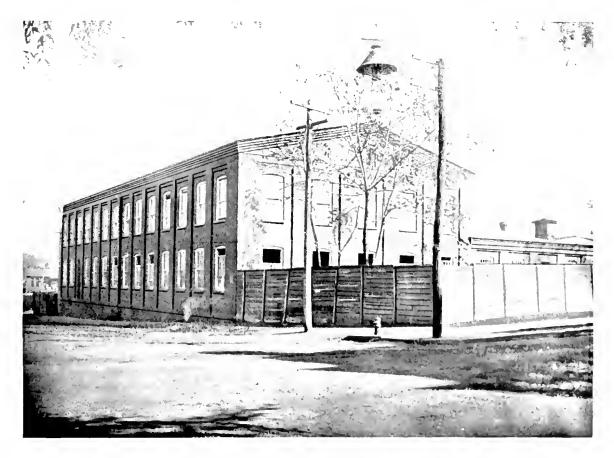
OF THE PHOENIX SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878. EXHIBIT



JOHN H. HOPPER.



SILK MILL OF HOPPER & SCOTT.



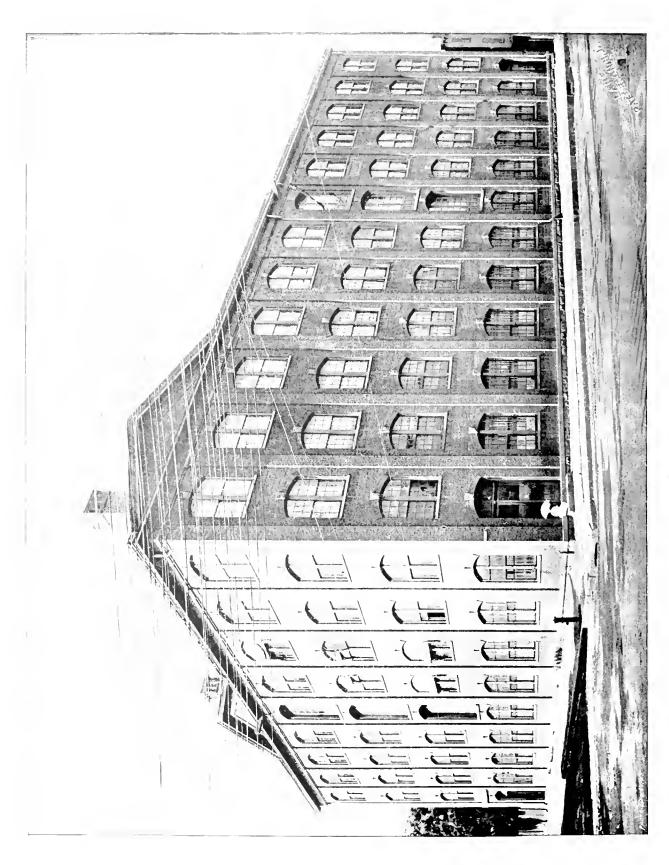
SILK MILL OF RAMSAY & GORE.

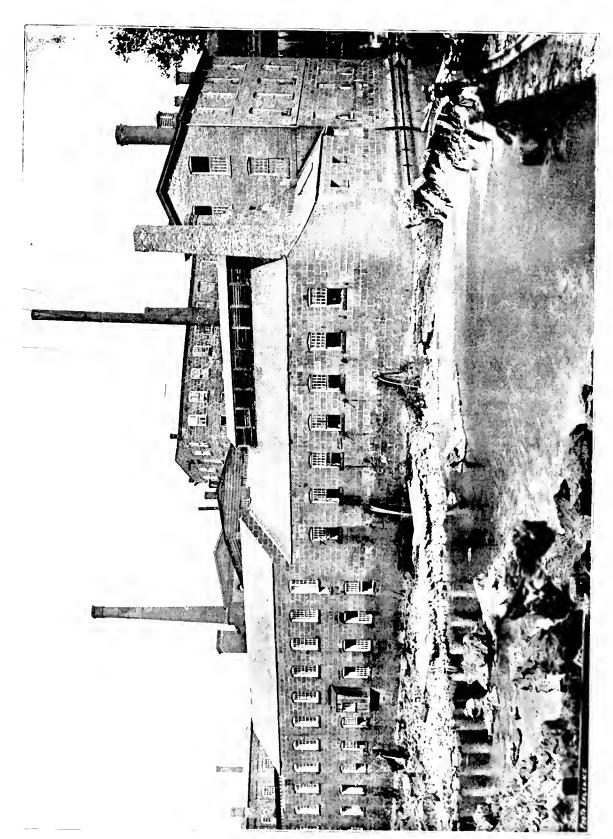


JOHN RAMSAY,

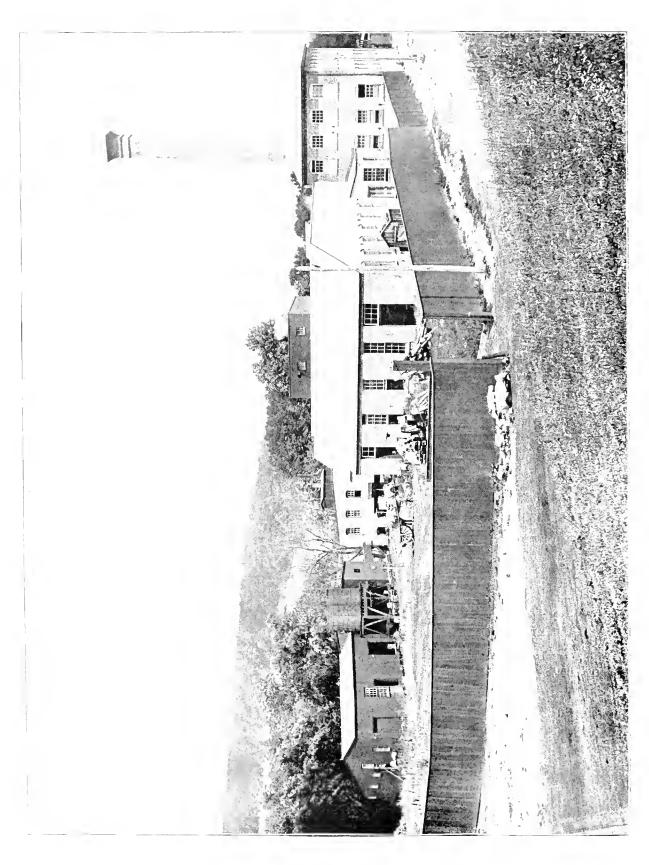


THOMAS E. GORE.



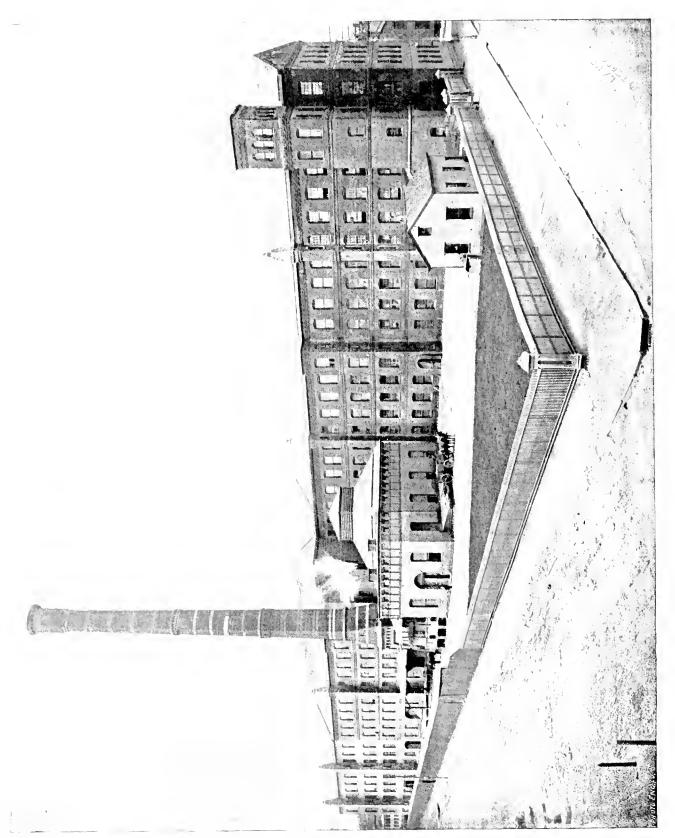


SILK DYE WORKS OF KNIPSCHER & MAASS.

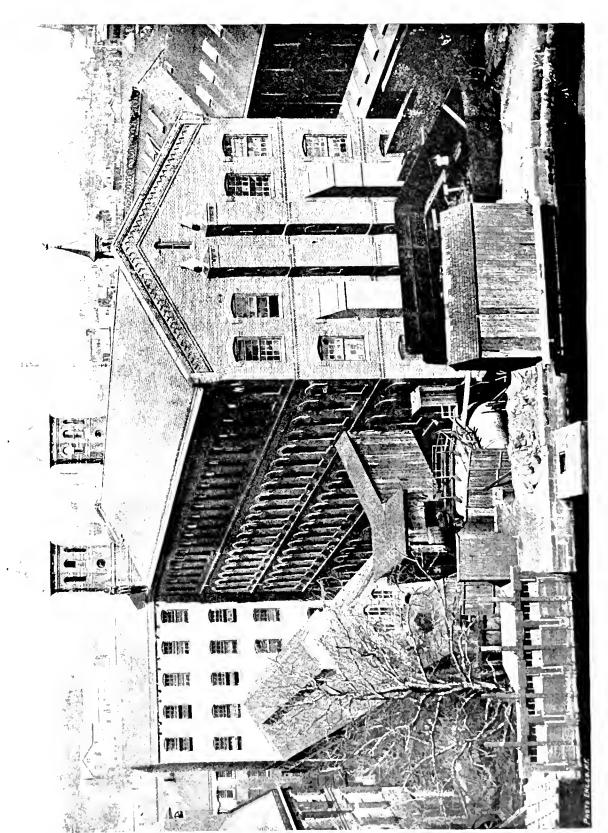




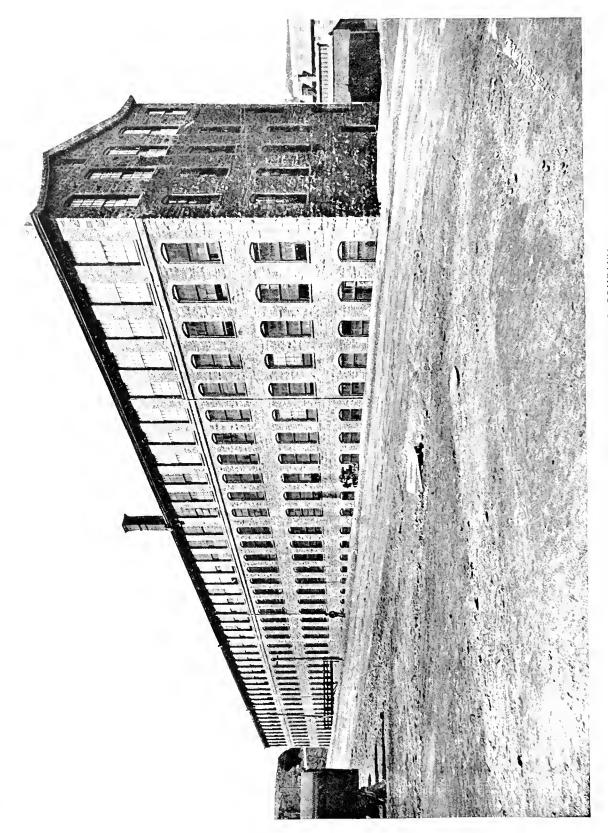
THOMAS BARBOUR



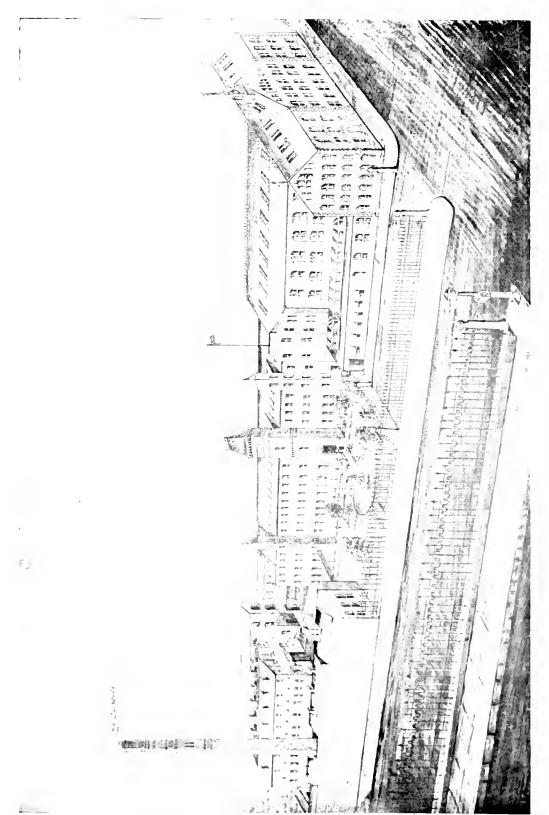
GRAND STREET MILL OF THE BARBOUR FLAX SPINNING COMPANY.



PRICE STREET MILL OF THE BARBOUR FLAX SPINNING COMPANY.



GRANITE MILL OF THE BARBOUR FLAX SPINNING COMPANY.



JUTE MILL OF THE DOLPHIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY



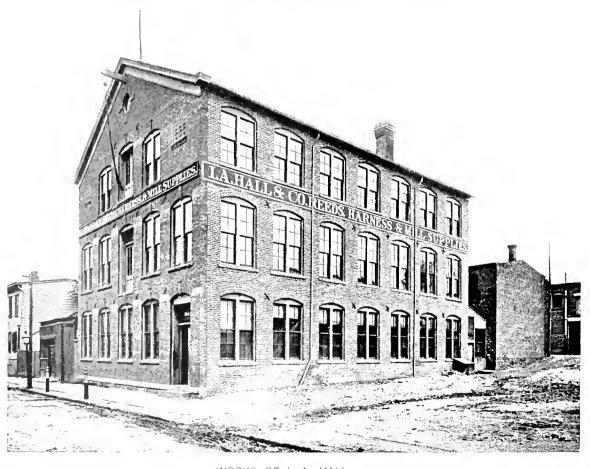
JACOB WALDER.



FREDERICK HARDING.



WORKS OF JOHN R. DAGGERS.



WORKS OF I. A. HALL.



JOHN R DAGGERS.



I. A. HALL.



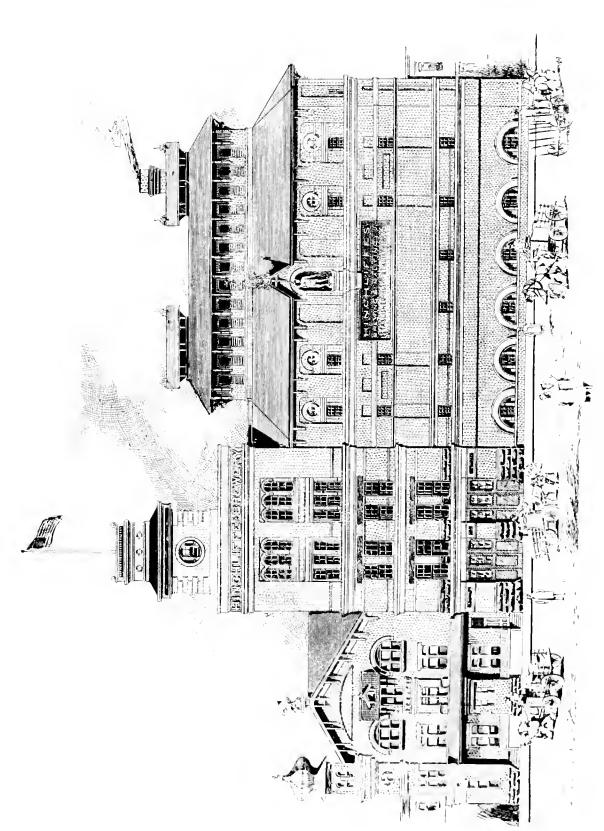
I. D. BLAUVELT.



CARRIAGE WORKS OF I. D. BLAUVELT.



MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS OF WILLIAM L. BAMBER.



THE HINCHLIFFE BREWERY.

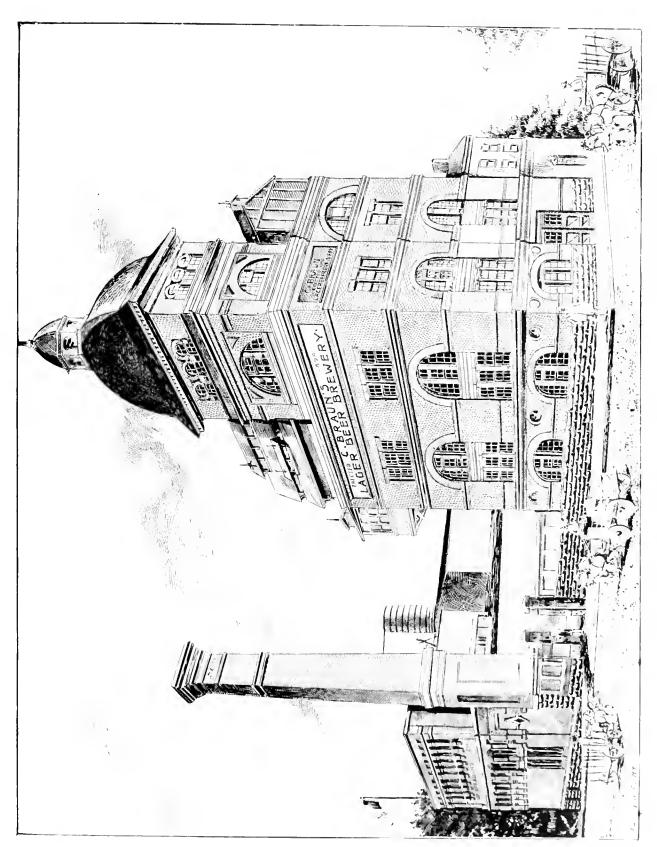


WILLIAM F. HINCHLIFFE. VICE-PRESIDENT.

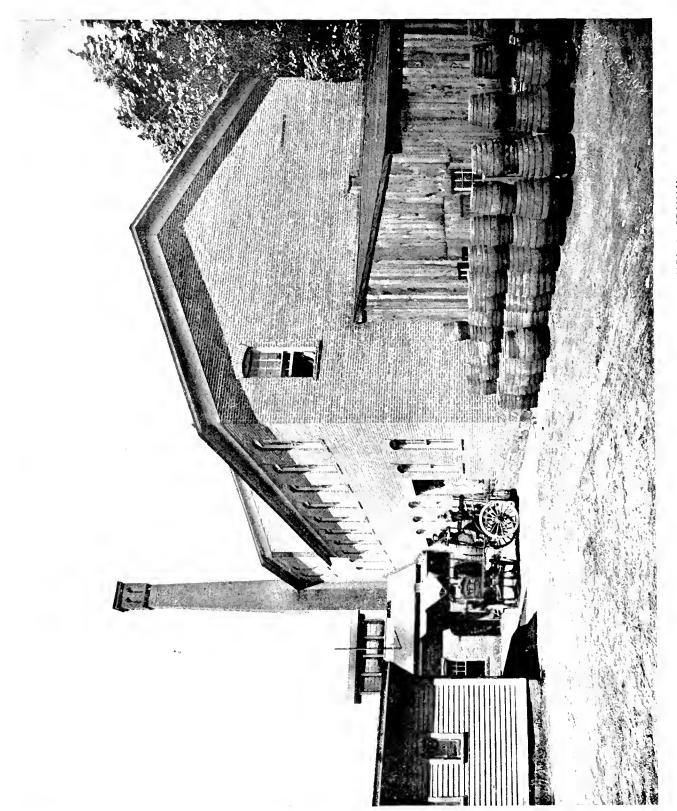
JOHN HINCHLIFFE, PRESIDENT.

JAMES C. HINCHLIFFE, SECY AND TREAS.

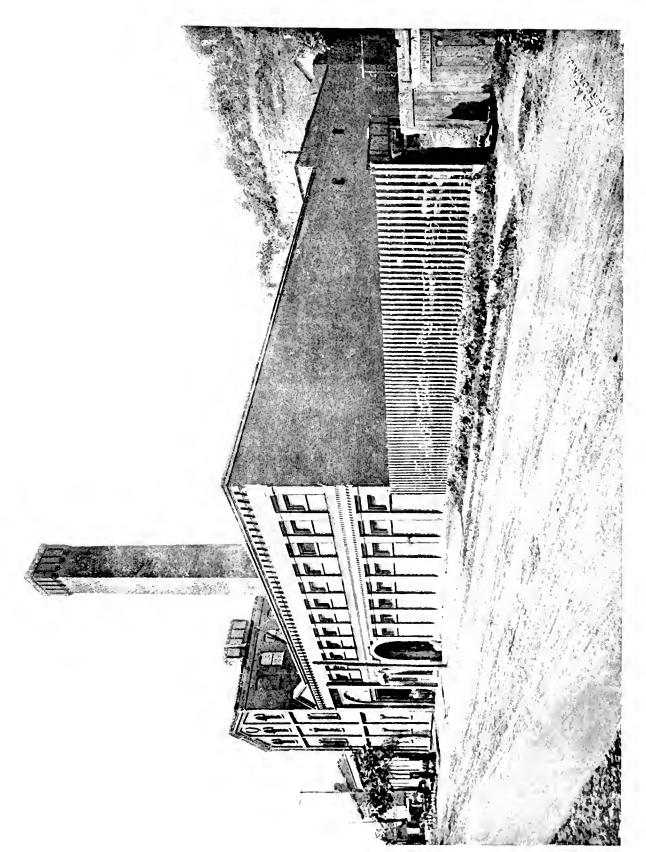
THE LATE JOHN HINCHLIFFE. FOUNDER,



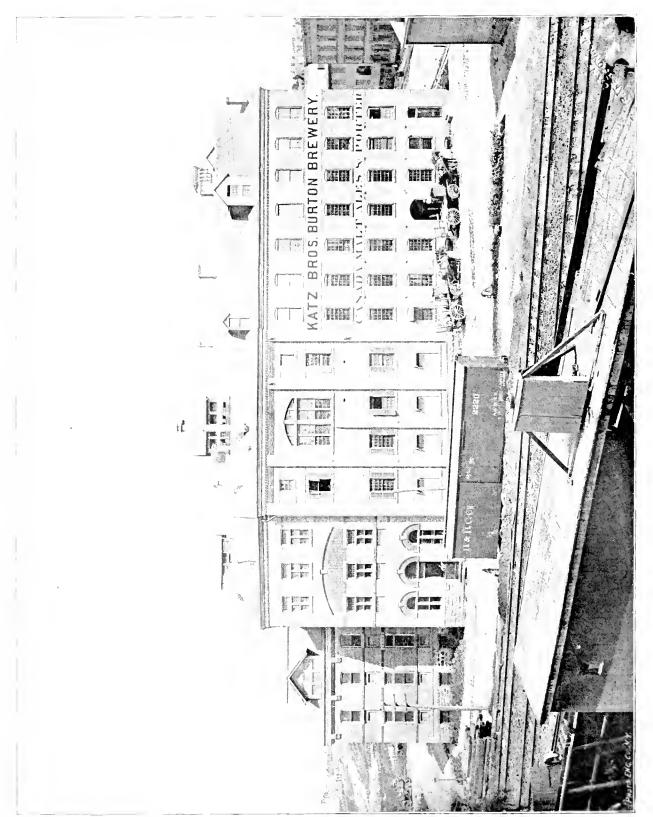
THE CONSOLIDATED BREWING COMPANY, -BREWERY OF CHRISTIAN BRAUN.



THE CONSOLIDATED BREWING COMPANY.-BREWERY OF JAMES A GRAHAM.



THE CONDUDATED BREWING COMPANY. BREWERY OF SPRATILER & MENNEL,



THE CONSOLIDATED BREWING COMPANY,—BREWERY OF KATZ BROTHERS.

## Paterson's Industries.

O give a detailed account of the various industries in Paterson would be equal to writing an encyclopedia; it would require a knowledge of nearly every branch of industry and the diligent research of the historian. This it is needless to say is not the object of this work. Mr. Fenner on preceding pages has pointed out that Paterson possesses advantages which have attracted hither many and

important industries, all of which met with success. The purposes of this work will be amply answered by a description of some of the leading manufacturing establishments; to describe them all would be more repetition firesome to the reader. Paterson has many and diversified industries all of which contribute their share of proof that for manufacturing no place possesses advantages superior to Paterson. "The proof of the pudding is the cating thereof," is an old proverb and one which has stood the test of ages, thereby differing from many other proverbs. On the preceding pages of this volume the advantages of Paterson have been theoretically set forth with such proof as was incident thereto; the next succeeding pages will show more in detail what Paterson has accomplished, how its manufacturers have prospered and how others may do likewise. No attempt will be made to cover the entire field of industry but enough will be shown to support the claims of Paterson as an exceptionally well favored place for manufacturing.

The history of the Rogers locomotive works is so closely identified with the history of locomotive building in this country that the two cannot be considered aput from each other. No man ever did more for an in history is any comparty than did Mr. Thomas Rogers for the boson dive industry in the United States. His genius and energy had the cornections for what is now one of the most important inclustries in the country.

It was not until 1833 that railroads begin to attract considerable attention. The first railroad built here was a line about three rules long from the Quincy grante quarties to the Nepouset river, the object being the transportation of granite for the Bunker Hill monument. It is read was built in 1820 and was operated by horse power and stationary engines. The Deliwate & Hudson Can Leompton built the Curbond de railroad in 1827; this line was also

operated by horses and stationary engines and extended from Carbondale. Pa., to Honesdale. It was the first tailroad on which a locomotive was used. This locomotive was the "Stourbridge Lion," (Fig. 1, page 126), built in Stombridge, England, under the direction of Horatio Mlen, an engineer on the Carbondale toad. It was tried in August, 1826, but found too heavy for the road. The second locomotive used in this country was built in England, (Fig. 2, page 120), by Stephenson. It was called the "Rocket" and was built for the Carbondale road. Peter Cooper then built a locomotive, (Fig. 3, page 120), which was used on the Baltimore & Ohio rathond. This was in 1830. In the same year E. L. Willer built a locomotive, (Fig. 4, page 126), called the "Hest Friend," for the South Carolina railroad company. In 1831 the "South Carolina," (Fig. 5, page 120), was built by the West Point Foundry Association. The first locomotive built by the Rogers works was the "Sandusky." (Fig. 6, page 125) for the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. The evolution of the locomotive from the first one used in this country to the finished product of the Rogers works of to-day, is shown on pages 120 and 127.

Mr. Thomas Rogers was boar on March 10, 1702, in Groton, Conn. He died in New York on April 10, 1850. He was a lineal descendant of Thomas Rogers, one of the Pilgrim Pathers, who come to this country in the Instatic Mayflower - Early in his life he learned the trade of house carpenter but at the breaking out of the war of 1812 le enlisted. After serving through the war he worked at his trade as carpenter in Paterson. While their enrolled be was engaged by Captain A adaptive and recently separad from a trip to Lord and, to make the process for a may been of power looms to be us. I in the intersticting of carrier duck. He appreciated the value of the prover loops and bought from Captum Worl the public for manufacturing them. In 1910 he went is to partnership with Joseph Carlo. It a wanse futher had recently enert 4 the Betweening and lowing year the firm move list of the Hills even make it I Moraham Godwer, Jr. vis almost a contract name of the Panalogue and I to the control R I be then some officer in the distance of the disc 1322 they had be hear's compression of the real about two ham he blands. In his a regret No Reves withdress from the firm, to be a strong so struc of the profits. He princes days the con-

per faceway and erected the Jeflerson Works in what was at that time a part of the forest surrounding Paterson. Mr. Rogers intended to devote the lower part of the mill to building machinery as dathe upper to spinning cotton, but he soon found orders pointing in for machinery to such an extent that he abandoned the spinning of cotton and devoted himse faxelusively to the construction of machinery. In 1842 he went into partnership with Morris Ketchum and Jasper Grosvenor, of New York, under the firm name of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor. The milroad from Jersey City to Paterson was approaching completion and the firm built the bridges along the line of that road. Horatio Allen was then chief engineer of the South Carolina railroad and he visited Mr. Rogers on an order for a number of axles and carwheels and had a conversation with him on the subject of building locomotives. The "McNeill," the first locomotive on the Paterson & Hudson River railroad, had been brought to Paterson. The firm had erected a two-story stone structure, about 50 by 75 feet, at the southeast corner of Market and Spruce streets, for a millwright shop. In the fall of 1830 a two story brick building, jox 100 feet, was creeted on the east side of Spruce street, nearly opposite the present office, for a locomotive shop, When the "McNeill" was brought to Paterson it lay for some weeks in pieces, just as it had been brought from England, and nobody was at hand to put it together. This gave Mr. Rogers an excellent opportunity to study its construction, which he was not slow to take advantage of. One Hodge, a draughtsman of considerable skill, was employed to make drawings for an engine of the same model as the "McNeill". He worked at them for a long time but the eagine made slow progress and Mr. Rogers finally discharged him. Then Mr. William Swinburne. who was the patternmaker for the works, proposed to make the drawings and the patterns for the engine. His ofler was gladly accepted and he went confidently to work, preparing the drawings and patterns and superintending the construction. It was a during experiment but after much tiving and more than a year of hard work the new engine was completed to the satisfaction of all concerned. It was called the "Sendusky." It had one pair of driving wheels, situated forward of the furnace; they were plafeet in diameter; the cylinders were 11 inches in diameter, by 10 in his stroke; the truck had four 30 inch wheels. The fitthroughe was about the size of those now run on the New York elevated radioads. It was in some respects an improvement on its model. Mr. Rogers having introduced a novel feature, "counterbalancing," since adopted in most locourative engines. For this he filed a specification in the Patent Office, dated July 12, 1837. He also cast the driving wheels with hollow spokes and rim and in other particulars anticipated the driving wheel now in general use on the tailroads of this country. He also set the four who eled trick under the forward part of the engine. The "Soudisky" made a public trial trip on October 6, 1837. a craing from Paterson to Jersey City and thence to New

Brunswick and back, the trip being entirely satisfactory to all concerned. It was designed for the New Jersey (now Pennsylvania) railroad, but was sold to the Mad River & Lake Eric railroad company and shipped on October 14; the price was \$6.750. There was no railroad west of Paterson, so the engine was taken to pieces, boxed up and sent by schooner and canal-boat to Ohio, in charge of Thomas Hogg, an employe of the Rogers works, who had been occupied on the engine from the first. He put it together at the place of its destination and as soon as the track was laid-which was required by the legislature to be four feet ten inches gauge to conform to the gauge of the locomotive—he ran the new iron horse for a short time to show the railroad men how to do it. The result was that he was retained in the employ of the railroad company, of which he was master mechanic for thirty years. The second engine produced at the Rogers works was the "Arresech." for the New Jersey railroad. It was shipped February to, 1838, and was similar to the first. The "Clinton" was completed in April, 1838, for the Lockport & Niagara Falls railroad: its cylinders were 10 by 18 and its gauge was 4 feet 81 inches. The "Experiment" was turned out in June for the South Carolina railroad. In October three were finished and in November only two. Thus it will be seen that whereas it took eighteen months to make the first engine, seven were completed in the next year. An eight-wheel engine was turned out in 1841, a ten-wheel engine in 1848 and the first "Mogul" was made at these works in 1803, since which date it has become popular with all the great railroads. It would take many pages to enumerate all the improvements in the construction of locomotives which have been originated at these works. Mr. Rogers was himself a man of great quickness of perception and was always ready to act on the suggestions of others as well, and from the first had the best available talent, including the men who subsequently started the locomotive business elsewhere in the city. For thirty years the establishment had the advantage of the talents of William S. Hudson, who was acknowledged to be one of the foremost men in the United States, if not in the world, as a locomotive mechanic. The fame of the engines spread wide at an early day. In 1841 a locomotive was sent to Cuba and that led the way to a constant succession of orders thence since that time, so that to-day most of the locomotives running in Cuba are from the Rogers works. Orders soon paired in from all parts of the country and building after building was erected until there was a mass of structures of all shapes and sizes They were mostly small, ancient and unattractive in aspect, with low ceilings, badly arranged and badly located with respect to convenience in getting work. It was evident at a glance that they had been put up and enlarged from time to time to meet the urgent demands of the moment and without any idea of the future magnitude the business was destined to attain. This had gone on until it became impossible to continue in that way. Then Mr. Jacob S. Rogers, who had succeeded his father in the

management of the works and who displayed the same indomitable energy and business tact, begin the reconstruction, steadily pursuing a settled and most far-seeing plan, looking to the indefinite expansion of the works and adapt ing every department of the works to every other department, with a view to the utmost economy in time, labor and space. These, however, were not the only considerations. The comfort and convenience of the workmen were regarded at the same time, and the new buildings had high ceilings, abundant light and an, and in winter were comfortably warmed. Moreover, some attention was paid to the architectural appearance of the new structures, which are therefore symmetrical and pleasing to the eye and an ornament to the vicinity. There is a massive simplicity about all of them, of course, which befits the character of the establishment, but there is nothing repellant about them, either inside or outside. Since 1870 the building of machinery, originally the sole business of the works, has been abandoned to make way for the production of locomotives.

The evolution of the Rogers works in 1832 to their present dimensions is shown on page 124. The works at present are owned by the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, of which Mr. Jacob S. Rogers, the son of Thomas Rogers, is president, and Mr. Robert S. Hughes, is secretary. The establishment employs about two thousand hands.

Illustrations of locomotives built during the present year by the Rogers Locomotive Works will be found on page 127 Figure 1 represents a passenger locomotive, having the following dimensions: Cylinders, (7x2): gauge, 1 feet. 83 inches; driving wheels, 62 inches; rigid wheel base. S feet, 6 inches; total wheel base, 22 feet, 61 anches; the engine weighs in working order 80,000 pounds, on drivers, 50,000 pounds. Figure 2 represents another passenger engine. having the following dimensions: Cylinders, 20x24; gauge. 4. Sly: driving wheels, 62; rigid wheel base, 13; total wheel base, 23, o; the engine weighs in working order (31,000); on divers 100,500. Figure 3 represents a large freight engine, having dimensions as follows: - Cylinders, 21x21: gauge, p. or; driving wheels, 1. 3: rigid wheel base, 15. 8; total wheel base, 23, 5; the engine weighs 131,000 in working order; 112,000 on drivers.

Roman S. Huani's was born in this city on the 24th of May, 1827, his father being Robert Plughes, or end the oldest residents of the city. At twent, we us of a Mr. Hughes entered the employment of Rogers, Ketchen & Grosvenor as an assistant in the office and since that take he has been associated with the Messi. Rogers in their manufacturing enterprises. During that period the most important changes have been made in the anidam of local motives. When the Rogers Locomotive & Macara Corrapany was formed Mr. Hughes was given in interest in the enterprise. In 1866 he was elected secretary of the company and ten years later he was elected treasure. A recent writer very properly says of Mr. Hughes and the first

the office of the Residual Studiously aloof from ways left a warm pater contributor to the metal later of the Hamiltonian and kind in the internal later of the metal later of the Hamiltonian and a criticin. The cations and draining the many of the Rogers works has been also becoming of all drains and has by the concern."

Fine Passage Robusts Mire, I = P = R Mill is one of the most important in equal to tablishments in the country and at which the fortune which has made Paters in so there is a direct the owners of this establishment to be an additional to direct the owners of this establishment to be an additional to the main props of industrial Paterson, for no matter that state of business may be generally there is the part of the at the Passaje Rolling Mill. It occupies a long to the tory with numerous large buildings in the southern that with the importance of Paterson as a manufacture.

The first indication of activity in this postment is the was in 1803, when Mr. Sherman Liquid had a then it a himself and a few of iers a charter from the leg side of the the Paterson Iron Company, A frame step, or a sead by two hundred feet, was built and the rolung of the bar it on from scrap begun. In the following a name of the company was changed to the Least to Company. The industry, however, deline the exin the course of a year or two the plant was sold to ... pany in California and support that are Tarry 7. 1919. shop had been closed for two years. Mr. W. us e came to Paterson, whither his three lood and I are, I and William, had preceded some Mr. Wees C. been superintendent of the Delever . I ... We stern radio added a man  $t \to 0$  . The second had enabled him to study the role of the Ideas Iron War a call the message commence of the Pastr Rose

demand for the kind of work hitherto produced a new 22inch train of rolls was put in for the rolling of I beams and channel iron. The success of what appeared at the time an experiment attested the good judgment of the company. The first order received was for the iron work for the new building of the New York Evening Post, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, New York: this was followed by a large order for iron work for the new Capitol at Albany and then came an order for all the iron beams used in the construction of the Centennial buildings in Philadelphia. From this time on orders poured in from all sources. One of the most striking buildings erected was the Seventh Regiment Armory of New York. This consists in the main of a series of immense arches of iron. 187 feet span over all, the building being 200 feet long and or feet high: there are 1,150,000 pounds of iron in this enormous structure.

The building of wrought-iron bridges next attracted the attention of the company, one of the first orders being the bridge which spans the Passaic river at Riverside, Paterson, one of the cheapest and best bridges ever erected for the Eric railroad. One of the most important enterprises undertaken in structural iron was the construction of the New York elevated railroads. The company first built a section of the road from Morris street across the Battery to Front street, being the first of the molern system now in use on that line. Then the company built the section of the road from Morris street to Chatham Square. they took down the old track on the west side and rebuilt the road on their own plans from the Battery to Morris street, from Morris street through Greenwich to Central Park and all through Ninth avenue. On the east side they built the road from the Battery to Canal street and from Sixty-fitth to One-hundredth street. They used upwards of twelve thousand tons of iron in this work. On October 5, 1878, fire destroyed the puddling and in rchant bar mills. These two buildings were three times as extensive as the whole establishment when the company took possession. The company at once replaced the burned structures with a fine brick building, two hundred by three hundred feet, with a lofty roof supported on iron trusses rolled in the mill. This was intended for puddling and for rolling merchant iron and small angles and T's. The works are kept running day and night.

In 1882 the company acquired what was known as the Viceland farm, a tract of twenty-five acres adjoining their establishment on the south, it being apparent that the limited foom would not be sufficient for the demand on the product. In that you Mr. John Cooke and Mr. James Cooke died and Messis. John S. Cooke, Predictick W. Cooke and John K. Cooke were made directors. The work of the budge building department had increased enormously and some nathonal bridges were build and shipped to every state in the Union, as well as to Central and South America and the West Indies. For many years these budges were designed by Mr. Frank A. Leers, the civil engineer of the company, whose death in 1800 was a

great loss to the industry. Among the many notable works designed and executed since 1882 are the following:—The draw bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Paul, Minn., 132 feet span, up to that time the largest ever built; the Hoboken elevated cable railroad, over ninety feet high: the many bridges between Binghamton and Buffalo on the Delaware. Lackawanna & Western railroad; the High Bridge over the Passaic river at West Paterson on the same road, and most notable of all the magnificent Washington Bridge over the Harlem river at One-hundred-and-eighty-first street, New York. This latter structure consists of two steel arches of five hundred and ten feet span each, requiring over 10,000,000 pounds of iron and steel in its construction. The work was built at the shops in Paterson and erected by the company in the space of fifteen months and is a triumph not only of engineering skill but a "thing of beauty" and a lasting monument to the credit of the works and the city of Paterson. An illustration of this bridge appears on page 129 of this work.

The substitution of steel for iron caused large additions to be made to the plant in 1888 and 1880. Open hearth steel furnaces were built, a universal plate mill, a blooming mill and a new beam mill. For the purpose of accommodating these, large additions were made to the buildings. The next step of importance was the construction of a spur of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad directly into the yards of the company. This enabled the company to receive at reduced cost the large tonnage of raw material such as coal, ore and pig iron, which before had to be hauled by teams nearly a mile.

The manufacture of steel was commenced in December, 1889, and has been in successful operation since. At present the pay-rolls of the company embrace over a thousand employees at the works proper, in addition to several hundred employed about the country creeting the various bridges under contract. And so it keeps on, growing larger year by year, so that if the future can be judged by the past before another ten years have gone by the additional twenty-five acres will be all under cover and the enormous works of the old world will find their counterpart in this newer and votinger but more progressive country. The present management of the company is: —Watts Cooke, president; W. O. Faverweather, vice president and treasurer; A. C. Pairchild, secretary; John K. Cooke, superintendent, with an able corps of assistants in the various departments.

This Patersox Iron Works.—The Paterson Iron Works were established in 1852 by Sheraan Jaqua, of Nashua, N. H., and Thomas W. Gillies, also of Nashua, where both these gentlemen were engaged in the manutacture of non. They were attracted to Paterson by the expansion of the locomotive industry and the fact that some portions of locomotive engines were being made by contract by other iron manufacturers. They erected a blacksmith shop about fifty by seventy-five feet along the Erie railroad track, south of Clay street, and their first work was

the making of tires for locomotive wheels out of Lowmoor and Bolling bars. Subsequently they put in two banances. for the forging of axles and shapes for locomotives. The demand for their product induced them to put in another hammer shortly afterwards. In 1853 they obtained a special charter from the degislature and were constituted the Paterson Iron Works. Mr. Franklin C. Beckwith had at that time come to Paterson for the purpose of constructing the second track for the Eric Enfroad. Before the end of 1853 he had purchased a controlling interest in the works and had devoted himself altogether to the business of making forgings. Subsequently he bought out his partners and continued managing the works up to the time of his death. In 1866 he added the making of steel to the works but this industry gradually fell off and was given up altogether in 1870. In 1800 Mr. Beckwith had materially increased the capacity of the works; he disposed of the small hammers, putting in their places larger hummers of more approved construction. In 1802 he put in the first applight hammer, of five tons, for heavy steamship forgings. In 1805 he put in a ten fon himmar. Orders soon pointed in from all over the country and some of the heaviest longings in use in water works and similar establishments throughout the United States were made by the Paterson From Works. A number of immense shafts were forged for the Pacific Mail steamship company and were sent overland by rail to California, there to be placed in the Steamships of that company. As there are few works in the country with the capacity of the Paterson Iron Works they have frequent calls for machinery from remote parts of the country. They have turnished large plants for mining operations in the west and in this, as in other branches, they have achieved enviable success. The works cover a large area of ground and employ about two hundred hands. At the death of Mr. Beckwith the works passed into the hands of his sans. Charles D. and T. Alexanander Beckwith; the latter some years later withdrew from active participation in the management of the works and at his death the entire control passed into the hands of his brother. Mr. James Johnston has been superintendent of the works and Mr. Warren Day bookloper for many years. The works were entirely destroyed by the on the night of May 12, 1587, entailing a sycre los on the owners. They were, however, ichall as qually a builders could do the work. Secomples lend be a their arrangement that little change was deemed advisorde when the first and the the present works were put up.

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Charles D. Brokwilling on the homest ad farm in Control C in his early years assisted in the In the city of Paterson he and a contract manufacturer and a public goes ity, both in opinion and pan a rootand he was frequently importantly for public office. He, however, a when in 1872 he was about I A. Wand he resigned after having a rethe Republican nomination ( ) All after having a much or of time of all various offices, he was in hi of to a adversary and in 1957 he was re-close to 1 year he was manimon by those of the contract District of X w Loss . Now to de-

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a file which takes no second place when pitted against any file with which it may be brought into just competition. The ray material used is the best English and American steel and in the selection of it the utmost care is exercised and only such used as can withstand the severest tests. The output is one of great magnitude and importance and comprises all the various grades of cuts known as rough. bastard, second cut, smooth and dead smooth—as also the leading shapes that, half-round, hand, pillar, equalling, cotter, square, round, three square, mill saw, taper saw, slim taper saw, double-cut taper saw, crossing, cabinet rasps, cabinet files, wood rasps, warding files and joint files. From two and a half to three tons of steel are cut up and made into files each working day of the year, the present output being about twelve hundred dozen a day. While competition in this business is so close that hardly six months pass without some lile manufacturer going out of business this company owing to the superior quality of their files not only have all the business they can attend to but for the past year have been obliged to decline all new trade. But with constantly increasing facilities they hope in the course of a year to still further increase their very large production. Some little idea can be formed of the character of the work of this concern by considering the numerous shapes and cuts of files made, varying in length from two to thirty inches, in weight from the fraction of an ounce to five pounds or more for a single file, and in cut from teeth so fine that a magnifying glass is necessary to see them to feeth so coarse as to form only twelve to an inch. All these files and rasps are guaranteed as to quality and are recognized as unexcelled either for workmanship, finish or durability by any other house extant. A ready market is found for these goods in all sections of the United States and a heavy export trade is enjoyed with many foreign nations. All orders by mail or telegraph are promptly attended to at the New York office and are filled direct from the factory. Customers in all parts of the country may fully rely on the ability of this company to make such selections as will satisfactorily meet all requirements of the trade and the public.

BENEVICE EASTWOOD, one of the most progressive and energatic of the men in Paterson engaged in industrial pursuits, was born in Lancashire, England, on October 31. (2) . After receiving a common school education he was placed in a machine shop where he learned his trade during the day time, in the evening attending school. After about nine years of a life of this kind he came to this country in 1997 and after being employed as a machinist for William Tunstell and others in Paterson for some time he went west where he worked as machinist in Milwankee. After returning to Paterson he was induced to go to Meeldenburgh County, North Carolina, where he was engaged to erect the engines and machinery of a gold mining company. After having started the machinery he was appointed superintendent of the mines, and remained with the company about two years and a half. The ores being very poor the mining enterprise proved a failure and he

was glad to return to Paterson once more. After working for some time as a machinist he started a small machine shop in the Union Works near the Rogers Locomotive Works. After a few months he received a very flattering offer to go to Venezuela as mining and mechanical engineer, the mining company agreeing to purchase nearly all the tools of his sliop. The offer was accepted after some consideration, as he found it slow work building up a business without capital and in a place where he was little known. This enterprise proved a success but after being away about one year and having contracted the fever so prevalent in that country he decided to return to Paterson again. He then obtained employment in one of the locomotive shops, but seeing no chance for advancement, he accepted a good offer in a New York experimenting shop; he remained there about eighteen months. At this time machinists all over the country were bending their energies to discovering some proper motive power for propelling canal boats which would be an improvement on the mule, an animal which was not giving very good satisfaction at the time. Although the experimental shop did not attain distinction in this direction Mr. Eastwood acquired a great deal of practical knowledge of various kinds of machinery which has assisted him materially in building up his business. He then returned to Paterson and this time to stay; he commenced to work for the Whitney Sewing Machine Company and remained with them about one year.

After having accumulated a small sum of money and acquired some property, he commenced business in September, 1873, in Van Houten street in Mr. Robert Mc-Cuiloch's building. The building soon proved too small and he removed to the Beaver Mill, and after about eighteen months spent there he built and took possession of his new shop in Ramapo avenue. Mr. Lastwood's splendid business qualifications, his energy and the care he took that every machine which left his shop should be as perfect as care, good material and good workmen could make it, soon established a reputation for him which he fostered by continuing in the way he had begun. He soon found himself compelled to look for further room and he erected a machine shop and foundry. Increasing orders compelled him to extend his operations and for some time his attention was divided between filling orders and erecting buildings until he was in possession of one of the finest machine shops in the country. His main establishment is situated on Straight street and runs through to Ramapo avenue, the shop which he first occupied in that thoroughfare being only an inconsiderable portion of his whole establishment. The main building is 100 feet front by a depth of 57 feet; it is four stories and a basement in height and is throughout equipped in accordance with the most approved plans for labor-saving, light, &c. In one end of the building is a large elevator with a driveway adjoining so that machinery may be put together and loaded direct on trucks for shipping. The main building has a wing in the rear 50x jo feet. The foundry is in the shape

of an L, its dimensions being to expound box po. In addition to these buildings there are cleaning shops, store rooms and a number of smaller structures.

In 1888 Mr. Lastwood having acquired more property on Ramapo avenue proceeded to erect a model sill, millin accordance with the English idea of providing mills such as manufacturers would want, all fitted up with machinery, engines and boiler and motive power, thus enabling capitalists to take possession of a fully completed mill without the annovance and dejay of building and preparing themselves. The building has four stories and a basement; it has a frontage of pollect and a depth of 125 feet. Mr. Eastwood experienced no difficulty in finding a tenant and the mill has always been running to its full capacity. Mr. Eastwood's machine shop and the silk mill obtain their power from a Hughes & Phillips' 250 horse power compound engine, each establishment being independent of the other, the engine and boiler house being stationed between the two: there are two upright boilers of the Manning pattern, each having 150 horse power.

Mr. Eastwood manufactures silk machinery of all kinds. winders, doublers, drawside frames. French, Luglish and American quilling and spooling frames, ribbon blocking machines, power and hand warpers, beamers and cleaners; gros grain and dress goods power and hand looms. He also makes the famous Swiss loom and his high speed crank loom. He also does a general business in shafting. pulleys and hangers and manufactures all kinds of tools and light machinery to order. Among his specialties may be mentioned Lastwood's improved ribbon blocker, for hand or power, in which the blocks are held in place by three jaws working in slanting grooves and opened by pressing two knobs by thumb and finger, thus doing away with the old style thumb serew and thereby saving much time and trouble; and Eastwood's new improved power reeling frame with measuring attachment for slacining silk from bobbins, a strong and easily operated machine, Some time ago Mr. Lastwood indulged in a new departme in the silk machinery line and engaged in altering and constructing new patterns, so that he is prepared to finnish ribbon looms of new and improved design, of high and low pattern; he also put in special machinery for the manufacture of straight and circular shuttle buttons. His shops are the largest and best equipped in the city to: the manufacture of silk unaddinery.

John Roya CA Soxs. The members of this firm are Messis. Vernon Royle and John Royle, Jr. Train second modions buildings which have received been even to be are located on the corner of Strain Catherine, I have been among the finer grade of mancine and members to be examining the finer grade of mancine and have been expensively and important specialties of their real and are been compared to be set machines as require intelligence and and a Lagrangia of their specialties have received flattering recovery to be as well as in this country, consequently fact to be examined tirm extends to Canada, Lurope and Nacture, as Lurope

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Another one of their positives a very meat design; it is a self-tors of stereotype plates or photographs (a) a platestor of platestors of photographs (b) and photographs (b) and photographs (b) and photographs (b) and photographs (c) and provential and strong to do).

The absolute content of the transition this machine will perform the familiar dynamic of involves the second of the particular and into the content of the c

knife and grid when fully extended, assume practically a state of test, or dwell. This feature is undoubtedly advantageous as a dwell at that stage affords time for the shuttle to pass through the warp with less lift and consequently less strain upon the warp threads. A recent improvement in the construction of this machine is that oil dripping off the working parts is prevented from getting upon the goods that are being weven.

Another specialty deserving of notice is a frame for guide pulleys which is a neat compact arrangement for adjusting the pulleys, making it adaptable for places in which there is no toom for a countershaft, and also for guiding a twisted belt, transmitting motion to a pulley placed at right angles, or any other angle, to the driver.

This firm also manufactures many other kinds of improved silk machinery such as doublers, spinners, twisters, covering machines, broad goods and tibbon warpers, quillers, etc.—The latter machine is used in winding the shuttle spools that are employed in weaving silk dress goods.

The Royle doubling-quilling machine is the first successful machine of its kind made in this country. Heretofore it has been customary to assemble the silk threads upon a doubling frame, preparatory to winding the quills upon the quilling machine. With the Royle machine, however, the assembling, or "doubling," as it is termed, is done with the winding of the threads upon the quill. By combining the two operations a large saving is effected. not only in labor but in floor space, power and in other respects. The machine has many other desirable features. In winding there is no friction whatever upon the silk. consequently "burning" or rubbing off of delicate colors is entirely avoided. Oil cannot be thrown from the working parts upon the silk, the mechanism being so separated below the threads as to completely obviate this evil. The accessibility of working parts has been studied very thoroughly and the machine is remarkable for convenience in this respect. In short, all the textile machines built at these works are the linest of their kind and meet most thoroughly the peculiar needs of the American silk in his-

Their waste and flushing valve for privy vanits has been favorably received. The construction of these valves is year simple and durable, and a great number are in use.

An oracle excellent machine made by this firm is one for manufacturing all sizes of plain and corrugated scamless mober tubing, or tubing made of plastic material, such as celluibil, and other handred compounds; this machine is also adopted for making solid cord and various odd shapes in soft and hard tubber, and for insulating whe used for electrical purposes. The advantage of this machine is, that it can make tubing very communally and of any length, whereas previous to the introduction of this machine by the Royles it was customary to make tubing by hand and in lengths not greater than twelve feet. Although this establishment had its origin and very lumble surroundings, it is to-day a notable example of the results of industry, cut, sprise and intelligence. Previous to 1802

Mr. John Royle, the founder of the firm, was engaged in the manufacture of rotary force pumps. In this year he rented a small room on Water street where he commenced and carried on a general machinist business, which expanded and in 1872 demanded larger quarters. Shortly after this, his son John was taken into partnership, and the name of the firm was thereafter John Royle & Son.

In 1870, his son Vernon was admitted into partnership, and the firm name was changed to John Royle & Sons. The prosperity of the firm again demanded larger quarters, which were found on Railroad avenue. Here the business began to assume considerable proportions and in 1888 led to the erection of the buildings now occupied and owned by the firm. The lot on which these buildings now stand is 200×100 feet, of which 100×50 feet is occupied by the main building. This structure has three stories, each 13 feet in the clear, and a basement of 6 feet.

All the rooms are well lighted and ventilated, and excellent provision has been made for heating by exhaust or by live steam, it is so arranged that either side of one story or the whole of it can be heated independently of the others. The following novel way of ventilating the basement has been adopted and works well: The boiler house adjoins the main building with a large archway left between the two: and on account of the 75 horse power Hazelton boiler, the boiler house is comparatively high. Its roof is provided with large ventilating sashes, and when these are open there results an upward current of air, which thoroughly ventilates the basement.

The main building is replete with the most modern improved machinery and facilities for handling material, enabling the firm to produce machines of excellent workmanship and meet keen competition. The machinery is driven by a 6x12 straight line engine, furnished by John E. Sweet, of Syracuse, New York,

The whole business is carried on in a very systematic manner; particular attention has been given to the tool room in which the tools used for manufacturing purposes are classified, and those used for each machine are placed by themselves in drawers which are properly labeled, so that the tools can be rea filly found and given out in good order when they are wanted. In fact no pains or expense have been spared to make this establishment a model shop.

Mir. Roman Annuarox was born in Westchester County. N. Y. After he had attended school there for some time his family removed to New York and Mr. Athenty completed his clue ition in the schools of the metropolis. In (848 he came to Paterson and was first employed in a cotton mill. Subsequently he entered the employment of William Beresford, a manufacturer of rollers, for the purpose of learning the trade of machinist. At the death of Mr. Beresford Mr. Atherton went to work for Benjamin Buckley and in this establishment finished his education as a journeyman machinist. For the purpose of extending his knowledge of all kinds of machinery he obtained employment in the Danforth locomotive works and

remained there two years, at the expiration of which tend he returned to Mr. Buckley's establishment, where he continued for two years. From 1857 to 1861 he was in the employ of John E. Van Winkle and then started in Lusiness for himself in Lane's building in V in Honten street. Here he remained about a year, when he obtained a room in the building occupied by John L. Van Winkle. Subsequently be formed a partnership with Samuel Watson and the firm of Atherton & Watson occupied a building in Van Houten street for two and a half years. Mr. Atherton started for himself on the dissolution of the firm and shortly afterwards removed to the Franklin mill, where he remained until the building was destroyed by fire. He then associated himself with Mr. George P. Van Riper in the Van Riper Manufacturing Company and for twelve years was superintendent of the factory of that firm. In 1878 Mr. Atherton again established himself as general machinist in the Franklin mill and he still continues his industry at that place. The schooling he had received in so many establishments added to a naturally inventive disposition soon brought abundant fruit in the shape of orders for silk machinery and other work. He started out with the determination that every machine that left his shop should be as perfect as skill, and good material could make it and he has lived up to that principle ever since. He has obtained a number of patents on machines and it has frequently been said of him that his machines always do better than they are expected to do. He occupies about seven thousand square feet of room in the Tranklin Mill. with a superb equipment of the finest tools and machinery. and employs upwards of lifty skilled artisans in the construction of hard and soft silk machinery, winders, doublers, power warpers, quilling machines and general and special machinery for all purposes connected with textile manufacture. Among the products of the establishment is a quiller which is claimed to be superior to any other for use in tibbon manufacturing, on account of its perfect stop motion, its economy as to waste and the admirable edge formed on the product. Among the specialties now made at the works is a spinning frame which is but eighteen inches in viidth instead of two and a half feet, the ordinary width of these frames, and runs 210 spindles instead of ros. Peculiarly effective machinery, built at the works. has been in operation for several years past in accurately cutting and winding ribbon and telegraph paper, which is another important specialty of this establishment. Mr. Atherton's three sons assist him in conducting by business. Robert H. as superintendent of the wood work in edeparts ment. Frank as general outdoor manager and broderich as superintendent of the iron working department. Mr. Attaerton himself maintains a general superintend nee of the whole business.

It is but natural that a man of Mr. Atherton (1997) for uprightness and energy should be a hed to the post a the councils that govern the city and count (1997) for ten of fact he has frequently been offered offer. (1199) ever, never evince I the slightest inclination to the darks.

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THE WALSON MACHE. CORLAND important non-manufaction greater Paterson is the Watson Mach. Co. tion dates back to the year a fire Watson and his brother. Mr. Jarre W. C. nauline shop in one of the builtings half-Franklin mill property. They had proved to tained a thorough practical knowleds sorresserin all its branches but it was will be no they embarked in business on their care a launched, however, they devoted their ness with untilling zeal and at the collechad turned out thirty thousand gottoand found themselves in possess and They then removed to the Night occupied the whole of the first the vist smith shop in the rear of the process occupied the second floor of the Ealth. built a frame foundry along the raceway of Vari II to street. In 1866 they purchased a large to the force the southwest corner of Grand street and  $R \to -\epsilon$ where they erected a large trick may are a conduced steam for the maring of the undertake any kind of work or transfer and have S. Post obtained the contractive Passa Contractive old Smaight street bridge, and Mr. Dre. 141 .... a Frecholder, wishing to here it have a first s duced him to the Watsons in Lt. et al., here we are Postwas so well pleased wall to Patrice ... that he entered into an area governors. royalty on them. I have also seed quarter L

Equitable Building, the Lonox Library and other prominent buildings in New York city. After a number of additions had been built and the establishment was one of the largest in the country, the whole was again wiped out by fire in 1875, clusing a loss of a hundred and fitty thousand dollars. Although seriously hampered by this severe loss the firm at once started again and put up the buildings at present occupied by the Watson Machine Company. These buildings are all of brick with the following dimensions: One two stories in height, one hundred and twenty by forty-four feet on Railroad avenue and one hundied in Hifty by sixty feet on Grand street: connected with this, on the south, on Ruilroad avenue, another, three stories high, lifty by seventy-five feet; next, south of the last, a foundry, one lumdred and fifty by eighty-five feet; on Dale avenue a blacksmith shop fifty by one hundred feet, and a pattern house thirty by sixty, three stories, After their second fire in 1875 the firm confined themselves to the general work of a machine shop, having abandoned bridge and structural iron work. The business at first was carried on under the name of W. G. & J. Watson; in 1805 they were incorporated as the Watson Manufacturing Company: this was changed in 1885 to the Watson Machine Company, and the establishment at the present day is run by this company, which is composed of W. G. Watson, president; James Watson, vice president; and Samuel J. Watson, secretary and treasurer.

WILLIAM G. WAISON was born March 4th, 1810, in Chorley, Lancashire, England. He came to this country when about ten years of age with his mother and met his father in Belleville, N. J., his father leaving there two years before. He worked there with his father in the print works and intended to become a printer, but injured his hand in the rolls. After staving in Belleville two years his father moved to Paterson and worked at Brundred's machine shop at Oldham, now known as Haledon, His son worked for three years in Colt's cotton mill and then began to serve his time as a machinist at Brundred's shop. He served an apprenticeship of five years and was foreman of a department six months before he was out of his time. During this time he went to the private night school of Mr. White in Smith street, and later walked up to Preakness from Oldham every night to learn draughting. After he was out of his time he was employed in the large machine works on Market and Hotel streets, and was a foreman there till the works were burned down in 1848. After this fire he became foreman for Hugh Beggs at the Union Works, and leaving there he succeeded Thomas Beggs, the father of James Beggs, as foreman of Smith. Jackson & McGuinness' shop. He moved to Newburgh for a couple of years and worked on very delicate machinery for making pins. From Newburgh he moved to New York and took charge of General Harvey's serew factory for a couple of veius, and when there imade arrangements to superintend the building of Israel Kingsman's burr machinery in Paterson. He remained there for five years conducting this business, assisted by his brother. James,

until they went into business for themselves as is described in the sketch of W. G. & J. Watson, the Watson Manufacturing Company and the Watson Machine Company. Mr. Watson was a man of great stability of character and one who by his ever pleasant ways and fair dealing made hosts of friends. In politics he was an unswerving Democrat. In 1855 and 1856 he represented the Fifth Ward of Paterson in the Board of Aldermen and in 1866 he was elected Mayor of Paterson. Although often importuned to again accept nominations for political offices he stead-fastly declined. He died on July 7, 1886.

TAMES WAYSON Was born in Chorley, Lancashire, England, and came to this country when six years of age. He remained in Belleville for two years and came to Paterson with his parents, and when nine years old began to work in the duck mill, tending willow for John Colt for a couple of years, and then in the woolen mill, and again in the cotton mill for Joseph Nightengale. He began to learn the trade of machinist at Brundred's shop on the corner of Market and Hotel streets, under his brother William G., who was foreman. After this shop burned down he finished his apprenticeship at the Union Works. After he was out of his time he assisted his brother in all his undertakings and they worked together all their lives. James Watson attended to the outside work and traveled all over the Union securing orders and seeing to their execution. He and his nephew, Samuel J. Watson, now conduct the business of the Watson Machine Company.

SAMULL SMITH & SON.—Mr. Samuel Smith was born in Ireland in 1815 and came to this country when he was about twelve years of age. He was employed for some time in Digby, Nova Scotia, in the family of Rev. Bottsford Viets, after which he came to Paterson with his family. Here he learned the trade of moulder in the Rogers locomotive works and in 1843 associated himself with Judge Whitely and Thomas Beggs and established a machine shop in the Franklin mill. In 1845 he was associated with James Jackson, Patrick Magennis and William Swinburne, who constituted the firm of Swinburne, Smith & Co., and who erected a machine shop on property on the raceway between John-now Ellison-and Bondinot—now Van Houten—streets. At the opening of the Eastern Division of the Erie railroad in 1848 the firm gave up the machine business and started making locomotives, making the first engine for the Eric railroad in May, 1848. The firm employed about a hundred and fifty men and the first year turned out five or six engines. In 1849 the plant was removed to the building which is now the main building of the Grant locomotive works. Here they employed about three hundred men and carried on the business with great energy and industry for two years despite serious embarrassment due to their liberality in endorsing paper for other manufacturers. In 1852 the business was incorporated under the name of the New Jersey Locomotive and Machine Works and about six months afterwards Mr. Swinburne withdrew. The business was successfully carried on until some time after the

breaking out of the war of the rebellion, when O. D. Grant, of New York, acquired a controlling interest in the works and speedily reorganized the business under the name of the Grant Locomotive Works. Mr. Smith refined from business for a few years but restless under the burden of idleness he again engaged in manufacturing, having organized with the late Philip Rafferty the Rafferty & Smith Boiler Works. This business was carried on until 1872. when it was absorbed in the Todd & Rafferty Manufacturing Company, in which Mr. Smith was a minority stockholder. He was appointed an administrator of the estate of Mr. Rafferty and in the interest of the estate was elected President of the Fodd & Rafferty Company. He might then have profitably disposed of his own interests in the works but he remained faithful to his trust as administrator of the estate of his deceased business associate; his interest was extinguished in the final settlement of the affairs of the company. In the mean time, in (807, Mr. Smith had become interested in the Empire Manufacturing Company, having become associated in that enterprise with Jacob S. Rogers, D. B. Grant and Abram Collier; they built the Empire mill and conducted it with Amon Polhemus, a practical cotton spinner, until 1872, when it was closed, having become unprofitable. In 1878 with his old time energy he again undertook the making of boilers, procuring for that purpose the commodious shop on Railroad avenue, near Greene street, formerly operated by Rafferty & Smith. In 1882 he took his son, Charles R. Smith, into partnership with him and the firm of Samuel Smith & Son was established. Since the death of Mr. Smith, which took place on March 28, 1888, the business has been conducted by his son under the old firm name.

The boilers made by this firm have a reputation for excellence in material and workmanship second to none, as is attested by their being placed for power and heating in a number of large structures in this country, including The New York World building, the Washington. Boreel, Mutual Life, Aldrich Court, Columbia, Manhattan Elevated railroad company's buildings, the Wagner Palace Car Company's building in Buffalo, the large mills of the Barbonn Flax Spinning Company and the William Strange silk mills in Paterson and in most of the factories in the cities of Paterson and Passaic.

Mr. Smith was married in 1837 to Micia Morrow, a daughter of Arthur Morrow, of Paterson, a member of the Morrow family, who for a mumber of years operated the woolen mills at Hawthorne, then and still known as Morrow's Mills. At his death he lett his widow on I significant, Margaret L., June E., Albera M., Sanrack Wisliam M. and Charles R., surviving hum.

Mr. Smith always tool, a great interest in execution pertaining to the advancement of the city of Paterson and his counsel and assistance could alway be near largon. He was a member of the second bond that had a are on the municipal government of the city, he me been elected a committeeman in 1853. In 1856 he was elected Mayor

 $\Gamma$ omth M and  $\alpha$ F ... J. C. Legge Manage who had learned to the L. came to Pater on the machine shop of Contract. 1 /1 patterns there for a . . . employed in the Ohm on a site. To ful hemp spinning machine. I also a new direction and in 1 17 to form at Daniel Mackey, mother shillful Pater they set up for themselves in the legion flax and other machinery of all kind. I little capital and hired a part of the 6 office. frame Nightingale mill on Van Honton and tagsession July 3. 1817. They had only two lates . which they had borrowed. They there and really a machinery made in Paterson. Thomat as here in the they gradually built up a business that by the demanded amplet accommodations and the ray of basement of the sliop owned by the Body in the Machinists' Association works now are called a first street and Broadway. In 1850 Philip Radicity, a second and ness man, and a very shrewd financier, was too a contract. firm, which then became Fodd, Mackey & Co. H. N. et a ber, 1850, they bought the present local more than 200 s on Van Houten street, next west of the old Nighting do mill, where the business had been commenced. It was striking evidence of the success of the concept that the s works are far more extensive than the whole at the Negleria gale mill, of which they originally occupied by a second part. In their new quarters the firm englight the recent tensively than before in the manufacture of the post machinery in all its branches, including representations jute and bagging machinery. The first seeks a large scale in the building of stop edge of the edge. class and in a short time had acquired actation in that department of incomfact search according business continued to prosper until the manufacturers in America decomes life and Pould gave this his closest person is them in a al valuable inventions in the above of the patents were talien out the estimate to Mackey retired and the first war at 1 1 2 & R 1500 In the spring of 1972 to 300 composition, if a Lodd & R. Co. M. Mr. Lodd bein program The Level sector R and R are R and R and R and R are R and R and R are R and R and R are R are R and R are R Member 1 to 1 Agents of the second of the se Mr. I am

were a out and by indefatigable industry got orders for all sorts of engines and machinery whereby he was enabled to give employment to a goodly number of men. Anything and everything that came along and promised work was confidently tallen in hand. For instance, there was a large order for the Baxter marine engine, at a time when that engine was expected to revolutionize the system of navigation on the Laie canal. Since then large numbers of these engines have been finned out for use on steam launches, vachts, tugs and freighting vessels of every size. They are from two to forty horse-power and sell at from \$420 to \$2,350. Mr. Fold has also become the owner of the patent Baxter portable engine, of which he has manufactured many hundreds. These little engines are from one to four horse-power and sell for \$150 to \$350. Phey are much used in printing offices, in running sewing machines and wherever a small power only is needed. One of them will run a press for ten hours and with the consumption of half a bushel of coal. It is no wonder they are popular. One of them occupies only about as much room as a large base-burning stove. Mr. Todd still builds steam engines of all kinds and sizes, not confining himself by any means to these small portable engines. He also makes flax, hemp, jute, rope, oakum and silk machinery, which finds its way to all parts of the world. He built the first silk machinery used by James Walthall, by John C. Benson, by Hamil & Booth, and others, While some of the imported foremen in flax and hemp mills in America declare that there is no machinery equal to that made in the "old country" and consequently discomage the use of American machinery, on the other hand there are at least a dozen of the leading flax, jute and hemp mills in England and Scotland which are equipped with machinery built at the Todd works in Paterson. This is a significant commentary on the unreasoning prejudice too often evinced by the imported foremen and superintendents who are disposed to see nothing good that does not come from abroad. In Russia the native hemp is separated and spun by machinery invented and built by Mr. Todd, and his machines have found their way even to China and Australia, white for forty years the products of this concern have been familiar in Mexico. South America and Canada, as well as throughout the United States, wherever flax and hemp machinery is used. Rope machinery of all kinds is made, including machinery for making ropes out of sisal, a species of hemp from Mexico. Mr. Fold has filled orders to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars for machinery to make twine to be used on patent harvesters in tying up the grain with twine instead of wire. A spinning jenny with a fine their twists the twine and runs it off on the bobbins. from which it is wound off into balls eight inches in diameter, and these are attached to the harvesters by machinery which draws out the twine and binds the grain and ties a knot as neatly as the most experienced hand could do. The works comprise a brick building, three stories high, thos paids a with extension pox75 feet, the first story being

used for engine-building and turning, and the second and third for fitting, carpenter work, Ac.; a frame machine shop, (30×30×50 feet, part of it one story and part of it two and a half stories high; a brick foundry, 35×120 feet; besides a pattern shop, a mill wright shop, carpenter shop, Ac. Mr. Todd's store in New York is at No. 30 Dey street.

Joshan C. Topp was born in Bridgewater Township. Somerset County, N. J., March 2, 1817. His father, John I. Fodd, engaged in agricultural pursuits during his life in that locality, was a man of character and standing, and one of the lay judges of the county for several years. His mother, whose maiden name was Ann Castner, was born near Sometville, N. J. Seven children were born of the marriage, viz. :-Stephen: Catherine, who married Lewis Harrison, of Somerville; Joseph C., James, John A., Augustus, and Rachel Ann, wife of John Van Nostrand, of Romulus, N. Y. Stephen resides at Dunellen, N. J., where he is a large property owner: James has been successfully engaged in the dry goods business in New York city for many years: John A. is a minister of the Dutch Reformed denomination and pastor of the church at Tarrytown, N. Y.: Augustus is also a minister of that denomination and pastor of the church at Schoharie, N. Y.

The early years of Joseph C. Todd's life were passed in his native county where he received a good common school education. At the age of sixteen he left home in order to learn the trade of carpenter with his uncle, James Castner of Somerville, where he remained three years, He then went to New York city, where he worked at his trade as journeyman for a few months, and when nineteen years of age came to Paterson, where he worked in the employ of David Reed for a short time, laboring, among other things, on the Cross street M. E. Church. Soon after he secured employment in the machine shop of Godwin, Clark & Co., where he remained about a year and meantime learned how to make patterns for machinery. He next entered the machine shop of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor and was there employed when the first locomotive engine, the "Sandusky," was built in 1836-37. He at first made the wooden frames to put around locomotives but when William Swinburne was promoted to the superintendency, succeeded him as pattern maker and worked in that department in connection with Watts Cooke and John Cooke. He remained in that position for four or five years at a dollar a day compensation and then established a sash and blind manufactory, which he soon gave up. He next occupied the position of head patternmaker in the Oldham machine shops for a few years and while there devised the first successful hemp spinning machine that was ever built, making several improvements in the original plan of construction. He has since made a specialty of manufacturing hemp and flax machinery and has taken out several different patents on them in this country and in Europe, the latest on May 15, 1880. In 1844, in company with Daniel Mackey, he engaged in the manufacture of

hemp and flax machinery in the James Nighting de coll. The transfer of on the lower raceway, and met with so minerone control two years later they were compelled to seek more commodious rooms in the Bradley mill, which stood on the preent site of the Machanists' Association building. Himse vents later, needing both more capital and more room to meet the demands of their rapidly increasing business, the Philip Rafferty was admitted to the concern, and in 1997 the firm of Todd, Mackey & Co. was organized. The new firm at once purchased of the estate of D nicl's. Holsman the property on the lower medway that has since been occupied by the extensive anadime shops of the concern, and commenced the manufacture of machinery on a large scale. In 1855 Mr. Mackey withdrew and the enterprise was carried on under the name of Todd & Rafferty. until April, 1872, when it became the Todd & Rafferty Machine Company, with Mr. Todd as president and Mr. Rafferty as treasurer. The latter died on July 30, 1872. and the business has since been conducted by Mr. Todd flone. Upon securing the present location in 1850, the concern began the manufacture of steam engines and gradually ran into the making of day, hemp, silk, into and bagging machinery of different kinds. The products of the works have been sold all over the world, and the machinery for not less than a dozen factories in England and Scotland has been designed, built and put up by the concern. Mr. Todd has been the mechanic of the enterprise throughout the entire term of its existence, and his skill and ability in that direction have contributed very largely to its success. He has visited Europe three times on business for the firm in 1850, 1800, 1802 and 1803. Besides being engaged in the making of machinery he has also been actively connected with other manufacturing enterprises in which he has achieved great success. For eightcen years he has been engaged in the manufacture of jute bagging for covering cotton, on the corner of Taylor and Jackson streets. New mills were erected in (\$73 and the capacity of the works is six thousand varids of bagging a day, about ninety men being employed. Mr. Lodd is also chief owner of a silver mine in Colorado and the sole owner of the Davenport Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Mineral City in that state.

He has never been a public man or engaged in political matters, although he was city treasurer of Paterson for three or four years, at the same time filling the position of Alderman from the Sixth Ward. He has been a large stockholder in the Mechanics and Traders' (new Litst National) Bank of Jersey City from the time of its organization. He was married in 1830 to Mi. Land ne Beendus, of Paterson, and has two daughters. Harries at Lyona Fodd.

The Riversine Burner was from Works. The Riverside Bridge and Iron Works were count to clustered to years ago, by Mr. Charles O. Brown, and the line count the head of that establishment over in ear Head and admented in Germany, and communication are expected. Civil Engineer in 1872, on the Fourthese trace expe

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This establi but in the approximation of practical organization of proving, particularly to the proving, particularly to the sin New York, city, and the techniques the style of control of the before that time agrees of the cited at heavy piece of iron to put a ting in of girders one hundred to the creeted in one pieces, is at present to

In 1888 the proprietor decrae Legal to the business into a company, of an president, with Mr. G. Planten, the result of Mr. W. G. A. Millar secretary. A branchoffic for a Branch way. New York city.

A large number of iron structures and the control of that city and Brooklyn by the control of the forms are they furnish the iron words of the control of age and warehouse in course of the transfer pld street and Lexington means. N. Y. Called Weehsler building, in Brooklyn, with the field streets, besides municipal of covering cities.

But, as has been said before, the country is not restricted to the United State and Secretary Williams of the Richard de Belonger of the Williams of the Willi

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v. ion and Jefferson branch of the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R.: Hackensack draw, Eric R. R.: Passaic Falls; Clay Street Bridge, Newark, N. J.: Float bridges, piers 7 and 8. Long Dock, Jersey City: Float bridge, Lehigh Valley: thoat bridge for the Standard Oil Company, besides a number of Highway bridges in New Jersey and elsewhere.

Restrings, etc. Liverpool, London and Globe Building, Newark, N. J.: Zinsser buildings in Washington and Beach street, and William street, New York: Arion building, New York: Eric R. R. Perry shed, Jersey City; Building of Smith, Gray & Co., Brooklyn: Manhattan Storage and Warehouse, 42d street and Lexington avenue: Grand stand and club house, and saddling paddocks, Mortis Park, etc., etc. Treight sheds for Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at Aspinwall: Passenger stations Panama R. R. at Colon and Panama, etc., etc.

The Proxica Suk Contexes,—Mr. John Ryle bore the same relations to the silk industry of this country that Mr. Thomas Rogers bore to the locomotive industry; it would be impossible to give even a meagre account of the silk industry without dwelling to a greater or less extent on the work of John Ryle, without referring to his indefatigable exertions or admining the zeal and energy with which he laid the foundations of an industry which has brought time and fortune to Paterson. The indirect heritage of Paterson from Mr. Ryle consists of thousands of looms and scores of mills; the direct heritage consists of the Pioneer Silk Company and the Passaic Water Company; his connection with the latter is ably told on other pages by one of his co-laborers; the subject of this sketch is his connection with the silk industry.

When Mr. Ryle first came to this country he went to Northampton, Mass., where he worked on a ribbon loom in the employ of Samuel Whitmarsh, who had begun the manufacture of silk on a very small scale. After spending a few months he went to New York where he established the silk importing business in a small way on the corner of Maiden Lane and William street. His brothers in England furnished him with his stock in trade, consisting of silk handkerchiefs. He continued in this business but a few months when he became acquainted with George W. Murray, with whom he was afterwards associated for years. Mr. Murray contemplated establishing the silk business in Paterson and at his solicitation Mr. Ryle visited that city for the purpose of examining the old "Gun Mill" of Samuel Colt with a view to its appropriation for the uses of silk manufacture. Up to this time no silk had been manutactured in Paterson, although Christopher Colt had made the attempt without satisfactory results. This was the foundation of the silk industry of Paterson, and, in fact, in the United States, for until Mr. Ryle bent his energies in that direction none but aboutive attempts had been made to manufacture silk in this country. Mr. Murray purchased the mill at Mr. Ryle's advice and at once started the manfacture of silk, placing Mr. Ryle in full charge of the mill. Mr. Ryle was the first in this country to put silk on a spool. the saccessful experiment being due to a conference between him and Elias Howe, the inventor of the Howe sewing machine. This enabled Mr. Howe to overcome one of the chief difficulties he had in perfecting his sewing machine, a way to feed the silk thread to the needle. Mr. Ryle's machine twist was the first produced of its kind that could be successfully used on a sewing machine. was the beginning of the spool silk business which has since attained such large proportions in this country. Three years after the purchase of the mills. Mr. Ryle was taken into partnership and the firm of Murray & Ryle did a flourishing business in the manufacture of sewing silk and twist until the year (846, when Mr. Ryle purchased Mr. Murray's interest and continued the business alone. Mr. Ryle was ceaselessly experimenting for the improvement and development of the industry and was untiring in his efforts to get it properly recognized by Congress. As early as 1842 he began waiting on the sessions of that body to urge the members to sustain the infant manufacture by adequate protection but it was twenty years before his views, prevailed in Washington. He now began experimenting with power looms but his efforts did not succeed. The World's Fair coming to New York in 1852, he set about weaving an American flag of silk, and produced a magnificent banner about twenty by forty feet, which floated for many months over the Crystal Palace in New York, a never-failing object of admiration by patriotic Americans. It was the first time the national ensign had ever been produced from American silk looms. Of course Mr. Ryle received a medal and unbounded praise from the managers, and from the public in general but it put little money in his pocket. In 1855, he began the erection of a new mill which he called after his old patron, the Murray mill. It was on Mill street, opposite Ward, was seventy-three by two hundred feet in area and two stories high. The mill was built for the purpose of making sewing silk by hand. Before the mill was finished there was held in it a great Republican meeting, the first in Paterson, which was addressed by Henry Wilson, afterwards Vice President of the United States. In 1850 Mr. Ryle was running both the Gun mill and the Murray mill; he occupied the two lower floors of the former besides a small shop by the river. He was then employing between five and six hundred hands and used twenty-five or thirty bales of raw silk weekly, a production that was not exceeded by any mill in Paterson for ten or fifteen years afterwards. About 1860 he began weaving once more on the second floor of the Murray mill and a year or two later removed from the Gun mill and concentrated all his business in the Murray mill. At this time the breaking out of the war had greatly injured the manufacture of silk and the production was now almost entirely used in the manufacture of fringes. The enactment of the protective tariff of 1802-64 and the high rate of exchange gave the American silk industry an impetus which it had long needed and Mr. Ryle experienced the benefits in common with others. In 1808 he added a third story to his mill and enlarged his production, making trams and organzines, spun silks and embroidery silks. No weaving was carried on in the enlarged mill. Between four and five hundred hands were emploved. While thus embaked on the full tide of plosperity a fire broke out in the mill on the afternoon of Max 10th, 1869, and within an hour the entire splendid structure lay a smoking mass of tuins and 5 postooo well a of property had been swept out of existence. There was not a dollar of insurance, so that Mr. Ryle's loss was total. It was enough to have crushed an ordinary man, but Mr. Ryle was not of that kind and without any delay he set about the erection of a new Murray mill. This was on a new plan, which has since been followed by a great many silk manufacturers. It was of brick, but only one-story high, lighted only from the roof by sky-lights with a northern exposure, the different norms separated by solid brick partitions and many of the floors kild with Iduestone flagging. The building covers an acre and a half of ground and is virtually fireproof, besides being for more convenient and much safer than if several stories high. Mr. Ryle organized the Ryle Silk Manufacturing Company but this was subsequently changed to the Pionect Silk Company. The company namufactures all kinds of silk. does all its own throwing and dveing and is one of the very few establishments where all the processes of silk manufacture are carried on under the same roof. After the death of Mr. Ryle a number of others were admitted as stockholders. The president and treasurer is William Ryle: the vice president, Peter Ryle: the superintendent of the Paterson mill is Thomas M. Ryle, and the superintendent of the Allentown (Pa.) mill, an annex of the Paterson mill, is Reuben Ryle, Messis, G. A. Hobart, J. W. Griggs, E. T. Bell, F. W. Wettlanfer and Fleitmann & Co. are stockholders. John Ryle, Jr., who had been a stockholder, died on August 30, 1880.

John Rylli was born in the village of Bollington, near Macclesfield, Cheshire, England, on October 22, 4817. His father was a machinist by trade. Out of a family of seventeen children only five grew to years of maturity. namely, Reuben, William, John, Sarah and Peter. Reuben and William became prominent silk manufacturers of Macclesfield, England, Reuben was the father of John C. Ryle, at present extensively engaged in the silk manufacture in Paterson, and William of the late William Ryle, of this city. Peter also engaged in the manufacture of silk in Paterson and died there. In 1820 John Ryle's parents moved from Bollington to Macclesticld, where his father died in 1827 and his mother a few years afterwards. Thus early in youth was Mr. Ryle lannehed alone upon the sea of life. He never enjoyed any school advantages and imbibed all his education at the Sabbath school. Remarkable though it may seem he was placed in a silk mill at the tender age of five years and thus was veritably enabled in the midst of an industrict of largely through his tostering care and intelligent laws babecome one of the most important in the United State . Mr. Ryle worked in various silk mills in Maccle deiden til 1830. At that time, although superintending in a said

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DIXIIB. LAMBERT & Co. Late hert & Co. was organized ricer. Let Mass, by Auson Do the A copy ciated with the late Mr. B. T.F. 1997 consome time been known is TERA DOWN William Tilt retired Mr. Catholina Lambert and Mr. C. et al. B. -ter. Lambert & Co. Fin 1801 Absor Described 1 his son, George R. Dexter, and William Notes. Lear brother of Catholina Lambert, were adver L. W. N. Lambert visited South America never to active address there in 1800 George R. Dever refined in 1878 of his a three years afterwards; Heray B. Wilson entire the train in 1878; Charles Barton, since deceased, retricles 11 after nearly thirty years association with Mr. Co. Lambert, W. F. Saydam, Coules N. St. on a ter S. Lambert entered the forcer 1885 and thes men with Mr. Catholina Lambert and M. H. B. W. s. r. now constitute the firm

The firm first occupied as a factory of west twice building toox policet, located on Covering street, so the classification of Talti the street has returned to consequences and the machinery first used by them consisted of his sets weaving fringes and gimps, employing test as wheels, building machines, and a small plant of the machinery, capable of producing twenty to appropriate sewings per day. If we were not to the machinery manufacturing improductive in taking the first and the first and the white was a life of the location of the production of the consequence of the first and the sum of the first and the consequences are partled to the consequence of the consequence of the consequence of the consequences and the partled to the consequences of the cons

New York importing house what was their considered a large order for ribbons, the firm again started ribbon weav-This venture, like the previous one, proved improfitable, but from this time torward they continued the manufacture of ribbons until success rewarded their efforts and in the prosecution of this branch of their business they have from time to time made important additions in the way of new and improved machinery and appliances. Up to 1850 no other concern, excepting Andrae & Roth, of New York, is known to have made any attempts in this direction. The increasing business of Dexter, Lambert & Co, obliged them to provide added facilities for manufacturing, to meet which they in 4850 commenced the creetion of a three-story brick mill (00x5) teet in Lennox street, Boston. In 1858 the firm had met with with sufficient encouragement to justify them in sending Mr. Barton to England to purchase additional looms for ribbon weaving and other machinery and this plant was placed in the new mill, just crected,

Attracted by Paterson and its surroundings Mr. Lambert decided to make it his place of residence and in 1801 with this view he purchased his present country residence at South Paterson, then known as the James Close homestead, removing thereto in that year. A desire to have the maninfactory nearer to New York and under his personal supervision, the low price of real estate and the advice of Mr. Robert Hamil and other friends were the considerations which induced Mr. Lambert in 4866 to purchase a mill site on the east side of Straight street and thereon erect the Dexter mill, a three story brick building, 220x50 feet, with detached buildings for engine and dye houses. The removal of the firm's machinery to Paterson was followed by the gradual withdrawal of their stock and closing up of outside stores and the concentration of their merchandizing in New York. To describe the various cotton, worsted and silken fabrics manufactured by this firm during the years they have been in business would be impossible. The vagaries of fashion or the demand of the times have dictated and controlled their production. For instance, during the early days of the war of the rebellion, they were largely engaged in the manufacture of military trimmings; in fact, there is no article that could be fashioned from cotton, worsted or silk but has at some time or another been made by them. They have manufactured cords, gimps, builds and tassels for every conceivable purpose; all kinds of tancy headgear, hair nets, chignons, false curls; an endless assortment of neckwear; articles for manufacturing telegraph supplies, for the manufacture of artificial flowers, for theatrical costimicis' and for printers' use; coach bee and other trimmings for carriage mannta timers: picture and blind cords, gimps tassels and other introles used for furniture and house decorations by apholsterers: triumnings for undertakers, tailors, hatters, furriers, milliners and for dress and cloak makers. They have manufactured chenille, velvet, bended, braided, embossed, watered and every current variety of trimming in vogue during the three last decades. The manufacture of ladies' dress trimmings was for many years a leading branch of the business, but of late it has been neglected and attention given to ribbon weaving, which has grown to be one of the most important departments of the business. But to Mr. Lambert's foresight and sagacity is due one of the most important additions to the business of the house. In 1874 that gentleman while in England purchased a plant of power looms which were shipped to Paterson and set up in the mill in the space which had been heretofore used as the trimming department. With these looms the firm commenced the weaving of broad fabrics and from time to time they have made additions to the plant until the broad silk weaving equals any department of their business and since 1874 the weaving of peut up fancies and dress brocades has been their great specialty.

In 1877 the business was enlarged by the purchase of  $\Lambda$ . Soleliac & Son's plant of ribbon looms and throwing machinery. These were kept at work in the Dale mill, their original location, until July, 1870. The spring of 1879 witnessed another addition through the purchase of the Sterrett, Ryle & Murphy plant of ribbon looms. December, 1878, found Mr. Lambert engaged in making preparations for the crection of the third, and up to that date, the largest mill, having purchased from the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures a block of land containing about two acres on the west side of Straight street, bounded by the Eric railway, Clay, Straight and Taylor streets. He proceeded to erect thereon a handsome structure. It is 100x75 feet, two stories, with pressed brick front. The main entrance to the works, the private office, the counting room and the general offices are in the southern portion. This mill was completed and occupied about July 1, 1879, and the removal and placing therein of the outlying plants of machinery enabled the firm to concentrate their hitherto scattered business under one management. The building, constructed after a design of and under the personal supervision of Mr. Lambert, has become generally known as the Lambert Mill, notwithstanding Mr. Lambert's objection to naming buildings, &c., after those who are still in the land of the living.

The lack of sufficient machinery to throw enough silk for the requirements of the firm's business obliged Mr. Lambert to take measures to supply the deficiency. After a careful consideration of the subject he decided on a new departure which was to secure a site and erect a mill in some locality where he could obtain ample water power and secure absence of competition for operatives; a place where the advantages of a large industry and the money which it circulated would be appreciated. Hawley, Pa., was select d as possessing the advantages sought for, and here Mr. Lambert purchased a tract of land lying along the Wallenpaupack river, a stream which divides Wayne and Pike counties, and which at this point is a series of falls and cascades, marvellously beautiful and well worth a long journey to see. On the Wayne county side of the river, upon the rocks at the head of the falls. Mr. Lambert, early in 1880, proceeded to creet his fourth and largest silk mill,

The mill is in shape an clongated parallelogram, broken by a square projection in the front centre; its dimensions are 380x44 feet, the centre projection being so too feet. The firm subsequently, in 1887, also creeted another mill of considerable proportions in Honeschile, Pa.

Hoppin & Scott. Among the silk manufacturers of Paterson none have established a better character for energy and business faculty than the firm of Hopper & Scott. The firm started into business in 4870, occupying one floor of the old Hope mill, and operating 4,200 spindles. They devoted themselves exclusively to the throwing of fram and organzine and in a very short time had so great a demand for their work that they could not possibly keep up with it with their limited facilities. They purchased the entire Hope mill property in 1886, and in 1887, exceted another substantial mill on it, covering the available ground in front as well as the faceway of the Society for Establishing Uses ful Manufactures. The firm to-day operates 11,000 spindles, giving employment to 180 hands, and having an anmual capacity of 100,000 pounds of organizme and trans-The success of the firm is due to the systematic arrangement which prevails in every part of the mill and to the energy and knowledge of the business on the part of the firm. The original firm was composed of John H. Hopper and Robert W. Scott. The latter died in February. 1800, and Mr. Hopper purchased his interest.

John II. Hopping was born in the city of Paterson in 1841, being the son of Judge John Hopper. He has always been prominent in business and social affairs in Paterson and is one of the trustees of the Free Public Library, and Quartermaster of the First Battalion.

THE WILLIAM STRANGE SHIK COMPANY. One of the largest silk manufacturing establishments in the country is that of the William Strange Company. Its origin dates back to 1803, when the firm of Strange & Brother E. B. and Albert B. Strange, who had for thirty years done a silk importing business in New York, established a small mill in Williamsburgh. The firm had no intention of going into the silk manufacturing business, an had found that frequently certain shades and qualities of sub-ribbons. were called for in the trade which had not be a imported: to send for such goods to Europe would a comme considerable time and so for the purpose of home a commentate ing their customers the firm set up forty looms to hum in The enactment of the high triff during the heavest the war and the consequent be explicitly account the firm to sever shows a control quarter its among the Proposition to Co., Mr. L. B Su we to importing nor Mr. A. B. Star Strange devoted him self to a to the business and with a borneburt

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the election of another addition of brick, three stories, forty-five by seventy-five feet. In 1890 the capacity of the mill was further increased by the extension of the building through to Railroad avenue; the addition is of brick, three stories high and one hundred and eighty feet long. In the meantime the firm had acquired another valuable mill property on the corner of Market and Will streets, fiftyseven by one hundred and ninety feet; this property was bought in 1872 and had previously been used as a cotton mill. The firm now manufactures all kinds of silk and does its own throwing. Over a thousand hands are employed. The firm has always been prominent for the novelty and tastefulness of its designs, continually surprising the buyers. Mr. Hamil died September 11, 1880. Since that time the business has been continued by his represcutatives and Mr. Booth.

Fin RANSAY & GORE MAXITACTURING COMPANY common d April 1st, 1886, with a small plant of 1,700 spindles; this in a very short time was too small to meet their growing business. Not being able to find space to put in more machinery they leased the plant of Spanton & Palmer and for eighteen months ran it until they put into operation more spindles. In 1888 they bought the Empire mill in Green street, fitted it up and put in a new engine and boiler, where to-day they run eleven thousand spindles, as well as their original plant of 1,700 spindles in the Watson building; this plant has also grown to be inadequate to meet the ever increasing demand for their work.

The firm have made a specialty of crape twists. They enjoy the reputation of having a thoroughly organized and fully equipped throwing factory, employing only skilled workers. The greatest possible good feeling prevails between the workers and the firm; about 200 hands are employed there and no unpleasantness has arisen since they stated in business. Their success has been very marked and tapid, from 300 pounds of silk per week to 3,000 lbs, per week. The Rams iy & Gore Manntacturing Company have fully demonstrated that in Paterson "throwing" can have a place, for plans are on hand for an extension of their already large factory.

John Rausay, the senior member of the firm, was born in Glasgow. Scotlan I: his early years were devoted to the study of mining, but that not agreeing with his desires he cutered into manufacturing and for fourteen years filled successfully a responsible position in the largest weaving establishment in Olasgow; here he acquired a knowledge of manufacturing in all its branches, which laid the foundation of his success in this country. He came to America in 1870, and started as foreman in the throwing department of the William Strange Company; not having seen silk, nor having had any experience in throwing be encountered in my difficulties, but with a determination characteristic of Scotchmen be commented a study of silk and silk throwing so that he might acquire a tropough, practical and techniand knowledge of it in all branches. After close study for a years he a complished his end. Every day's observations and experiences were carefully noted down and applied, so that at the completion of his six years study he had accumulated sufficient in writing to run a series of twenty-three articles in the American Silk Journal, on "Silk," "Silk Throwing" and "Silk Throwing in Relation to Weaving". Mr. Ramsay has for seven years held in his own house a small technical school; it was open to all young men who had a desire to learn "silk throwing." Many took advantage of it and now fill important positions; he has always taken a deep interest in young men, and has never turned any one away who has applied for instruction in throwing.

Mr. Rainsay, although busy with the cares of a large mill, finds time still to devote to his favorite study, viz; "Silk Throwing," and is now busy preparing a work for publication on that subject, believing as he does in the imperative necessity of a technical education for the developing of the American silk industry; to that end he labors that some day a technical evening school may be established for those young men who have shown their capacity and ability to excel in one department of silk; such an institution would be of incalculable advance to all concerned in the silk industry.

Mr. Thomas E. Gore, the junior member of the firm. was born in Paterson, N. J., and has been in the city all his life; his first start at work was office boy for Mr. John Ryle, father of the silk industry; having served in that humble position for a few months he was transferred to the spinning room, where for a short time he was a bobbin box, and then to the deckers, and ever after he has worked in the mills until he became foreman in the William Strange Company's mill. It was while he was foreman that he joined Mr. Ramsay to form the present firm Mr. Gore for five years was an ardent student of silk throwing. he being associated with Mr. Ramsay in his technical studies. He was one of the most faithful and attentive of men. devoting his whole time to the internal workings of the large mills: by giving his attention to all the branches of throwing he has done much to further the interests of this successful firm. Mr. Gore's life long connection with throwing has qualified him to contribute to the reputation and success of the firm of which he is a member.

The Phonix Manufacturing Company.—Among the oldest, largest, strongest and most energetic industrial establishments of Paterson is the Phonix Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacturing of silk fabrics of different character. The charter of the Phonix Manufacturing Company was grant of by the State of New Jersey in 1824 and is one of the few charters in existence in the State of the broad and comprehensive nature that characterized charters granted in the early days, and is irrepealable and unchangeable except as might be desired by its owners.

The company was originally formed for the manufacturing of cotton goods, and for many years in the clipper-built ships which carried the American flag all over the world, in the days when American sea commerce was of greater

production of silk.

Mr. B. B. Tilt, as far back as in 1835, was of the firm of Tilt & Dowell, and afterwards File & Dexter, in Boston and New York, in the production of gum silks and trimmings. He came to Paterson in 1800 and occupied a portion of the Phoenix mill proper and afterwards additional rooms in the Beaver mill and the old Watson mill. In 1861, by the admission of his son into partnership, the firm became B. B. Tilt & Son and the business was thenceforth largely developed from the manufacturing of gum silks and sewing silks into dress goods in 1870. In 1805, the firm having obtained control of a majority of the shares, became the owners of the charter and properties of the Phonix Manufacturing Company. This gave them abundant room, splendid water-power and the best of facilities in their line of manufacture. The company was among the first to adopt the use of power looms, and having acquired with the Phoenix Company's property the machine shop which was the original plant operated for many years by John E. Van Winkle and his son Henry, began thenceforth to make their own looms, and have continued since to make the power dress goods looms and ribbon looms required for the gradual development of the business. In 1880 the company established the Adelaide silk mill at Allentown and in 1885 doubled the capacity of that plant. In 1888 they established the Filt silk mill at Pottsville. The raw silk is thrown at Pottsville, woven in plain tabries at Allentown and in finer Jacquard and fancy work, the most advanced stages of the business, at Paterson. In the three places the company occupies more than three hundred thousand square feet of floor space, equal to about seven acres, and operates over one thousand looms, and employs, when running at full capacity, about two thousand people, being undoubtedly, in its line of hard silk manufacture, the largest organization in the country and one of the most important factors in the production of the great aggregate of nearly seventy unlli us of dollars produced in the combined output of the silk manufacture ing establishments of America

The selling agents of the company at Coroll & Control 22 26 Greene street, New York, an end of the field has a function generations in existence, of the thorough formula to,

Manufacturer C Phonis Compare in Many incomplactures torkign labels on the word pro-American tickets. The Prop. Chr. plan of making strictly mental eathem on sale under distinctive Ame and in helief that people would sooner or later me ly real merit, no matter under what "relie ascertained that silk goods on 'd in try equal, if not superior, to those of a growing and healt's denamed for zero at anteed of Aurentin mondarties. policy of a protective tirill, alk the same are made in this country and sold to the soll imported articles of similar construction.

The company has received highest and of the thelence of its products at the Philadelphia has a superposition in 1876 and the great French Expose the superposition of the industrial exhibitions of superpositions.

The present officers of the company in A. A. (1.12), president and treasurer; Joseph W. C. (2.15), consequence dent; John R. Curran, secretary of the Phoenix mills in P. terson is, and has now years, in the hands of Mr. John C. Down from A. Mr. Louis Solchae is the managenest the A. A. and in Pottsville Mr. J. M. Hores is the action.

Notwithstanding the great and mean of the second in the Bhomis Monacturing Courses of the result of the Phomis Monacturing Courses of the greater portion of its bornes of the greater portion of its bornes of the second is no doubt that in the letter of the second in the interest of the majorithm of the second in the second

A Score Nation Bank. Their plant consisted of has the one intention course of a few weeks they had dde i seven et algar. On the first of January, 4880, they removed to the second floor of the Arkwright mill on Beech street, or maxing only a portion of the floor space, As their business mercased they multiplied the number of their booms matil in a short time they had the whole floor covered. In the summer of that year they leased a portion of the lower floor and put in more looms. In June of the following year they took the rest of the first floor, and in 1882 they purchased the whole mill. Being thoroughly acquainted with the industry in its every branch they perso ally attended to every department; the superior excellence of their product increased the demand to such an extent that the firm say itself compelled in 1883 to matevially enlarge the building; this was done and the firm was in possession of one of the finest and best equipped silk mills in the country, from every part of which procooled the basy hum of silk machinery of the best pattern and best make. Silk manufacturers from other places who visit the present Arkweight mill agree that it is a model in every respect. The building has a frontage of 211 feet on Beech street, is four stories high; its depth is 50 feet; in addition to this is the boiler and engine house detached from the main building. The ventilation and illumination leave nothing to be desired, both being furnished by power from the engine. The product of the firm embraces everything that is manufactured of silk that is elegant and durable. Some of the finest patterns. copied by other manufacturers both in this country and Europe, emanated from this establishment. For a number of years the firm manufactured more grenadines than all the other firms in Paterson put together. The variety of designs they weave in these delicate fabrics is fairly bewildering, the patterns being of the most exquisite description. Laces and satins and brocades are mingled in the most beautiful combinations and in never-ending variety. The firms employs about 350 hands and it is a well known fact that differences between the employers and employees are almost unknown in this establishment: they have always produced the highest class of goods and paid the highest wages. No firm has done more to place American sills in the high rank they have attained in the mints of the world than have Doheity & Wadsworth. They west on the principle that the best was none too 2004 for the American people and appreciation of this to reaple and its execution have been shown in the almost

He share Dominity axio Joseph Warsworth. The line of these two gentlemen have been so intimately connected that it would seem wrong to separate them in fundishing an account of their doings, their struggles and she cases. The latter have fortunately always been in the accordant for it may be said with truth that their struggles were even crowned with sneeds. They were both born by Macelestick, England, the enable of the textile industries of the world. Mr. Doherty was born on February 6.

1850; Mr. Wadsworth on March 10, 1840. The education they received was such as fell to the share of many men who have made their mark in the manufacturing world: literature and the higher branches of education were considered subservient at all times to a thorough schooling in the use of the loom. At an early age both were employed in silk mills; they went to the mill together and in the evening returned to their homes which were not far apart. Their evenings were devoted to study. but it was during the day time that they were fitted for the career which has placed them high up among the manufacturers of the country. They learned the manufacture of silk from the carrying of bobbins to the completion of the finest fabric; there was not a branch of the silk industry in which they were not proficient when they concluded to come to this country. Mr. Doherty was the first to leave Macclesfield for the land of promise across the sea, arriving here in the latter part of 1868. Mr. Wadsworth followed some six months later, arriving here in March, (Soc. Both at once came to Paterson and readily found employment in the silk mills where skilled labor was commanding a high premium. They worked in various mills until in 1870 Mr. Doberty was a foreman in the employ of J. P. Mackay and Mr. Wadsworth occupied a similar position in the silk mill of Grimshaw Brothers. Although both commanded liberal salaries they found that others were reaping the larger harvest from their skill and experience and once more they joined their fortunes together which had been linked so often when they were boxs. What success attended their combined energy and skill has been inadequately told in the foregoing sketch.

The BARNER Milet. The largest holder of silk mill property in the city of Paterson is Mayor Nathan Barnert. He is not himself engaged in silk manufacturing but the excellent judgment to which he owes the prominent position he has always occupied in Paterson induced him years ago to invest heavily in mill property, he having fully recognized the stability of the industries of the city. The most prominent of his possessions is the Barnert mill an illustration of which is slown on page 104 of this work. The mill is in the shape of a hollow square, four stories high, having a frontage of 200 feet on Grand street and of 125 feet on Dale avenue. It is built entirely of brick and the engine and boiler house is separate from the main mill. There are between seventy-five and eighty thousand square feet of floor space in the mill. Mr. Barnert already owned considerable mill property when 1885 he began the crection of this mill, which is a model in every respect. The steady expansion of the industries of Paterson created a demand for mills and Mr. Barnert's excellent judgment showed him that the dollars he had earned in many years of successful business could not be better invested both for himself and the people who had twice elected him Mayor than by the erection of mills. He accordingly crected the Barnett mill which he rents to a number of silk manufactimers, to whom he supplies both room and power. Mr. Barnert is also the owner of the Dale mill, a superb structime on Railroad avenue, having a frontage of 3% feet on 1 of a depth of 45 feet with an L extension of 100 keV. The deficient to this he owns several other nulls addocted by square bounded by Railroad avenue, Grand street, Dak avenue and Ward street.

Grimshaw Broamers. This firm is compact of a cobrothers, John, George and David H. They are all a vic natives of Macelestichly England, and were noted by silk business. They commenced business in Pater on a 1871 with half a dozen hand bonns in an old shed in Pere' street. They subsequently removed to the Union million. the corner of Market and Sprince streets. While occupying this mill their growing business compelled them to hire the small mill of James Dunkerley in Spruce street, and this was run in connection with their other mill. These two places not affording the proper facilities, they hased the Arkwright mill, then owned by the Prall estate. This they occupied until they purchased their pre-ent property. which was then known as the Greppo mill; it had been formerly occupied by Strange & Brother. Shortly other the purchase they enlarged the mill by the addition of a brick wing a hundred teet long on Prince street. The property now forms a hollow square, bonn led by Da'r avenue on the east. Slater spect on the south and Prince street on the west. It is three stories high, well lighted and ventilated, and amply provided with the most effective appliances for extinguishing fire. It is applied throughout with fresh well water which is distributed to all ports of the mill from two large tands in the highest part of the structure. The whole of the mill is operated by the firm.

Having commenced business in the infancy of silk weaving in Paterson, at a time when proindice against doncetic silk goods was strong in the mines of layers, they worked out a path for themselves, good goods, and have steadily followed it. Commencing with phin and hail's they have followed up about all the rycume-known to the silk trade, men's serges and limines, not a fice in ben l'archiefs and mufflers to will in fine most the weart. pioneers, millinery silas, plusas, volvets, philosophicoselis dress silles. Accordinging their product in with the varying demands of the market. In this connection their lifelong training has been of the utmost value. There are chinery, like their production, by Joan and to make is ous changes. Communing with hard a circle. the custom at the time, they have hepting and the with the most mode in made in a rank how a series of the state of the series of the se their vasta stable unent is of the first because pattern at 1th at the discount duct of ... G. B. " - Colonger of the area is now the galver and the order lines of move. Over the control of the

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Kearney street. The firm was the first among the ribbon manufacturers to use electric light, having its own dynamo. Cool and pure water is supplied to every portion of the mill from an artesian well which was sunk shortly after the firm started into business. The selling agents of the firm are Hoenighaus & Cintiss, of New York.

In 1886 Mr. Horandt married a second time, his first wife having died, and in 1888 he creeted for himself and tamily the elegant residence, an illustration of which ornaments a page in another part of this book. Both members of the firm are among the most genial as well as accomplished silk manufacturers of the city, and it was a fortunate thing for more than one family in this city that Mr. Horandt concluded to locate in Paterson.

The Paterson Rimon Co. -In March, 1885, this company, of which Mr. Geo. F. Knett is president, and Mr. W. F. P. Hollingsworth, secretary and treasurer, began business in the Dale mill with a very small capital and only a few looms. Forday they have one of the best plants in the State of New Jersey. Their new mill at Eastside is a substantial structure equipped with all that a model silk mill requires. It is two stories high, tifty by three hundred and two feet, and contains over one hundred and seventy-five windows making it one of the best lighted and best ventilated mills in the vicinity of Paterson. The company sells its goods direct, the office being at 110 Spring street, New York City.

The manufacturing is superintended by Mr. Knett, who has been employed in the Paterson silk mills since his boxhood and is familiar with all parts of the work. The selling of the goods and the general business of the company is in charge of Mr. Hollingsworth. The company makes high class goods exclusively.

THE ARGER & SIMON SHEE DALING CO.—This firm was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersev on July 1st, 1800, after an existence of six years. Mr. Charles L. Auger was elected president and treasurer, Mr. Charles Simon, secretary. Mr. Auger is also the general manager. Their business is silk dveing in all its branches in both colors and blacks. They have nearly four acres of ground on East l'iffli street upon which they have built several substantial brick buildings of the latest improved plan-adapted to their business. They are equipped with all the modern machinery for blacks and colors. They have a never tailing water supply either from the Passaic river or from well-, and have a pumping and filtering capacity of nearly three million gallons per day. Their buildings are ad lighted by electricity finnished by their extrabilitimo. The every respect they have one of the most remained, a equipmed plants in this country. The whole Europe. Mr. Auger has proven himself thoroughly capable of organizing and managing in every detail; he has large of the financial and business portion of the concern.

conducting all the affairs of the company in a straightforward businesslike manner. He is a hard working and energetic man, deeply wrapped up in this business and has proven himself able to cope with any difficulty, as his enterprise and success fully attest. Mr. Simon, who is one of the best black dvers, having held responsible positions both in Europe and this country, attends entirely to the management of the black dveing. He confines his whole time and attention to the business, giving every detail his personal supervision. His work proves him to be a very careful manager and has gained for him the reputation of turning out a very superior class of work in all grades of blacks which for shade, winding and working in the different processes of manufacturing cannot be surpassed. None but the most competent color dvers are employed who thoroughly understand every grade of fancy dveing and turn out a very superior class of work. During the ombre season this department was overrun with work and can truthfully claim to having dyed two-thirds of the ombres which were manufactured at that time.  $\Lambda$ large amount of work in both colors and blacks is firmed out daily, furnishing employment to a large number of hands. None but the most skilled workmen are employed in each department under the charge of competent foremen. More than ordinary care is taken with all silk intrusted to this company, who are thoroughly responsible; from the time it is received until its delivery some one fully competent has it in charge. They are in constant correspondence with parties in Europe who keep them thoroughly posted as to anything new relating to the dycing business. Beyond a question the firm has by shrewd management and careful watching worked its way to a position of importance in the industrial world.

KNIPSCHER & MANSS, SHK DYERS.—This enterprising firm who are located in the Gim Mill yard, have had an extensive experience in both this and foreign countries in the dyeing of silks. Mr. W. E. Knipscher, who is at the head of the concern, was born in Germany, in 1852. He came to this country when but a boy and immediately connected himself with some of the leading dve shops. After gaining a thorough knowledge of the business, he was engaged as foreman of Mr. Jacob Weidman's place at Riverside, where he remained for two years. In 1887 he started in business for himself in the Gun Mill yard, where he has been very successful, doing some extraordinary work in the dveing of blacks, heavy weight colors, imported blue blacks, spun silks for velvets, etc. In 1860, Mr. Empscher found that his business was growing very rapidly, and required another practical man to assist him, and accordingly took into partnership Mr. Frank Maass, who is the junior partner of the firm. Mr. Maass was born in New York city, has lived in Europe, and is a a graduate from a polyteclinic school in Zurich, Switzerland. The firm is a very energetic one, and their dye shop is thoroughly equipped, so that they can do first-class work in a very short time: they are both genial gentlemen, determined to succeed if fair dealing, good work and pleasant manners can lead to success.

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I Acord Arbers. Mr. Jacob Walderwa-bornin/ameir. Switzerland, on March 18, 1830, and after no diving a good education at the common and higher schools of the natural place, went to work in a weavers' supplied manner too. for the purpose of learning the trade of readmaker. After having been employed at this for some time in his Lone. In went to Basle, Crefeld, and Brailford, England, for the purpose of perfecting his knowledge of the branch of mdustry to which he intended to devote himself. Returning to his home he worked steadily at his trade until he started out in business for himself; after continuing at this but a short time he came to this country in 1850 and at once proceeded to Paterson where he obtained employment as reedmaker. A year later he started into business for himself in a small rearroom on the corner of Cross and Ellison streets. Then he removed to No. 112 River street and subsequently to a floor in the mills on River street opposite Paterson street. At each successive place his plant increased but he could never supply the demand for his goods. In 1882 having purchased the property lying opposite to where he had his plant of machinery, he tore down the old buildings and creeted a factory especially adapted for his industry. The mill is of brick, three stories high and 50x100. The engine and boiler house is an adjunct to the main building. Having first creeded a handsome tesidence for himself adjoining the mill property Mr. Walder in 1889 erected another mill in the rear of his property; this mill is built of brick, is four stories high and p8x100 feet. Mr. Walder's intention in erecting this mill was to supply a part of the demand for mills by manufacturers anxious to extend their operations. The structure is a model of mill architecture and Mr. Walder has consequently experienced no difficulty in securing desirable tenants.

Mr. Walder's character for energy and uprightness and his thorough knowledge of the business in which he is engaged have made his success both deserved and gratifying. The rank which he has attained in the industrial and commercial circles of Paterson he also holds socially. The is a man of the most pleasant manners and is ever ready to assist his struggling and honest terlows.

1. A. Hatt & Co. Conspictions in manufacturing circles, and foremost among the great catable luments which are devoted to the production of mill supplies in this country, is the widely known house of 4. A. Hall & Co., whose extensive factory property is shrute last go and 42 Division street, with private stables in the rear or the asseconmodation of houses, wagon. Accordance become liveries. The scope of this consernate at the end of the end of reeds, harness, linguous mail and the end of factors where the end of the scope of this consernate at the end of factors. A supplies a sweat is the factor of the end o

next on either side of the Atlantic. For many years they had made large sales in America. Thomas Barbora having charge of their New York house. The imposition of the tariff of 1802 and the high rate of exchange led them to conceive the idea of establishing a branch of their immense to torics in America, and looking about they conclinded that Paterson was the most available place in which to locate. Homas and Samuel Barbour carried the project into execution and in 1804 they bought the old Passaic mill No. 2, formerly run by John Colt for the weaving of fine sheetings and cotton duck, on Spince street, opposite Oliver. The mill was a fine structure, though but a toy house compared to the mills at Lisburn. Here they employed several hundred hands and added continually to their machinery until the building could hold no more; they enlarged it from time to time but still they lacked room. Having bought the entire block bounded by Prince, Grand, Spring and Slater streets, they proceeded in 1877 to crect thereon one of the finest specimens of untll inchitecture in New Jersey. It was fifty feet front on Grand street by two hundred feet deep and four stories high. The engine and boiler house is a very spacious building, while the chimney, octagonal in shape, and relieved at frequent intervals by light-colored belt courses and surmounted by a broad cornice at an elevation of one hundred and eighty feet, is ornamental as well as useful. But it is the inside of the mill that impresses the visitor with a sense of se unity and solidity. The stairways are all enclosed in solid brick walls and are themselves of brick and stone. Massive wrought iron beams span the interior from side to side and on these are built brick arches which support the floors above. These floors are of bluestone flags, inclining from the centre to the side walls, so that they can be readily flushed with water, which then tuns off in gutters provided for the purpose. This is the style of construction throughout. The building, if not absolutely fireproof, is as nearly so as the ingenuity of man can make it. It is not easy to see where or how a fire could make much headway in such a massive structure with so little for the flames to feed upon. But thas is a very inflammable, article, and the danger of fire has been to reseen and provided against in other ways in a Idition to making the building itself proof against flames. On carer door and on each side are laid patent sprinklers. so construct. I that at a certain degree of temperature they s in open manual talk valves and throw all over the room seriors and email propelled with all the force that a and the seas Landwighty feet am give. There are - - - applied from a pond on Garret are needed platy feet above triand street, and a love thoughtheir works in set about a ciding its size, and in 1878 to the states bigh. In I cloudy. Span chains a destroyed by fire. It was

at once rebuilt in imitation in all respects of the Grand street mill. Water and steam are both used for power and both mills are heated by steam. During the year 1881 they built another immense stone mill on Grand and Morris streets, forty eight by four hundred feet; the mill is known as the Granite Mill, from the stone used in its construction. This mill is leased to a number of silk manufacturing concerns.

Withm four years after establishing their mill in Paterson, or in 1868, they were making about fifty-two thousand pounds of shoe thread, saddlers' thread and gilling twine every month-twenty-six tons of thread. They were also making about a ton of line thread for the manufacture of hose. In addition to this product they spooled four thousand dozen spools monthly of the thread made by them in Ireland, and spooled seventy-five thousand pounds of tailors' thread, also made abroad. They now import the flax just as it comes into the market from the farms in the north of Ireland, where that crop has so long had its favorite home, and in their Paterson mills they hackle, dress, and spin it into all kinds of linen thread, shoe thread, sewing thread for tailors' uses, fine twine, &c. They also dve and bleach it on their own premises. They spin thousands of miles of thread every day, enough to put a girdle around the earth twice over. That means lifty thousand miles daily. It is needless to say that they have the most improved machinery to be had in the world. They have their principal store and office in New York city, with branch offices in Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities. The business was originally in the name of the Barbour Brothers—Thomas, Robert and Samuel—but in 1800 they were incorporated as the Barbour Flax Spinning Company, and the industry has been carried on since that date by that corporation. The president is Robert Barbour; Thomas Barbour was vice president and treasuter until his death when his interest in the corporation was transferred to his son William.

THOMAS BARBOUR Was born on July 14, 1832, in the old family residence at Hildon in Ireland. He became an American citizen in 1849. He was a man genial in manner and the very embodiment of hospitality and influence; when any question arose demanding unusual energy be was never found unequal to the emergency of the case. He manifested a force and vigor of character difficult to oppose. He persistently refused public position but was connected intimately with many public and private enterprises of importance. He was a member of the Committee on Revenue Reform of the New York Chamber of Commerce and is widely known in this country in connection with his successful defence of his firm and government on the infamous moiety system, and is recognized as the one who, by his personal sacrifices and exertions, caused the almogation of a law which offered a fifty per cent. premium on official irregularity and imposition. He deliveral a forcible and practical speech on the subject before the New York Chamber of Commerce in 1871 and on the following evening at Steinway Hall at a special meet-

ing called for that purpose. Mr. Barbour subsequently proceeded to Washington and procured the passage of the bill abrogating the moiety system. Upon a subsequent visit to Belfast, Ireland, on October 20, 1874, he was tendered a public banquet by the merchants of Belfast and the province of Ulster, at which the Lord Mayor presided, in recognition of the important service he had rendered to the importing trade of New York and capitalists in breaking down a system so unjust in principle. Mr. Barboan was the first president of the Paterson Board of Trade, a director of the Hanover National Bank, a director of the Guardian Fire Insurance Company of New York, and a director of the Paterson & Ramapo railroad company. He was president of the Bedford Manufacturing Company of Newark and for ten years a director of the Clark Fluead Works of Newark. He owned a large amount of property in Paterson, including a fine residence on the corner of Straight street and Broadway. His summer residences were the Brookside Farm at Preakness and "Warren Point," the latter situated in Bergen County, just across the Broadway bridge. At the latter place on different occasions he entertained General Grant and other prominent citizens of this country. He was always regarded as one of the most liberal minded and public spirited citizens of Paterson. His death occurred at the family homestead in Ireland on January 19, 1885, and was lamented by all who had ever had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

THE DOLPHEN MANUACTURING CO. This company was incorporated in 1843 under a special charter as the "American Hemp Company," but as its antecedents and its capital came from Scotland it was familiary known as the "Scottish Company," In February, 18 po. as its business was making sail-canvas, the present name suggestive of the sea was adopted. John Paylor Johnston, Lsq., former President of the Central R. R. of New Jersey. was one of the original incorporators and is to-day a director and the largest stockholder. Mexander F. Van Nest, Esq., of New York city represents the next largest holding and is also a director. The remaining directors are Robert W. de Forest, Esq., counsel for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and Mr. Otto T. Bannard and Mr. J. Herbert Johnston, who are repectively president and vice president of the company. The manager of the mill is Mr. Henry Brown, formerly of Dundee, Scotland.

The property extends about 1.25 fect on Sprine street. Man near Oliver, and runs back nearly 600 feet. The operatives number about 800, nearly three-fointlis of whom are lack Scotch and as Mr. Brown is a Scotch man, the term (1864) for itsh Company' might still be appropriately used. Both periodical company' might still be appropriately used. Both periodical and an electric lighting system has entirely displaced Cogas. An ample storchouse was built last yen to accommodate the supply of raw material imported from bules. The and the new machinery is being constantly a block to properlike the older and less productive patterns. Noney of 5,000 tons of jute are manufactured collection field, corper to Dolphiu' Tesides (wine, for the 2000 field), corper to

vains, hemper part bings, canvar, respect to the present of the pr

The "Dolphin" as the pioneer late roof set A keeping pace with the progress of the times decade will find the growth and development mills closely following the growth and development. United States.

The Roswett Borrix Manneytory. The Real of Bobbin Manufactory, named after the late Rossis A Colt. was established in Polamary, 1878, upon a contively small scale by Isaac Scall, John R. Digger William Row. After the death of Mr. Salling and business was continued by the smylying particles as a second veni 1880, when, owing to the si liness of Mr. R. W. F. partnership was dissolved and the Progression and the present enterprising proprietor. Some for steadily increased and developed into one of the process its kind in the state. The factory occupied by Mr. D. gers has a frontage on River street of firs for any car Mulberry street of 120 fect, two-thirds of which said story brick building and the remainder a two-sectors structure, fully equipped with unproved designs of the working machinery for the manufacture of silk, cotton, manilla, hemp, bute, they and wor as spools and similar articles use U v main to the cotabries. Mr. Daggers also devotes especial more evawood turning in all its branches and or place to a congor experienced and skilled operatives, it speaks to be shipped direct to consumers and manufacture to a terrifabrics in all sections of the United States, and there,

John R. Diverses who have a Problem a Ringland, or July point of the second sec

be was even ready to listen to the plea for mercy part a matter how degraded the criminal arraigned before im Judge Daggers was ready to listen to a kind word for iim; his natural disposition inclined him to mercy and many convicted culprits over to Judge Daggers the last chance which justice afforded to enable them to retrieve their lost reputations.

PETDIRICK HARDING. A prominent and progressive estal lishment in this city engaged in a useful and growing industry is that of Mr. Frederick Handing, a minufacturer of paper boxes. The industry was established in 1872 by Mr. Harding and he still maintains the supervision over the business assisted by his two sons, Albert James and William Frederick, who are both capable and energetic young men, having a thorough knowledge of the various branches of the business acquired under the tutelage of their tather. The premises occupied comprise the entire structure Nos, 200 and 202 Straight street. The building is of brick, joxoo feet and three stories high. It is fully equipped with the most improved machinery and appliances known to the trade, including the patent box stripping machines which greatly facilitate the covering of boxes and the laying on of the paper with mathematical precision. Thirty expert operators are employed and the machinery is driven by steam-power. Mr. Harding mannfactures all sizes and different kinds of plain and fancy paper boxes, his outpot being unrivalled by that of other first-class houses; he supplies a large number of factories in this city, New York, Newark, Passaic and other places. The cutting of blank Jacquard and Dobby cards for silk manufacturers and blank eards for carpet, damask and tapestry manufacturers, in all sizes and qualities, is a specialty and as many as twenty tons of this material are turned out monthly. Of late years Mr. Harding has introduced great improvements in the methods of paper box manufacturing, but r as regards the rapidity with which boxes are produced as well as the increased beauty of the style and designs. Mr. Harding promptly gives estimates for my style or size of boxes, either plain or fancy, in any desited number and colors. The capacity of the factory is from three to ten thousand boxes a day and all orders are filled at the shortest notice.

Farotimek Hympixe was born in Melksham. Wilthine, Lagland, on Tebruary 7, 1849. He attended the public schools of his native place until he was thirteen vene of a ce. He then came to this country with his roth a Altred, and went to Rockville. Conn., where he coracl in the woodlen mills until he was seventeen years to rec. His brother James had enlisted in the Union 10 and come home on a thirty days furlough, having control vears and five months. Before this furlough (12 cold Mr. Prodecick Harding had enlisted in the same of the which had been raised in Hartford, and went to the ent, his entimisasm in the cause of the Union being to 2 that he did not wait until his brother accompansion. He was one of the youngest volunteers in the the same the same of the same.

took part in the engagements near Richmond and Petersbuigh. He remained in service until the close of the war and was discharged in October, 1865. Neither he nor his brothers sustained any wounds. At the close of the war Mr. Harding returned to England on a visit; his mother had died in the mean time; his father died when Mr. Harding was but six years of age. While in England he was married to a former schoolmate of his. He brought his bride with him to this country and returned to Rockville, where he again found employment in the woollen mills. After working for a few months, in 1807, he went to Newark, N. J., where he worked for some time at file cutting and wrench making, after which he was employed in a paper box factory. In 1871 he came to Paterson and started in business as a paper box manufacturer. His energy and industry, supplemented by excellent business qualifications, ensured his success, and he stands to-day prominent among the manufacturers and public spirited citizens of Paterson. He is well known for his pleasant and genial manners. He has a fine suburban residence at Haledon, an illustration of which appears on another

PATERSON, DRAIN, SEWER AND WILL PIPE WORKS.— This establishment is located at Nos. 118 to 128 Park avenue, and is owned by Mr. Joseph Sharpe. It is one of the foremost establishments of its kind in Paterson, its success being due to the energy and excellent business qualifications of its proprietor.

It is only about twenty years since cement drain pipe was first introduced to the public, and though it has met with the natural opposition that any new and important invention always meets, it has steadily gained in popular favor, until to-day its manufacture has become a very important industry; in fact, the extent to which it has been used under the most severe tests of exposure, has so satisfactorily proven its durability that manufacturers have been led to mound this cement into other useful articles, among which may be mentioned horse blocks, flagging for sidewalks, copings, sills, lintels, curbings, etc., for all of which purposes and many others its practical utility has been thoroughly tested.

This branch of industry is prominently represented in Paterson by Mr. Joseph Sharpe, who has conducted the manufacture of cement drain, sewer and well pipe here since 1865, with annually increasing success. The manufacturing plant covers about one acre, upon which is erected a two story frame factory, which is equipped with all necessary appliances for the work in hand, from ten to twenty workmen being employed in the manufacture of the product. These works are the most extensive of the kind in the State and enjoy a reputation second to none for the style and quality of the product.

Many years of practical experiment and study on the part of the proprietor of these works have resulted in great improvements, both in quality and design. Mr. Sharpe has obtained a patent on the processes of manufacturing cement pipe, which greatly adds to the quality of the pipe

made by this establishment, this process not be regarded any other manufacturers in the country. In the manufacturers in the country. In the manufacture of this cement pipe, Portland cement is used a sixely, making a pipe of great strength in a few days, the older the pipe is the harder it grows, eventually as an as hard as the hardest rocks; it is warranted to list as a six the earth in which it is laid.

For drainage of every kind, acid and a id washes, or an short liquid matter of whatsoever description, these comes pipes are the best in the market.

The trade of this house extends throughout a radius of one hundred miles of Paterson, on the several radioad connections, where agencies have been established and starts of greater or less dimensions are carried in store.

Is vice D. Brayarra. The Blanvelt family resided in Rockland County, N. Y., at arready date. Theorems Blanvelt, the great-grandfather of the subject of the slate in a as a justice of the peace of that county for many years and transacted a large amount of public business. He removed to Pompton, Passaic County, N. J., at an early period, where he operated a grist nufl and eagle of in agricultural pursuits. His son D and su cooled limit of the same place and followed the same line of business.

Isaac D. Blanvelt was born on September 0, r. 27. His father was a shoemaker by trade and followed that pursua in the city of Newack for several years. Mr. Blanvelt in ceived only an ordinary English education and at the age of sixteen began to learn the trade of carriage malang with Isaac Riker, of Little Palls. After about a can be entered the employ of John Gardner, of Newark, and a short time afterwards of John D. Hogan, of Paterson, with whom he finished his apprentices up and remained two years. He then went to work in the custops of the Paterson & Hudson River milliond, which should not a present site of St. John's Catholic claim. In where its remained two years in the wead working deport next. The term is tablished the carriage business on a small covern Area street, mear North Mann. The remarked at the population about four years and succeeded is also applied on to enreputation for lumself in conaction with the meant often of currages. Owing to the necessite to an involutionic ties for manufacture be removed a letter of a letter River street, wently opposite the Press. II tel. manied for a number of veits. The contract corner of Market and Prince street and Landers and point in til 1200, were in the contract of the contract insurance, subsection were or the contract of the contract of In the same year of process different as Society of the his ling 4 set il Mariata transitati di basta mi Paterson stratti di alcontrolo di la con-11 been engaged as the process of the engage of sterais of all kings to deposit on the conlistanced of that land to Proceeds and The cliss of work and it can be some a con-

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w. Mr. John Shaw, a fellow countryman, and afterwards a leading and popular citizen. The lease having expired Mr. Graham recommenced business and the firm of Hinchlifle & Co. established an agency for Cox's then celebrated ales, ustil they could erect a suitable brewery for themselves. In 1807 the present Eagle ale and porter brewery was built: they then admitted a new member to the firm, Mr. Thomas B. Penrose, also an Englishman from Yorkshire, an experienced practical brewer and concoded to be one of the best brewers in the United States at that time; the firm name was then changed to Shaw. Hinchliffe & Pemose Lach member was suited to his particular department and the concern did a thriving and succossful business. In 1872 to meet the requirements of their increasing trade and to enable them to insure a constant supply of the best mult they erected the extensive malt house which stands in the rear of the property; it is a massive brick structure 150x75 feet, six stories high, with slited roof; a switch from the New York, Lake Eric & Western Railroad runs into the building where are unloaded thousands of bushels of larley daily coming from Canada, New York State and western points; the capacity of this house, which is the only one in this vicinity, is over one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of malt per season; it is one of the most substantial and best equipped malt houses in the State: it is supplied with the best well water. free from lime and other objectionable ingredients, and deserves the widespread reputation it has of producing the finest malt. This department is under the efficient management of Mr. Henry Coley, for years maltster at the H. B. Manning malt houses in Buffalo.

In the year 1878 Mr. Penrose retired from the firm, the original parties. Shaw & Hinchliffe, buying out his interests and leaving his pupil, Mr. William F. Hinchliffe, in charge of the brewing department.

In 1881 Mr. Shaw was compelled to go abroad for his health, but instead of improving he gradually became worse and died

This left the founder of the business alone and under the tion name of John Hinchliffe he conducted a very successtul business until his death, September 1st, 1886, he then being in his sixtieth year; he was buried at the Holy Sepulcline Cemetery, his remains being borne to their last resting place, in compliance with his request, by his oldest and most trusted employees. He had been all through his life a hard working man, strictly honest, conscientions and benevolent; he left two daughters and three sons, his wife having died a tew years before: he was devotedly attached to his fam ly and during the sickness before his death assigned and deeded all his real and personal property to them; the brewery property he gave to his sans, John. William F., and I mes C., who shortly after their father's death began business under the firm name of Hinchliffe Birothers.

These young men, having been trained up by their tather in the different departments of malting and brewing, were taus properly fitted to continue the business and

began, firmly keeping in view the good business example of their father. Having retained the reputation made by their predecessors up to this for fine ales and porters, their "Original B" especially being noted, and knowing that the demand was increasing for the popular cool lager beer, they resolved to accede to their customers' wishes and add to their already extensive plant a model lager beer brewery. With this end in view they consulted the well known firm of Charles Stoll & Son, brewery architects of Brooklyn, who soon had plans and specifications drawn for the largest brewery of its kind in the city; with their usual push and energy they immediately began to tear down old buildings and prepare for the new and model ones.

After eight months had gone by they had completed the lager beer brewery which is shown in the engraving as taken from the front elevation of the architect's plans. The storage and brew-house is five stories high, built of brick and iron trimmed with granite from the Mount Adams Granite Co. In the rear is a three-story ice factory in which there is one of the De la Vergne ice machines with a capacity of 65 tons, which besides being capable of refrigerating the entire plant is able to supply a large amount of artificial ice; it is the most improved machine and is used with the "direct" system. These buildings and two smaller ones constitute the lager beer brewery, which is said to be the heaviest building in the city; the iron work, of which there is a large amount, was contracted by the Watson Machine Works and the Passaic Rolling Mill. The copper work contained inside was also a large contract, being executed by August Roos's Sons, coppersmiths of New York.

The casks, tanks, tubs, &c, which are necessary in a well regulated brewery that the beer may have the proper age, were erected by Smith & Son, of Philadelphia, and J. Schwarzwalder & Sons, of New York: Mr. David Henry, of Paterson, carpenter and builder, and Mr. Samuel Riley, mason, also of Paterson, have the gratification of looking upon a beautiful structure built largely by their hands.

The capacity of brewing is about 75,000 barrels per year. The brewery is under the direct supervision of the company, which is composed of John Hinchliffe, president; William F. Hinchliffe, vice president, and James C Hinchliffe, secretary and treasurer, who own equal shares of stock.

Besides the brewing and malting business they are interested in several land companies, and are generally active.

The Pythusox Coxsol touth Brewing Company — During the year 1880 representatives of an English syndicate made overtures to a number of the brewers in Paterson to purchase their entire establishments for the purpose of forming a stock company and disposing of the stock in England. After long and tedious negotiations the project fell through, but it had not been without fruit. The negotiations had brought the brewers closer together and they recognized the benefits to be derived from concerted action among men having an identity of interests. The result was the formation of the Paterson Consolidated Brewing

Company by the proprietors of tom of the largest breweries in the city. The company now owns the breweries formerly under the personal management of Christian and Louis Braun, Sprattler & Mennell, James & Graham & Co and the Katz Brothers. These gentlemen now share with each other the enormous advantages to be derived from large purchases, a general surveillance of the business under one management and the numerous other benefits derived by an amalgamation of interests. The officers of the company are the following: Bernard Katz, president: Philip Katz, first vice president: James & Graham, second vice president: Christian Mennell, treasurer: Louis F. Braun, secretary; Christian Braun, general brewer Following are sketches of the various breweries owned by the consolidated company:—

The Braux Brewery of the Paterson Consoli-DATED BREWING COMPANY. - In 1855 Mr. Christian Braun, father of Messis. Christian and Louis F. Braun, started a brewery on the corner of Braun, and Marshall streets and conducted the business with increasing trade and success until the year 1870, when he leased the business to Sprattler & Mennel. Mr. Braun died in 1876 and his sons took possession of the business. They were young men of excellent business qualifications. liberal and pleasant, and they soon built up a business second to none in the city. The brewery was increased until they had a structure 75×200, three stories high, equipped with all the latest improved appliances for the production of a superior grade of lager beer; the capacity of the brewery is 60,000 barrels per year. Every facility and advantage, which long experience and a thorough knowledge of the business could bring to bear, was used, and all the operations of the business were conducted under the immediate supervision of the proprietors, who are experienced and practical brewers. In 1888 a 25-ton ice machine was put in and this was supplemented after the consolidation had taken place, by a 50-ton ice machine. At present work is in progress for the erection of a new brew bouse, live stories high, 42×14, built of brick and ornunented with brown stone. A handsome malt tower, having a capacity of ten thousand bushels of malt, will surmount the building which will be one of the finest and most costly in the city. From the ground to the top of the tower is a distance of 111 feet. The brewery when completed will have a capacity of 150,000 barrels of beer per annum. An englaying of the building as completed is presented on page 181. On the opposite side of the street are the stables where the twenty horses used in the business are house la

THE SPRAILITH & MINNEY PRIMITE OF THE PAISERS CONSOLIDATED BRIMING COMPANY. Mr. COUSTIVE Sprattler and Mr. Christian Mennell established to discussing of lager been in Paterson in 1870, having least difference operated by Mr. Christian Brauer. Here they laid the formations for the splendid trade of sequently controlled by the house. In 1870 the tool possession of a new brewery, which they had creefed to the purpose and which at that time had a exposity of second

Piec plant course or in created ice houses, by every com-Itisequipped wat rade a silver pliances. In 1887 a 27-for a little the first of its kind in the circ of Pare \| . ~ in October, 1885, and the basiness was a constant and by Mr. Mennell until the consordation is a 1800, when the interest of the Sprattler estate . ed by the company. Owing to the great - or it of the consolidated company concluded to creation and for this purpose a brick addition, 50x05, was not like the brewery. In this building was placed a zerou. chine which has produced thirty thus of including too time, the ice being used by the various brewers, a sort stood in need of any in addition to the rinsoplants, and is served to the customers of the constant

The Graham Briwing of the Parinson Colleges DATED BRIWING COMPANY. Almo 2 th a lost enced brewers in the State is Mr. Lense A. G. He was employed in a browery early behis i to be, ed the business thoroughly in every department. The comyears he was superintendent of a lorge lack to a P in son and in 1887 he concluded to go into be once and self. For this purpose he punchased a tract of the U. Cedar street and running from Straig to the Co. R. avenue. This gave him a very desir " " in the centre of the city and adjorning the to-New York, Lake Line & Westermanies, L. Co. of erected a substantial browery labels 2000 in ances and machinery. The hull by a state of the built of brick and has a frontige of perfect rocefeet. The engine and bail to our the main building on Lits d'uneus a sons needed to make the project in the cowater and this was of time best to extra well. I mumbered very de prove sunk in various perts of the cive. pared. He had be have and Mr. Cir

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with more remarkable success than the industry of Philip and Bernard Katz, who for a number of years conducted the browing business under the firm name of Katz Brothers. It was more by accident than by design that they embarked in the brewing business but once engaged in it they gave to it all their energy and attention and they soon ranked among the most successful and best known brewing firms in the country. They began brewing in July. 1877, on the corner of Godwin and Bridge streets, where their capacity was twenty-five barrels per day. The only difficulty they experienced was that they could not supply the demand for their product. While they were contemplating the creation of a new brewery or looking for some way in which their establishment could be increased so as to meet all the demands made upon it the Burton brewery was offered for sale. This brewery had been creeted only a very few years; it stood on Straight and Covernor streets and had been built by the Burton Brewing Complany, an organization composed of men of means who, however, had had very little experience in the particular line of business in which they found themselves engaged. Dissensions among the stockholders and other difficulties arose and the company finally resolved to go into liquidation. They owned one of the finest breweries in the State; no expense had been spared in its election and equipment. but even with all these advantages the Tusiness proved a failure and the company was glad to find a purchaser. A wonderful change came over the order of things when Katz Brothers took possession. They thoroughly understood the business in which they were engaged and in place of dissensions came perfect unity. Soon even this large brewery became too small for the demand. It was purchased in 1882 and since then not a twelvemonth has passed that did not see some material additions and improvements. Their XXX and Canada Malt Ale and other brands were in such demand wherever they had been introduced that the firm soon found it necessary to open stores in New York and other cities and their renown as brewers ceased being provincial or local and became national. From all parts of the United States came orders for Katz Brothers' ales and porters. Having met with this almost phenomenal success in the brewing of ales and porter they concluded in 1888 to undertake the brewing of lager beer and for this purpose erected a substantial addition to their already large establishment. Their experience in the brewing of beer was a repetition of their previous experience. From a small beginning in twelve years the Katz Brothers found themselves in possession of a business for which an English syndicate offered a round million of dollars. Their brewery has a frontage of 200 feet on Straight street, 300 feet on Governor street and 300 feet on Harrison street: it has an annual capacity of 130,000 barrels.

There is one feature which has been remarkably prominent in this firm and which has undoubtedly contributed a great deal towards their success and that is the unity in which the two members of the firm act together. They are both active and enterprising but the undertaking of one is always shared by the other. Their purposes are always combined and in the execution of them each takes an equal share. Brotherly affection and unity was never better exemplified than in the firm of Katz Brothers. Their mother aged 82, still active and cheerful, resides with them.









JACOB V ACKERNIAN



FRANK W. ALLEN.



JAMES BELL.



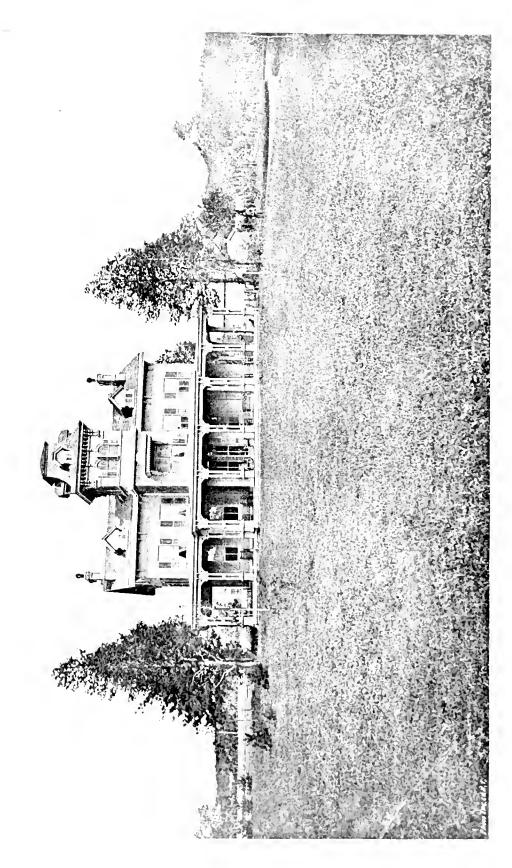
DE WITT C. BOLTON.



JOHN F. BUCKLEY.



RESIDENCE OF MR ROBERT BARBOUR





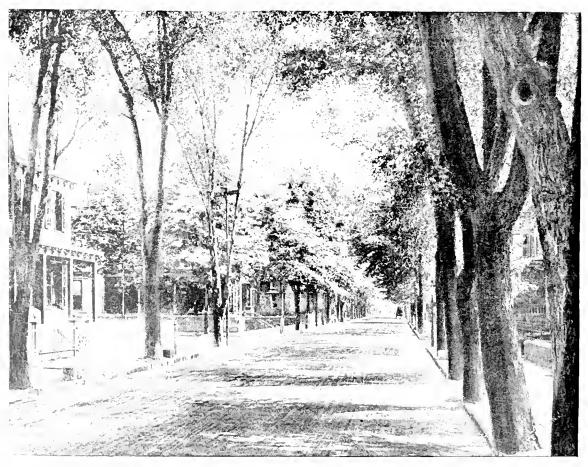
RESIDENCE OF MR. E. T. BELL.



JOHN J BROWN



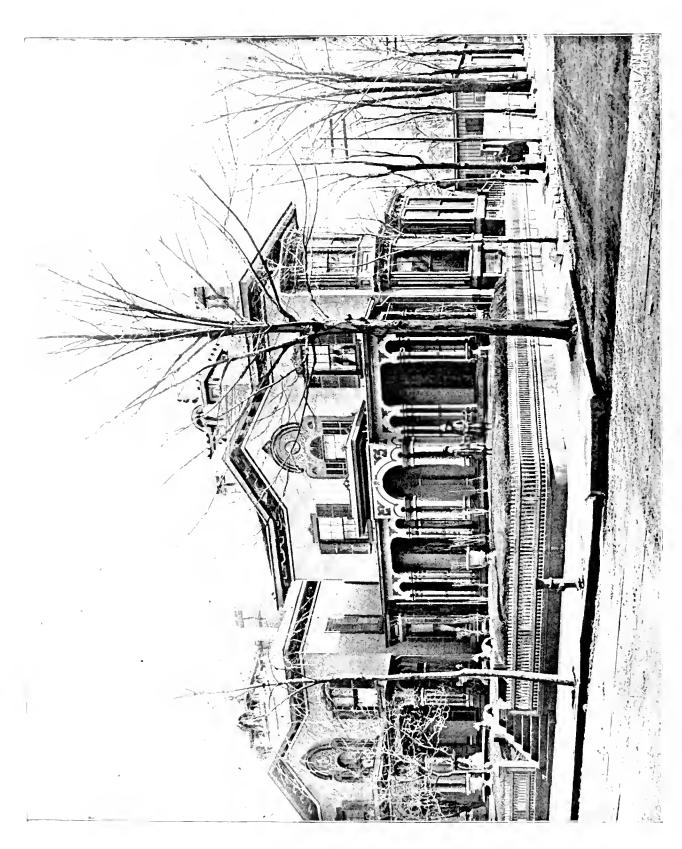
RESIDENCE OF MR. CORNELIUS A. CADMUS.



VIE. ON CARROLL STREET SOUTH FROM BROADWAY.



CORNELIUS A CADMUS.

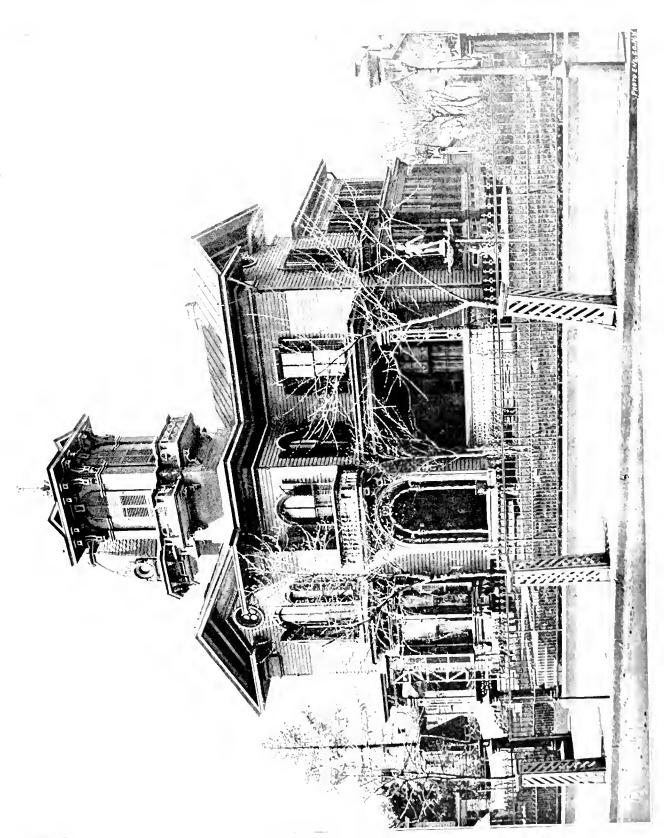




HENRY B. GRUSLY,





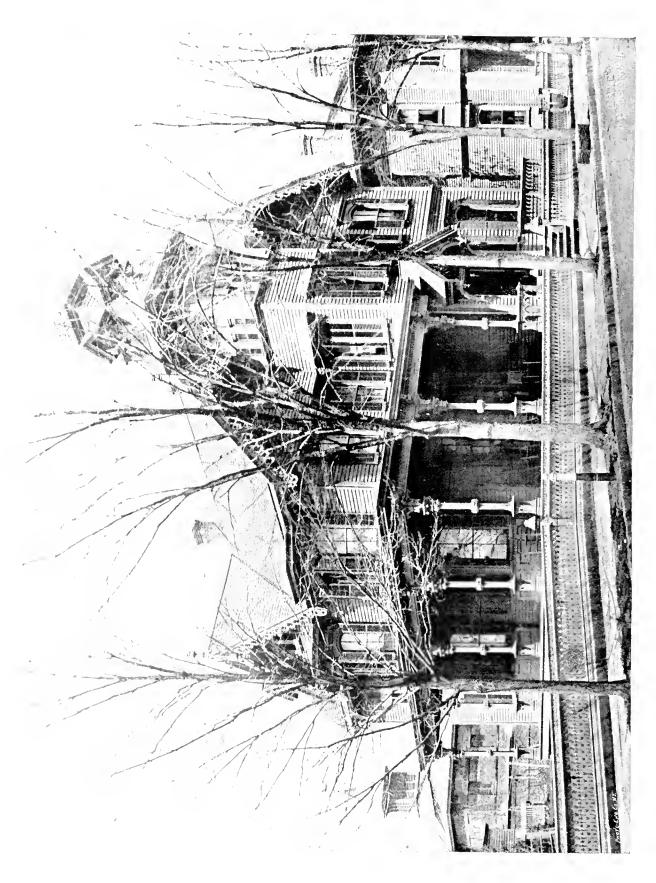


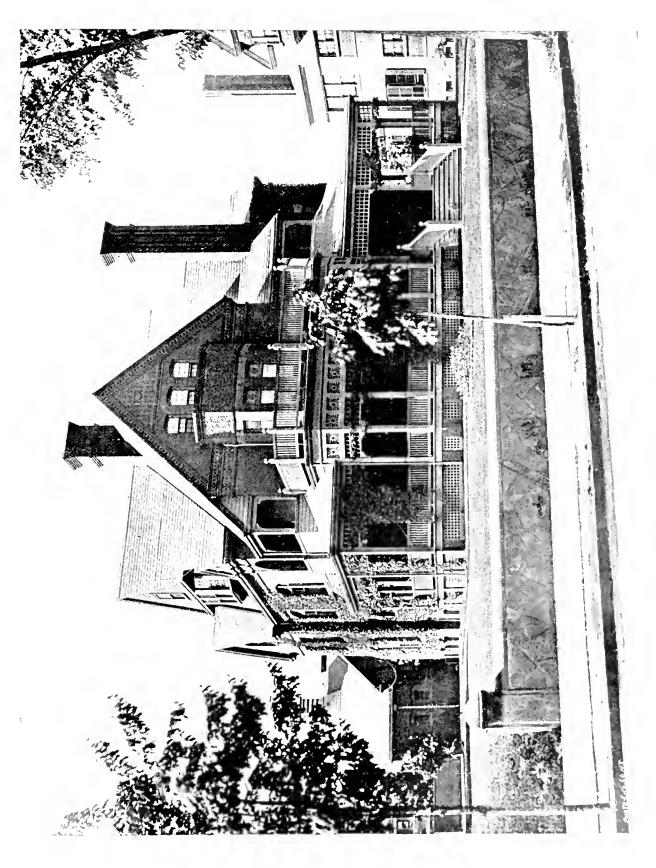


JOHN CHEYNE.



JAMES CROOKS







ANDREW DERROM.



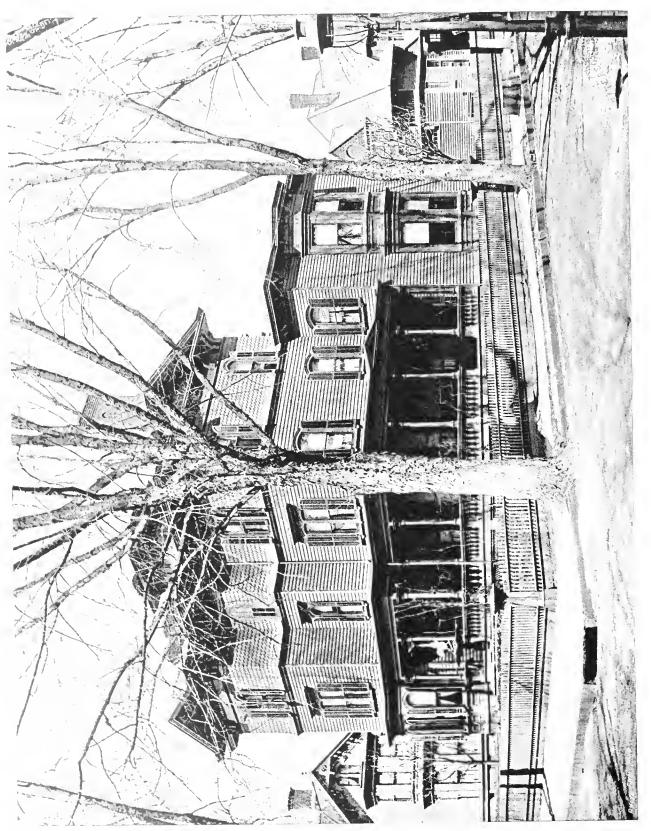
ROBERT M ENINGS.



GEORGE M. ELLIOT,



SIDNEY FARRAR.



RESIDENCE OF HON. GARRET A HOBART.



GARRET A. HOBART.



RESIDENCE OF MR. HENRY DOHERTY.



RESIDENCE OF MR. JAMES A MORRISSE.



GEORGE G. HALSTEAD.



THE LATE THOMAS D HOXSEY.



T F. HOXSEY



JOHN T HILTON,



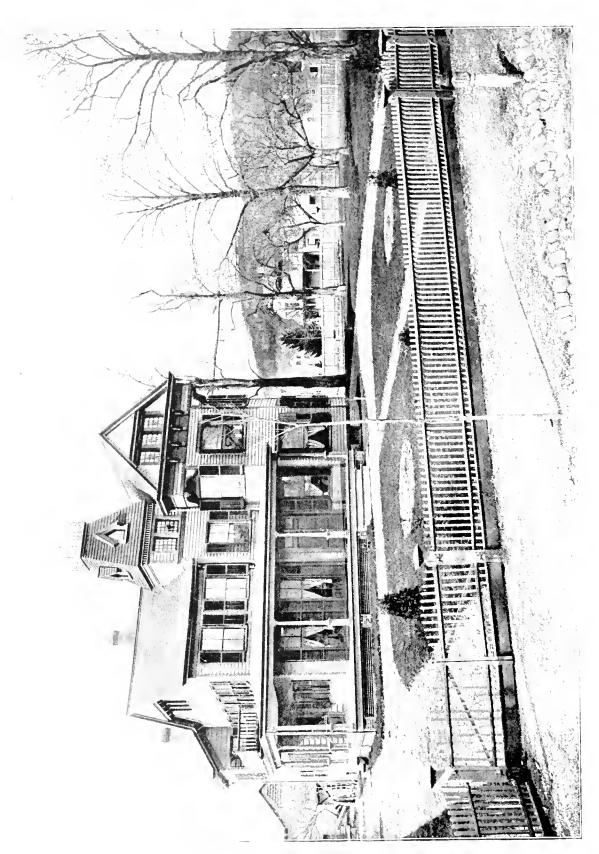
LESLIE MENGER.



JUHN HOPPER.

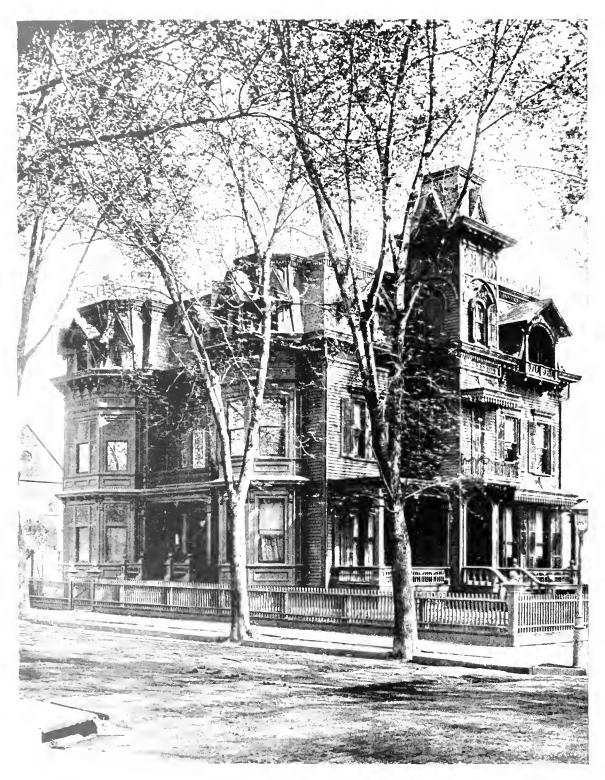


ROBERT I HOPPER





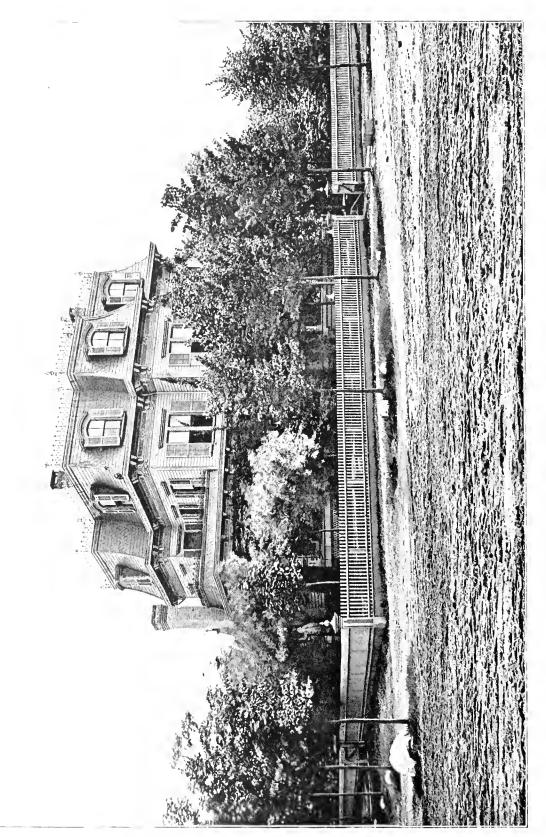
M. HOUMAN.



RESIDENCE OF MR. JAMES INGLIS, JR.



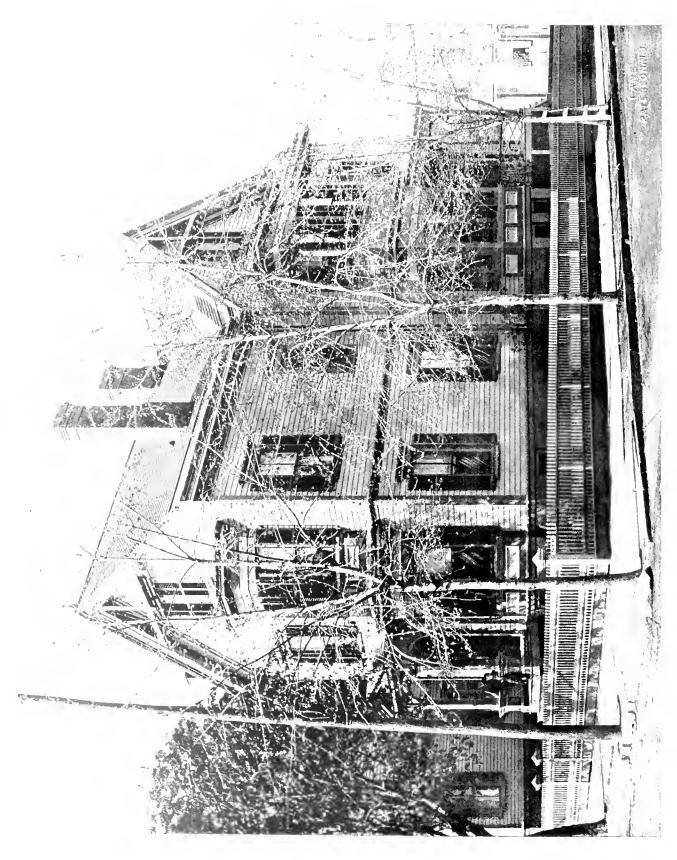
JAMES INGLIS JR



RESIDENCE OF MR. ROBERT S. HUGHES.



JAMES JACKSON.





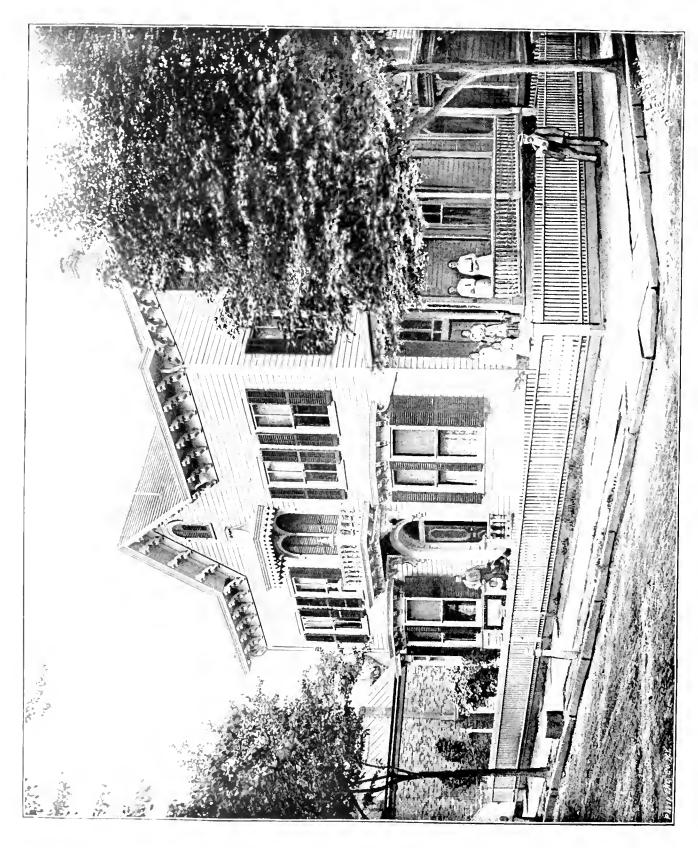
CHARLES M. KING.



RESIDENCE OF MR. JACOB HORANDT.



JOHN F KERR.





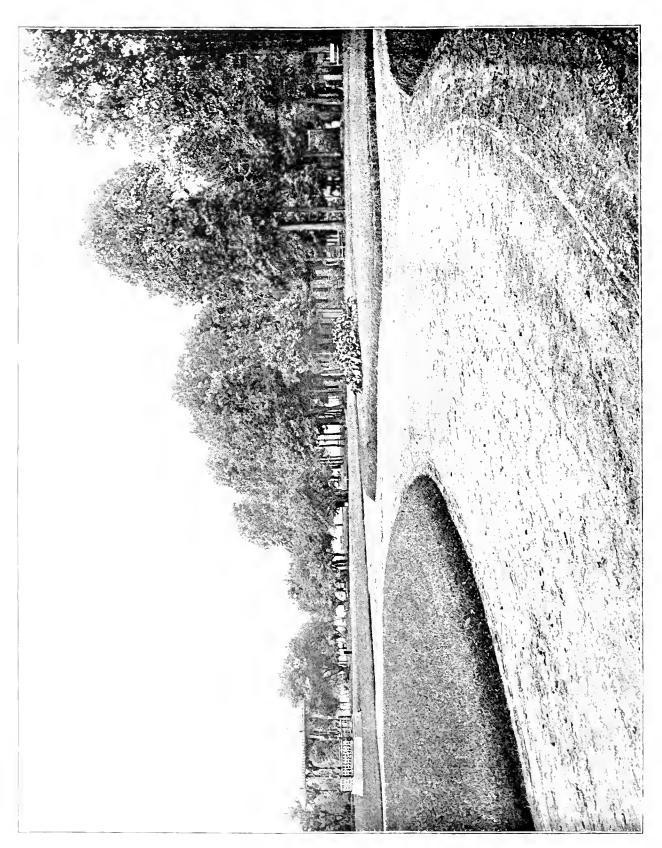
REV. G. W. I. LANDAU



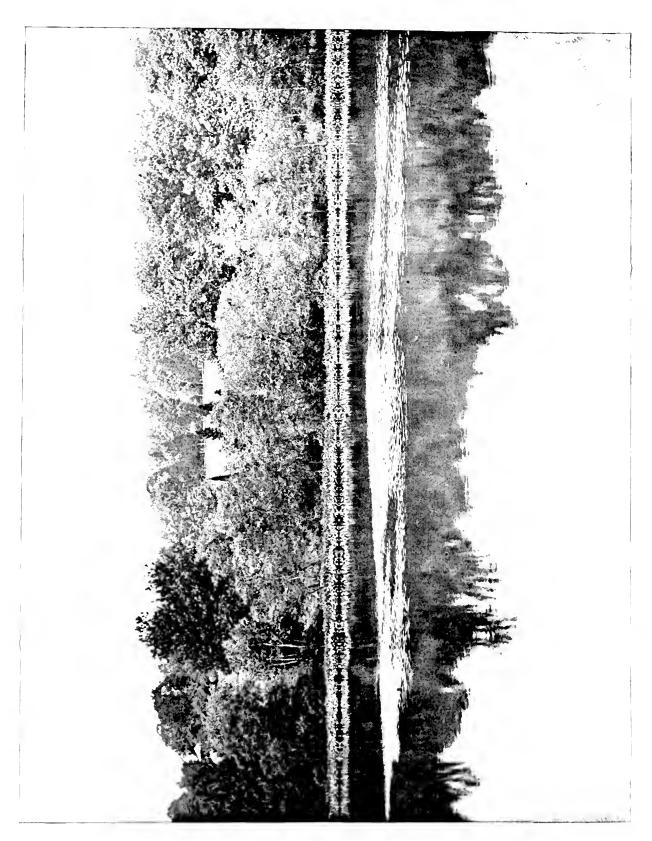
RESIDENCE OF MR. WILLIAM T. RYLE.



GEORGE W. LATIMER,



VIEW IN EASTSIDE PARK.



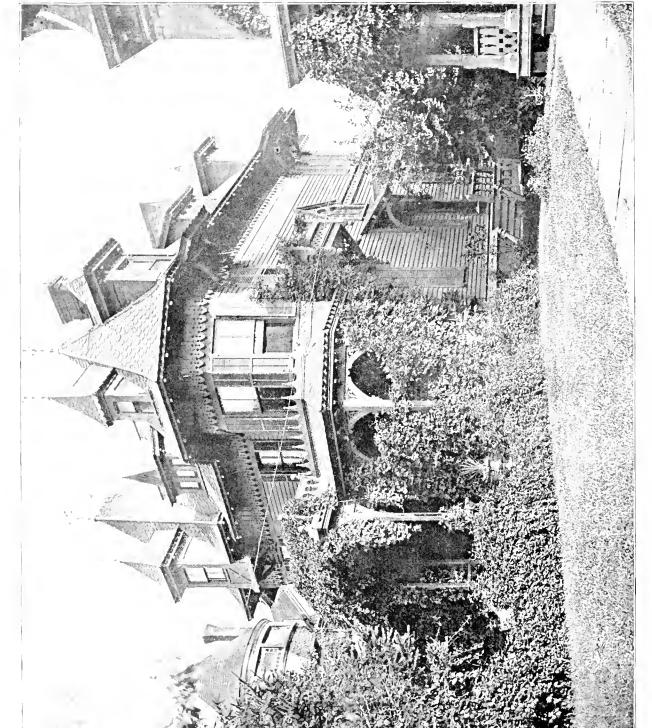
VIEW IN EASTSIDE PARK.



RESIDENCE OF MR. FRANÇIS K. McCULLY.



FRANCIS K. McCULLY.



RESIDENCE OF MR. SAMUEL NATHAM.



SAMUEL NATHAN.



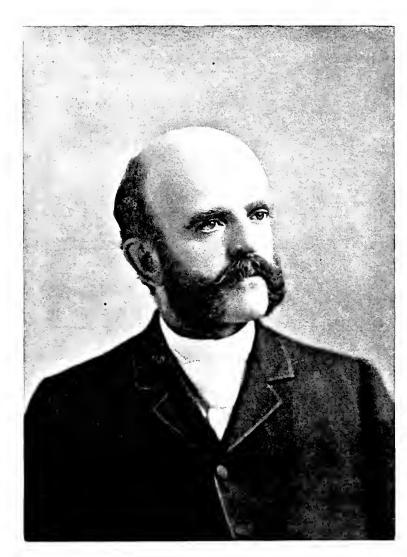
JAMES W. MCKEE.



FLORIAN OBORSKI.

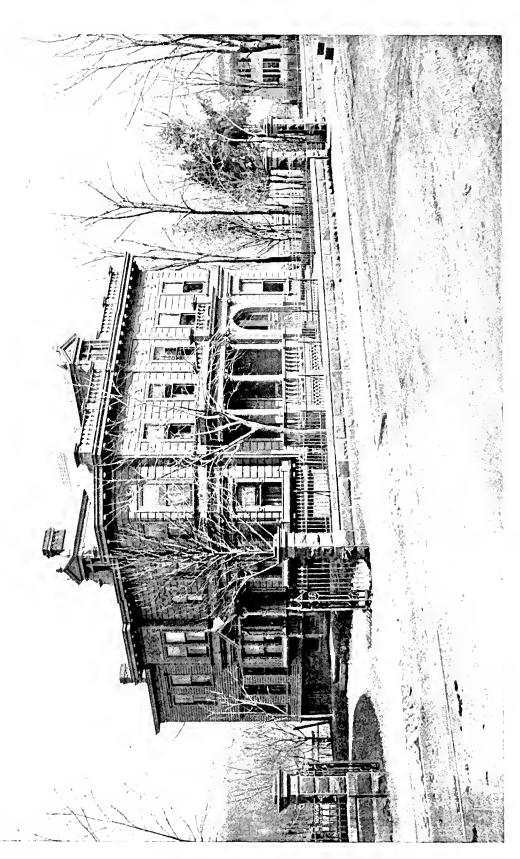


RESIDENCE OF MR. WILLIAM NELSON.



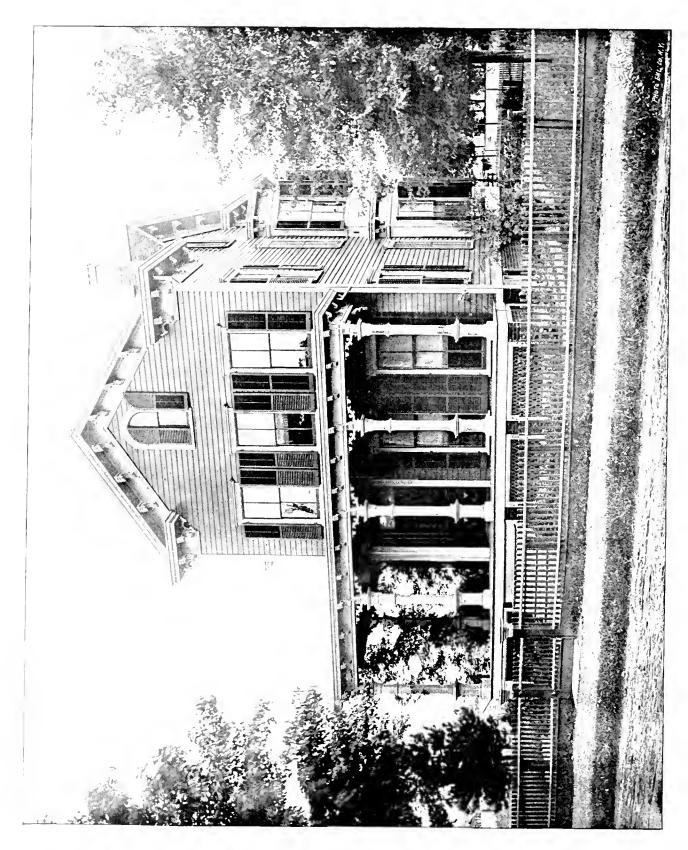
WILLIAM NELSON.





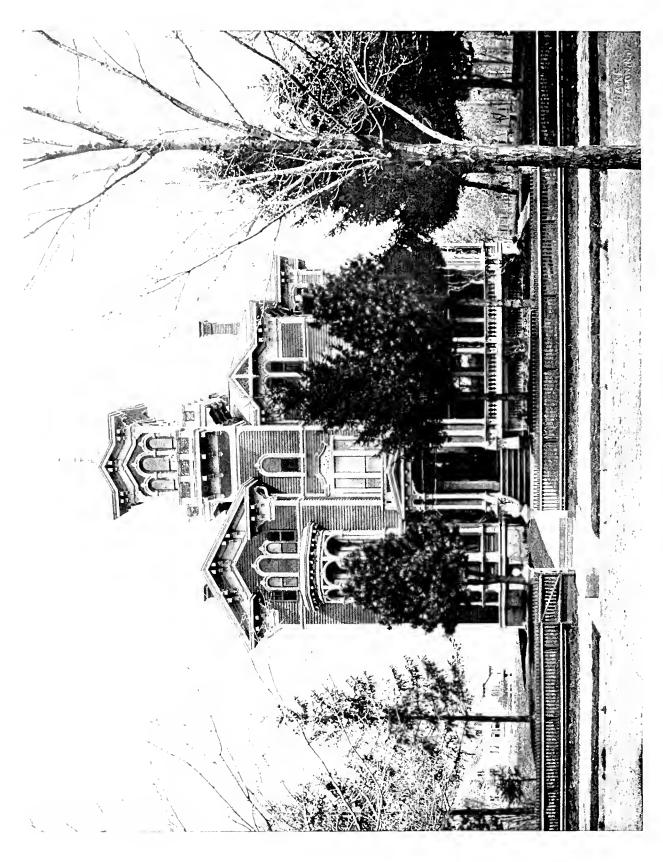


THE LATE CHARLES R. PELGRAM.



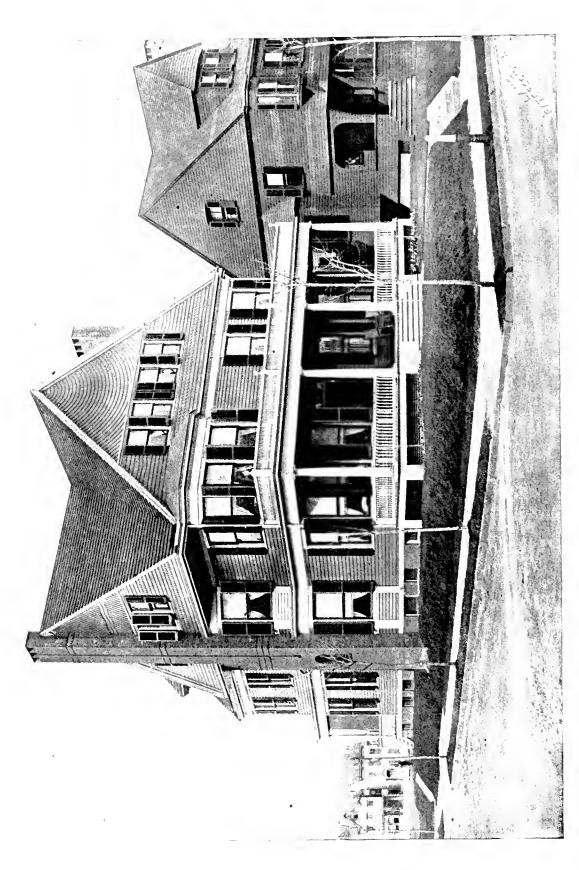


ARTHUR B. PEARCE.





T. W RANDALL.





JOHN REYNOLDS



P. H. SHIELDS.



T. C. SIMONTON.



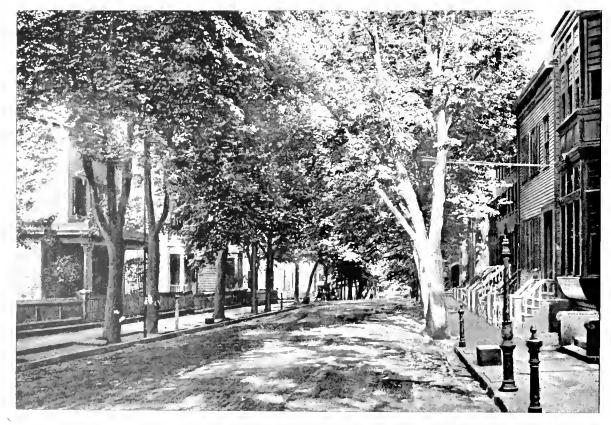
FRANCIS SCOTT



S. S. SHERWOOD



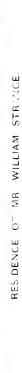
RESIDENCE OF MR. WILLIAM M SMITH.

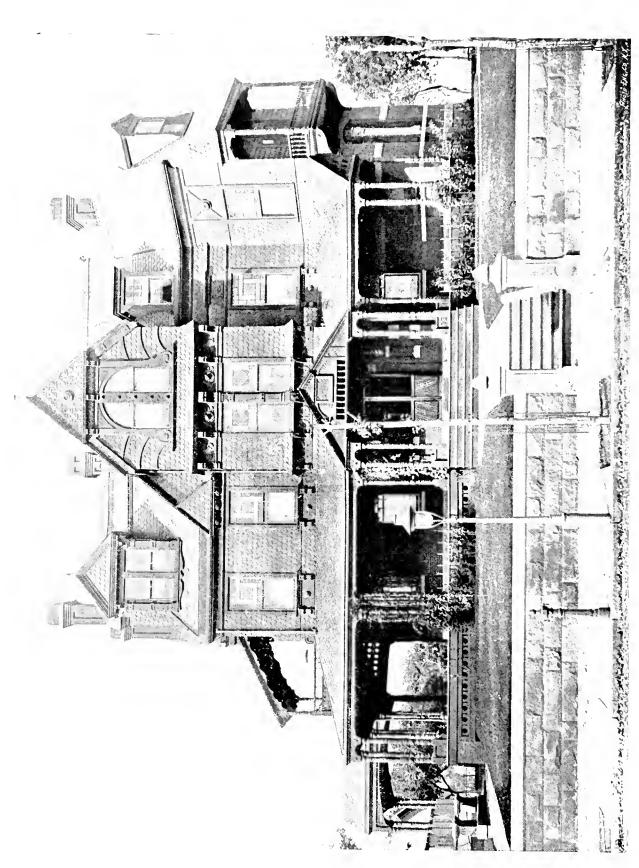


VIEW ON ELLISON STREET EAST OF COLT STREET.



WILLIAM M. SMITH.







C. C SHELBY

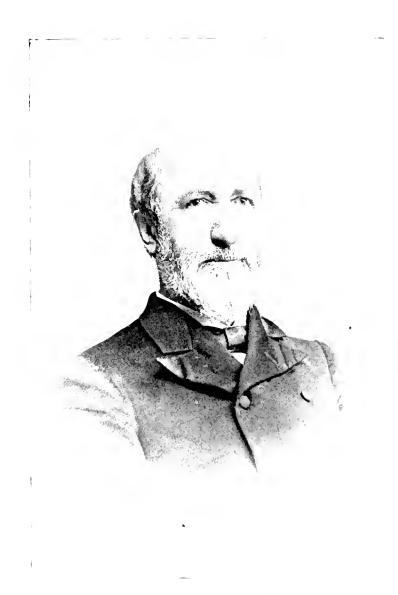




JOSEPH TOWELL



THE LATE SOCRATES TUTTLE.



THE LATE HENRY A. WILLIAMS.



FRANK VAN CLEVE.



ALFRED A VAN HOVENBERGH.



P. D. WESTERVELT,



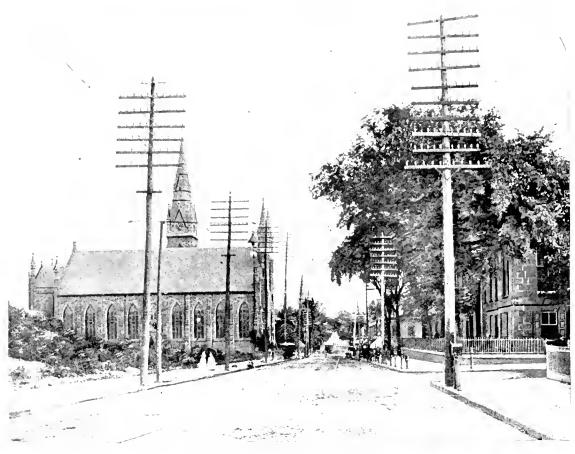
JAMES WILSON



RESIDENCE OF MR. JACOB WALDER.



JOHN J. WARREN



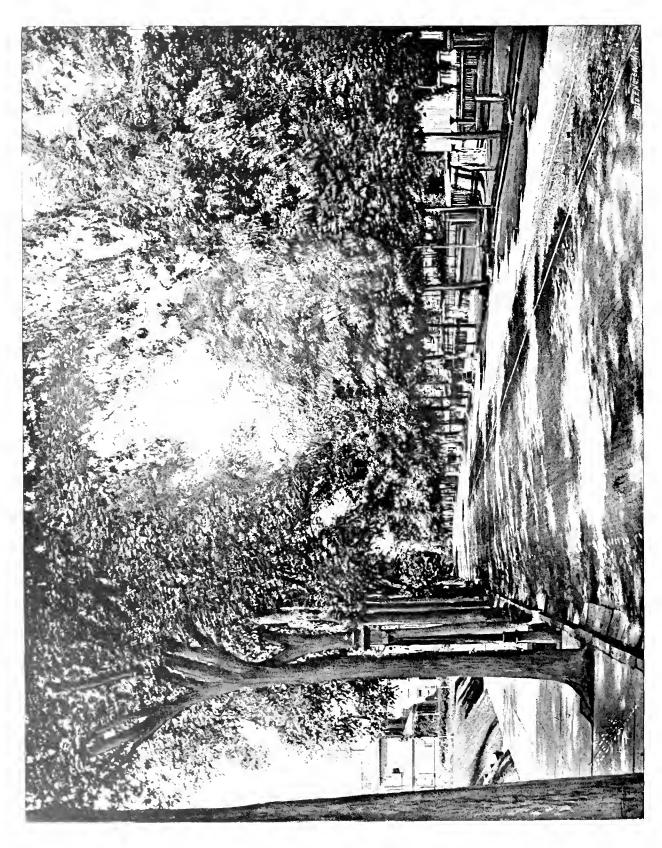
VIEW ON MAIN STREET, NEAR COURT HOUSE.

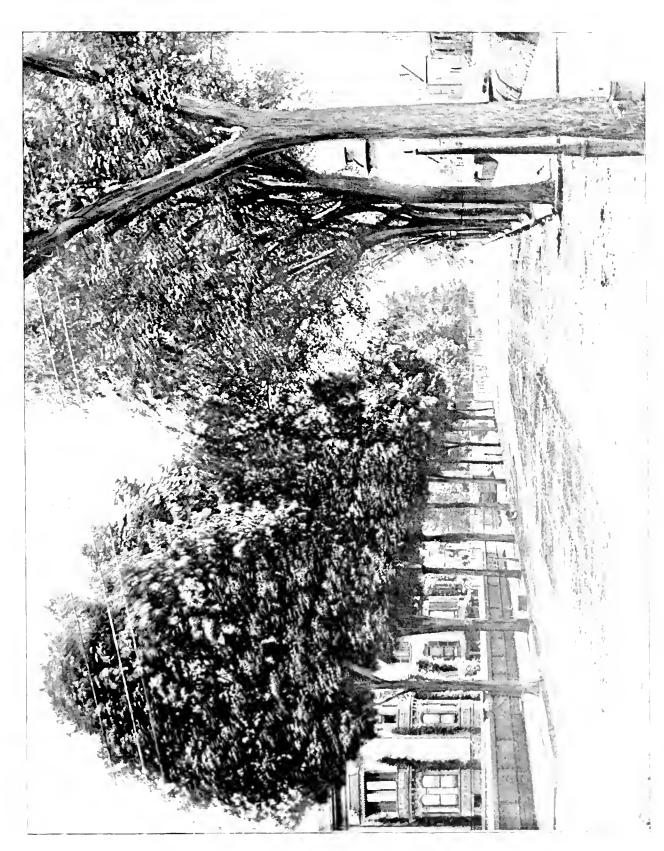


A BUSINESS BLOCK ON MARKET STREET.

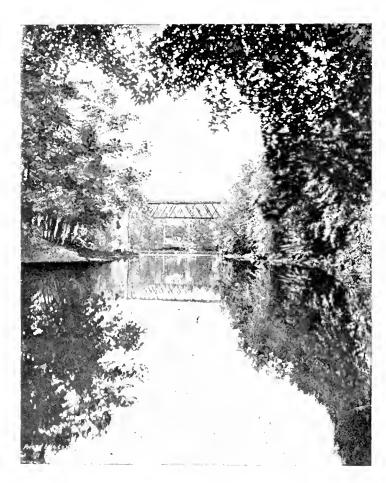


GEORGE WURTS.





BROADWAY EAST FROM GRAHAM AVENUE.



A BIT OF SCENERY NEAR HIGH BRIDGE.

## Biographical.

Flow ARD T. Beer was born in Stanhope, N. J., on March 20, 1843. His family subsequently removed to Branchville, Sussex county, where he enjoyed the advantages of a district school. In 1850 he graduated at the Collegiate Institute in Newton, N. 4. Early in his life he showed an inclination for the business of banking and at the age of seventeen he entered the emplox of the bank at Hackettstown, N. J. With characteristic energy he devoted himself to the study of the theory as well as the practice of banking, and was rewarded by rapid advancement. In the spring of 1801 he accepted the appointment of teller in the then Bank of Jersey City. now the Second National Bank of Jersey City. In the same year he was elected cashier of the Pirst National Bank of Paterson, which was at that time reorganizing, His practical knowledge of the details of the business made his selection a very fortunate one for the bank. In 1874 he severed his connection with the bank in order to engage in mercantile prusuits in New York city. He continned as one of the directors of the bank, and in 15-52 was elected vice president. In 1883, he again entered the active service of the bank, resunning the desk and duties he had volunturily relinquished several years before. During his mercantile career in New York he visited Europe on several occasions on important business connected with the firm of which he was a member. He was chairman of the New Tersey state commission to the Paris Lyposition of 1878, and had charge of the arrangements for the banquet tendered to Coneral Crant. His relations with the Commissioner General of the United States were conduct connected with the admenistration of the American restron-Mr. Bell is well known as a mine of public spirit, alway ready and willing to assist in any movement tending to to advancement of Paterson. He says a fine consistion will the creation of the Clunch of the Releaner were say valuable; as one of the Commissioner of Part. Because labored diligently and faithfully. He devotes consideral le time to public affairs, in which he is warmly aftere ted. and white always declining public office he is ever willing to aid by his advice and efforts every good cause which may prove of benefit to the people.

DiWiti C. Bottox was born June 10th. 1 1 . 1 Rahway, N. J. At four years of age he removed with his father to the City of Paterson, where he has continued to reside. At an early age he became an employee in a cotton factory. His father was superintendent and had very extensive experience in the manufacture of contourfalsries. But young Bolton, not satisfied with the limitations surrounding his position, resolved to enter upon a task at once more congenial to his taste and hopeful for the future. He began to study law. With the superb advantages that most students enjoy, the study of the law is the natural sequence following life at college and preceding life in the world. But with Mr. Bolton, it was different, indeed. His life was not flushed with such reseate tints. The studied law at night for two years and worked in the factory during the day. Finally to the regret of all with whom he daily worked, he gave up his employment to complete his studies in the office of his processor, proparatory to his application for admission to the lane. At the June term of the Supreme Court, 1881. be received "S license to practice as an attorney-at-law, and three yearto practice as a commsellor at-law. Mr. Bostor in a Recounty of Passare. He served for many vers upon the Executive Committee of the county. He was cleared in Vosculdyment in the production in 1985. This you would vole were anways with the great. He reged arrays the he will fully hope. The resume root of earth old as a description As male, to be every the

John J. Born North and Nov You When he was a viscous and a second of a Nov York of Latholm Paterna, who considers and the process of a consideral to until be very furthern very of a consideral to in a dry books force. He want to Nov York of effected and resembnt a consideral with fine of 1 of at that time a consider manufacture and a consideral in whose employ he continued for three years. In this employment he passed the winter of 1830-7 in New Orleans. When he returned to New York in May, 1837, he found that his employer had tailed, having gone down in the great financial storm of that year, which carried with it the United States banks, together with many of the large and small establishments of the day. This failure prevented him from entering into business for himself, as he otherwise would have done, and he accordingly returned to Paterson. He then again found employment as a clerk in a dry goods store and a few years later succeeded to his father's grocery business. He confinned the latter until 1811, when he changed his vocation and embarked in the dry goods business. This venture proved a very successful one and he continued in it until 1807. At the close of his mercantile career he had a large establishment on Main street, and had built up the most extensive business of the kin I in the city. He then devoted his talents to larger projects and became one of the most prominent men of the city. His connection with the Pirst National Bank. with the Savings Institution, with the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Company, with the Paterson and Passaic Horse Railroad Company, and the large share of work which he has done towards making Paterson one of the most flomishing cities in the country are told on other pages. No important step has ever been taken in the improvement of the city without his valuable advice and assistance. When Paterson was organized Mr. Brown was chosen one of the members of the Board of Aldermen, and he was re-elected to that position while absent in Europe. In 1851 he was elected the first Mayor of the city, but at the expiration of his term he persistently declined a re-election. During his Mayoralty he projected and carried out the measure for paying the sidewalks, which before this time had been almost entirely neglected. It was also during his connection with the city government that the first sewer was constructed. In 1850 he was induced to accept the Republican nomination for the Legislature and was elected. He served in the Assembly for one year and this closed his official career, as since that time he has invariably declined all offices which have been tendered to him. A recent writer says very properly of Mr. Brown: "He is a gentleman of very active, energetic temperament, systematic and practical in everything that he does, courteous and polite in demeanor to all and as a business man and bank director has no superior. His carnest spirit and good sense in executive management make him invaluable as a convorker in all enterprises. He avoids ostentation in every particular, and is as discreet and practical in all his tastes as he is reliable in his character. Socially he is noted for his genial traits, kin liness of heart and steadfastness in the discharge of all moral and religious duties."

. . .

John F. B. CKI et was born in Paterson on February. 2, 1842, the second son of ex-Mayor Benjamin Buckley.

He was educated in the public and private schools of the city, and subsequently was employed in the Cooke locomotive works. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he enlisted as private of Co. I, 2d Regiment, N. J. Volunteers: after serving over a year he was transferred to Co. A. of the 11th Regiment of N. J. Volunteers, of which company he was successively made Second Lientenant, first Lientenant and Captain, holding the latter position for three years when he was honorably discharged. He was wounded at the battle of Gaines' Mill. Returning to Paterson at the close of the war he took an active interest in politics and in 1870 was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from the Fifth Ward; the ward was strongly Democratic but Mr. Buckley's popularity not only overcame this but also gave him a handsome majority; in 1872 be was again a candidate and was reelected by an increased majority. At the expiration of his second term in 1874 he was by an almost unanimous vote of the following Board chosen Warden of the County Jail. and he has held that office ever since, his popularity preventing others from aspiring to that position. Mr. Bucklev has always been a Republican and an active worker for the party's interests: for ten years he has been a member of the Republican County Committee and for four years chairman of that organization.

. .

CORNELIUS A. CADMUS was born in Bergen county. N. J., on October 7, 1811, and after a common school education entered into mercantile business in New York city where for a number of years be was a prominent produce merchant. He took up his residence in Paterson when young, and has always been identified with the progress of the city. Unostentations and of a pleasant disposition he made nosts of friends. He had always been a Democrat but kept aloof from public life. In 1883 he was induced to accept the Democratic nomination for assembly in the third district of Passaic county, a district which had always given a large Republican majority. Such was his popularity that he easily overcame the Republican majority and defeated a popular antagonist. After serving one term in the assembly he declined a renomination which was unanimously tendered him. In 1887 he was again induced to enter the political field and accepted the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Passaic county. The county had elected a Republican sheriff three years before by considerably over two thousand majority and had since that time given large majorities against the Democrats. On the part of any other person the acceptance of the nomination would have been foothardy, especially as the Republicans were almost manimous in the selection of their candidate. But Mr. Cadmus not only overcame the Republican majority but was elected by a majority of 1885. He is at present serving the last year of his term and there is no doubt that he will leave the office a more popular man even than he was when he entered it.

John Chryne was born in Cooper, County Life, Scotland, on February 12, 18pr. and at eleven years of age went to work in a flax mill. At fourteen years of age he was employed as backle machine how in the mills of Cox Brothers, at Lochec. Dundee. In this establishment. which employed six thousand bands, Mr. Chevne learned thoroughly the manipulation or the flax fibre; he devoted himself diligently to a thorough knowledge of this manafacture, working himself up from the humble postron to had when he entered the employ of Cox Brothers to the position of assistant manager of the whole works. On the fall of 1872, Nevins & Co., of Boston, Mass., were in want of a skilled superintendent for their extensive works at Bethuen, Mass., and they offered this position to Mr. Chevne, having become satisfied that he of all others was the proper man for the place. Mr. Chevne was accordingly induced to come to this country and for seven years he managed the mills at Betimen. He then formed the acquaintance of Mr. John Sloan, the president of the Dolphin Manufacturing Company of Paterson, and was induced to accept the position as general superintendent of these works. For eleven years he remained in this position, having only recently severed his connection with the Dolphin company. During the time that he was superintendent the mills were repeatedly enlarged under his personal supervision. Mr. Chevne is well known for his pleasant disposition, energy and liberality. While superintendent of the Dolphin mills be inaugurated a system by which the hands contributed weekly from their pay towards the maintenance of the two hospitals in Paterson, an honored custom which was subsequently adopted in a large number of the other industrial establishments in the

HEXRY B. Caosay, whose portrait and a picture of whose residence are given on other pages, was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1945. He came to Paterson in 1.37 and begin a mercantile life. For nearly half accustiny he was degreed in the grocery business, both wholes sale and retail, and was always regarded as one of the foremost Lusine's men of the city. In matter-pertaining to the progress of the city Mr. Crosby bell a limin posithat had for its object the advence and the first on the the Color Layr Court of Company Liest National Band against an end on each ber of the Benne of Trible. It put to the Co-always being Repertured, a fine of the control of the deat. His exprine limition to one Mr. Territoria, and the many it become appointed that the party to one list it. I commute that the party to one list it. Chosley cast his vote for hum. A manner of the William Crosby refined from active life and a many research has ever continued solicitom out to the control of the he read before the Bound of Trace apapers of proceedings of the

impressions gathered draine secret meeting a the result was an agreatent who are reached particles on in pressession of two fine particles. Meeting and the sidence on Brondway is one on the particle of city; although now situated in the secret of some it such as a secret and began the creation of the transfer of the architecture was different from the strength which had been exceed in the city and pressession in secret as the structure in which Mr. Crostolive.

Axona w Diamon. The ancestors of Col. Decomes at the male side are the deRomes of French Plander, who settled near Manchester, Lugland, early in 1900, and self-sequently in Montreal and Quebec, Canada. For nor than 200 years members of the family were in the molitor service of Great Britain, norably in the Genards. Artifler, &c. One of his great grandlathers was one of Wolfes grenadiers at the taking of Quebec. His father's great father was a volunteer under Lord Elliott at the great siege of Gibraltur; his father was a volunteer from the Guards to a fighting line regiment, and saw much active service. On the mother's side the stock was pure Yorkshire, Anglo-Saxon study, industrial yeomanic of the most industrial county in England.

Col. Andrew Derrom was born on Nov. (a. 1917), while his father was in the military service of the Britango armment. His parents were Richard and March William Derrom, the former of whom was born man March star. England, and the latter at Leeds. Richard Devoca plant his life in the staylor of his country, spending a goal of the time in the latter at a other times in the latter of the service.

Coi. Derivatives the second of the conceptions grow to the years of normally. III contents to each test of the years of normally. III contents to each test on the intent Minn, we concern the tions were long concerned. If the contents of t

stationed in the civil service, and where he attended Creighton's grammar school, situated on the Wali above Governor Walker's testimonial. For three years thereafter he was instructed by a private tutor in connection with his brothers James and John, the former of whom is an architect and major of the Victoria–Rifles in New Zealand, where the tamily finally located, and where both Richard Derrom and his wife died.

After leaving Londonderry in 1834. Col. Derrom went to Deal. England, where he studied higher mathematics with a friend - a branch of science in which he took great delight it being his intention to fit himself for the profession of a civil and military engineer. He left Deal for the United States in August, 1836, and arriving in New York entered George Hayward's lithographic office in Nassau street, being an adept in drawing and coloring. In November, 1830, he was sent to Paterson to assist C. S. Van Wagoner, the civil engineer, to lay out and prepare maps of the city and vicinity. He made the first map of Passaic City also, for John Lloyd, an old resident of that place. In March, 1837, for the purpose of obtaining a practical knowledge of architecture, he apprenticed himself to a carpenter and builder in Paterson, and after three years was placed in charge of the business. In 1844 he begin business on his own account in Paterson, and carried on one of the largest building enterprises in the State until the breaking out of the war in 1801, when, owing to his early military education and his admitted executive ability, he was chosen chairman of the war committee to raise troops, and succeeded in filling the several quotas of soldiers without the necessity of a draft, in one instance within three weeks. In 1862 when President Lincoln called for "300,000 men and 300,000 more," making 600,oso in all, a draft was ordered if the quota was not filled by volunteers. Col. Derion by energetic appeals to the patriotism of the people, seconded by his active personal exertions, succeeded in raising the quota for Paterson within three days. Pailing in his efforts to have Passaic County soldiers commanded by Passaic men, it was arranged to have a regiment formed composed of five companies from Paterson and five from the Southern section of New Jersex, of which he was unanimously elected colonel. He was unistered into the service of the United States on Sept. 20, 1652. In a few days he had the regiment -the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Infantry in perfect order and discipline, and proceeded to the seat of war in October following. On arriving at Washington he was appointed to command a brigade of Vermont. Massichusetts and New Jersey troops; but expressing a desire to do duty with his own regiment, many of whom had been induced to enlist by him, he resumed his duty as colonel. The regiment performed valuable service in the field, and participated in a number of important engagements. At the battle of Fredericksburg, after the day was really lost, the regiment, with Col. Derroin at its head, was the only one to advance to the enemy's works at the time, and the night being dark was controlled by the waistle-calls of its leader alone. Throughout the entire service in the field Col. Derrom carned the warm approval and indorsement of his superior officers, and performed his duties in a soldierly and successful manner. His engineering talents came into active play upon the occasion of the attack of Longstreet upon Suffolk, Va., in 1863, when within eight hours roads were built and bridges constructed over Broen's Creek under his supervision and direction, preventing a detour of five miles and tripid communication with each other and with Suffolk, contributing essentially to the successful termination of the siege.

After the expiration of the regular term of service, Col. Derson returned to Paterson, expecting to rejoin the army with his regiment reorganized as veterans: but he found his private business affairs in such a disastrous condition that it was necessary for him to remain at home and look after the interests of his family. Within three years he restored his business, paid all indebtedness, and employed from four to five hundred men. For years he had one of the largest building enterprises in the country, and many of the manufacturing, public and private buildings in Paterson were erected by him, including such structures as the Dale, Arkwright, Empire, Waverly and Franklin mills. In many of the factories of the city, after the adoption of the tariff provisions of 1842, he designed and built the machinery with the assistance of expert mechanics. He was the first in the United States to make complete sectional buildings that could be built in one place and transported to another and put up, and received a bronze medal. from the American Institute Pair in 1862 for his mechanical genius, and in 4872 both a silver and special gold medal from the New Jersey State Pair at Waverly. In 1870. having acquired a handsome competency, he retired from active business and established the Derrom Building Company, putting in seventy-five thousand dollars of his capital and adding more from time to time. The corporate enterprise was at first very successful, but owing to the approaching business depression, signs of which had already begun to appear, it met with subsequent disasters. and finally collapsed. Even at this critical time Col. Derrom did not hesitate to take of his private means to liquidate the indebtedness of the concern. He was subsequently invited to go to Caracas, Venezuela, where he established large construction, shops on the American system. and filled the position of supervisor and architect for near-It four years. He returned in 1870, and is now with his son. Andrew Derrom. Jr., in business as supervising architects in Paterson.

Besides his success as a mechanical engineer and as a commanding officer of brave soldiers in the field, Col. Derrom has been since his first residence in Paterson, one of its most active and useful public men, and has been closely identified with many of the improvements and institutions of the city. He was instrumental in establishing People's Park on Madison avenue, and in developing other sections of the city. I pon the first organization of

the immicipal government of Paterson, he was elected alderman from the West ward, and took a prominent part in perfecting the city government. He disay most of the the arranging and correcting of street grades and lines. He was elected to serve a second term in the Board from the same ward. In 1853 he was closen President of the City Council of Paterson as an independent candidate, a position that was equivalent to Mayor, and in which only two others had preceded bim, viz.: Indge Philemon Dickerson and Charles Danforth. During his administration of municipal atlairs, taxes were light, expenses small, and the debt of the city not only reduced, but a balance left in the treasury. In the spring he was appointed the first President of the Board of Education and Superintendent of Public Schools. He was the founder, organizer and developer of the present Free Public School System in Paterson, giving it the highest tone and perfecting the system. He remained with the Bound of Education for five years, (185) 5 0 7 S. rand so thorough were the public s hoods that private schools could not be sustained against them. Col. Derroin has also been actively connected with of er local institutions of Paterson: was the first vice president of the savings than and of the Passak water company. He was married in 1812 to Illizabeth Vrecland. a representative of some of the first settlers of Paterson. The children I, we been four in munder, viz.: Andrew, Lames A., Mary L., wife of Casimo Sontana, a bander of Carreas, Venezuela, and Islicabeta M. N. rationic Miss Jennie C. Derrom, is an adopted daughter, and occupies p. 111.

Grouper G. Harristan, Dire Color Co Bound of Clasof Proceedings, was to somet William I. Halsherl, one 18 g in a insequence of woulds receive hat the Lattle of Chan Blorwille, Va. His mot er same from Poughloopsic, N. Y., and fiel or t. 7. Mr. Halster by a born in V. ir street, in this city, on the rath of July, topo, and linet went to select to Miss II detend in the old Consecutional church in Market street. Thom for a law at to the pub-Honton street was completed; Jone League Letting! Printeen very of against was to week to Constitutions. tive works, where he was constrained to be Then be the hope the starty of the second of the Monself to Cartacon Contract Co. Mr. 41 (2000) details of the early history of tach native come to and or Mr. Halstead. Torresten were been in the artist. in the first district of the Lountle Wood, and for the long to a justice of the peace. his court being alvoy to cort a preference by litigan's who desired to have them are not allowed as the contract of the contra tled without appeal to a higher tribunal. The respective security to the con-

Joux 1. Hirror ar O 1 11 Lingland, then 21 hear at noton 25. Annet and stincts. He came here when a mere en 1.20 cm Paterson had started out as a baby city, and release to it identified with the city, with a brief inter all cold mode At the age of fen he left school to go to work for the late John Ryle in the old Gun mill, aftery, ids working to the Murray mill. After two or three years at sill, be tried stripping tobacco for Allen & Reynolds. Ent not hiving that branch of industry, he tried steel wire moving for the old style of hoop staits, with Robert Crossland by Min cuty street. He drifted into the Pat ison Into igo accollacing Van Houten street as a printer's "de il." for the propries tor, Joseph Warren, dving soon and wards, the son, While iam Warren, and A. B. Wooding formed a postners by and removed the paper to the Wooden's builting to Main strict and named the new issue the Independent Democrat. But the young "devil" made it too warm for the other occupants of the affect, and after a nation rescape the paner without his a listance. A winter it so ool tol-Trasses differently Nather del London Vol Holler But neither that not storched ping to Mr. 4. 10 s. Van Hollen Steel, Joth as Treating September, as 2. Tellion approach it is W10 10 250 X. J. Valley . . . Vista cost they. Mr. Halter various in at 150 c. Circulate to the contract of Contract to the second The second of the second of ( . 1 1

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attended public school No. 1 all winter under the special instruction of principal Hosford. This ended his career with Paterson's industries. He had tried about all of them. In February, 1897, he engaged as an assistant with John II. Coetschins, civil engineer and surveyor, thus reaching the profession he had been drifting to. He was with Mr. Goetschins until the fall of 1800, when he engaged with Col. Derrom to map the east side of Paterson. In 1870. he engaged with the late A. A. Fonda, in whose service he continued until the summer of 1871, when he was offered a good position in Creenville, Hudson county, with H. E. Betts. In less than two months Col. Derrom induced Mr. Hilton to return to Paterson as surveyor of the Derrom Lumber, Land and Building Company. On Mr. Fonda's election as city surveyor in 1372, he engaged Mr. Hilton as first assistant, and to take charge of the city survevor's office. He retained that position until 1878, when he was appointed engineer of the new sewer districts, and on Mr. Fonda's death a few months afterwards, he was appointed city surveyor. He held that office until the spring of 4884, when his unflunding opposition to "jobs" in his department, and city affairs, caused his defeat. The following extract from the Paterson Daily Press of April 30, 1831, sums up the cause and effect in this case:

"A great many people will regret to see Mr. Hilton no longer city surveyor. Mr. Hilton has been one of the finest city officers the city ever had. He is intelligent and understands his business in every particular. Under his administration the most important improvements in the city were carried through successfully, and the fact that Mr. Hilton had charge of a piece of work was a guarantee that it would be done in a thorough manner. He has displayed more backbone than any man who ever entered the City Hall, and it is just this supply of backbone that has lost him his position. He always insisted on contractors living up to the very letter of their contracts, and everything had to be done as Mr. Hilton thought the best interests of the city demanded it should be done. On this account he made a great many enemies, especially among the contractors and the furnishers of supplies to contractors, for it was very seldom that an important piece of work was undertaken but Mr. Hilton stopped the contractor on account of some victation of the provisions of the contract. Generals Lewis supported by the Committee on Streets and Sewers, but of late the committee has sided somewhat with the contracters, and in the construction of improve-Mr. Hilton, and the result is that a most efficient pullic regard this action on the part of the Aldermonias exerc

At the time Mr. Hilton was appointed city surveyor, he for ned a partnership with Taslie S. Menger, and on his retirement from the city surveyorship he continued the

business of the firm at their present stand, town clock building.

In 1888 the firm made a contract with the borough of Rutherford, Bergen county, to make a new assessment map of that numicipality, which necessitated the survey of the whole place. They completed their contract in 1860 in a thorough and satisfactory manner, besides doing all the borough's engineering work during that period, and have lately made a contract to make grade maps for Union township, Bergen county. Mr. Hilton was one of the original Paterson Light Guard, and is the only officer of its successor—the Liest Battallion -that was an officer of that organization, except Chaplain Shaw. He was elected Second Licutenant, Company B, in the Light Guard: was re-elected to that position on the organization being mustered into the State service, and resigned in 1883. He was appointed Adjutant of the First Battalion by Major Congdon, on Dec. 5, 1885, by the unanimous desire of all the captains, an honor which Mr. Hilton has always appreciated.

GARRIA A. HORARI, was born at Long Branch, N. J., on June 3, 1844. After a common school education be was sent to Rutgers College, where he graduated in 1803: shortly afterwards he entered the law office of Sociates Tuttle in Paterson and was admitted to the practice of the law in 4800; three years later he was licensed counselor at law. He was appointed City Counsel of Paterson in May, 1871; after holding the office for one year he was appointed counsel for the Board of Freeholders; in 1872 he was elected a member of the Assembly and declined a re-election to the office of Counsel to the county board. In 18,3 be was again elected to the assembly and was chosen Speaker. In 1875 he declined a re-election to the assemldv and in the following year was elected senator from Passaic county. In 1875 he was re-elected to the senate. this time by 1860 majority, the largest majority ever given a cambidate in Passaic o maty up to that time. He was President of the Senate in 1881 and 1852. In 1871 he was appointed receiver of the New Jersey Midland railroad company and managed the affairs of the bankingst concern so successfully that he paid a dividend to the unsecured creditors. When the company was reorganized he was unanimously elected president but resigned in a few months on account of more pressing engagements. He was also receiver of the Montelair railroad and the Jersey vity and Albany reili ad. In 1880 he was appointed receiver of the bankrupt First National Bank of Newark. and by the excellent judgment and energy by means of which he has attained to the distinguished position he holds in the nation in six months had its affairs substantially closed up and the depositors paid in full. In 1880 he was elected chairman of the Republican State Committee and has continued in that position ever since. In

1884 he was chosen member of the Republican National

Committee and he has continued in that position ever

since. He is counsel for a large number of manufacturing and other corporations.

Jonx Hopping, President Judge of the Orphans' Court in True Courts of General Quarter Sessions, the Special Quarter Sessions and the Common Pleas of Passaic county, is a descendant of a family who were among the oldest settlers in New Jersey. He was born on March 2, 1811. on the homes cad farm of his tather in the township of I odi, in Bergen county, his parents being John J. and Maria (Ferlinne) Hopper. His father, who died in 1833, was a successful and enterprising farmer during his lifetime. His farm, comprising about three hundred acres, extended from Pollith to Saddle River, and was occupied by his second son, Jacob, until his death in 1886. The subject of this sketch was the sixth of nine children. He was brought up on the homestead farm and received his early education at the old Washington Academy, Hackensack, and at the Latavette Academy, of the same place. He was prepared for college under the Rev. John Crocs, who conducted a classical school in Paterson, and by Thomas McGallagan, at the old act lemy at Bergen Town, now Huds at City. He entered the sophomore class of Rutgers Coilege, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1830, and three years later was graduated from that institution, dividing the second honor of his class with Robert H. Pmyn, of Albany, subsequently minister to Japan. Since 1551 he has been one of the Priistees of Rutgers. After Lie guadiation he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Coverne Peter D. Vroom, in Somerville, N. J., and remained there two years. He completed the study of the law in "le o lice of Llias D. B. Ogden, in Paterson, and on Sependier 3, 1830, he was beens allow the Supreme Court at Prenton san attorney at law and licitor in Chancery. On F. January 27, 1840, he was licensed a couns. Hor at law, He had already. November 40, 1839, formed a partner-- iii) with his preceptor at Paterson and the firm of Ogden & Hopper oil a successful business until the senior mem-Lir of the firm was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court. Mr. Hopper continued the business of the firm. and in 12 or book his can Robert L. into partnership with nian. The has been called repeatedly to fill public posions and has dis harged the duties of onlice with uniform idelity and smoots. He was town counsel of Paterson tree topy to regar amognite of Pastaic county for two successive terms,  $-\frac{1}{4}$  = 550 counsel to the Board of C over I recholders from 1-5 to 4 s  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and prosecutor of the pleas of Passaic County from a sector roos, and again from regre to 1871. He saved as 200 Senator from Parsic County from 1898 to 1871, and again from 1971 to 1977. In March, 1977. Coxernor Bedle appointed him Judes of the District Court of Paterson and he continued in that office until January 5, 4 %, when he resigned that office and was appointed by Governor. Abbott to the office he holds at present, which was then yound. He was re appointed by Governor Green, Marco 7, 1887, and on April 1, 1887. for the full term of five years. He was up anted a soft the advisory masters in Chancery in Eq. ( ). Claim for Runyon, and has held a number of other pasters in the first profession.

Judge Hopper was munifed on June 19, 1, politic Mary A, daughter of the late Rebert Imbry, a former near lend of Philadelphia. Latty years afterwards be celebrated his golden wedding in the same house in what a be followed married, and which had been his residence for half a century; the occasion was one which brought together a large number of the most prominent men of the State. Second his children are living, viz.; John H, surviving partner of the silk manufacturing firm of Hopper & Scott; Robert Imbry, a partner of his tather; Mary A, widow of Frank W. Potter, late United States Consul to Muscalles; James Burling, residing in Paterson, Miss Caroline Imbry, and Margaret Imbry, with of John J. Boyd, now residing in Lrie, Pa.

As might have been expected from his Durch ancestry, he was one of the carliest members of the Holland Society of New Yorc, having been chosen in 1886, and since 1886 has been one of the vice presidents of that society.

Before he was entitled to a vote, and ever since, he has been an active member of the Democratic party, serving on the State Committee many years, and has repeatedly represented New Jersey in the National Conventions of his party

During the entire time that Judge Hoppen was engaged in the practice of this profession be was recognized as a lawyer of ability, not only well read, but possessed of those mental faculties that conduce to the attriument of success. He was engaged in a large number of the most important cases tried in the state courts, and he broad to the discharge of his professional diales are of broad to it confidence with an incisiveness of the rest and a clearness of expession that almost uniformly the rest in leading materials. The has always because easiers in tayou of his clients. The has always because grained as one of the foremost lawyers of the State. As a legislator he cannel buriels which might well as a trace envy of his follows, and would undon't folly he colored to towards a person less popular tree Scentar Hopper. His clevation to the bench well of the color state of the current servers as a factor of the current servers as factor of the current servers. As a factor of the current servers and the current servers as a factor of the current servers and the current servers as a factor of the current servers and the current servers and the current servers as a factor of the current servers and t

Remember is Homerus, and of the John Morrows, born in Puter on in a process of that Range of the extreme to the extreme that a substitute of the extreme to the extreme that the extreme the extreme that the extr

public office except that of Counsel to the Board of Freeholders of Passaic County to which office he was appointed in 1885, and which office he still holds.

MARINES HOLMAN, a prominent architect of Paterson, was born in Coedercede, Holland, on December 22, 1818, and arrived in this country on October 7, 1884. At nine years of age he went to work in the Lodi print works and for eighteen years he worked as a carpenter in various parts of the country. In 1876 he went to South America. where he was employed for some time by Colonel Andrew Derrom and subsequently by the Ledgerwood Manufacturing Company of New York: he then started into business for himself and was very successful. He returned to Paterson in 1880, and having acquired a thorough knowledge of the trades of carpenter, millwright and steam fitter by practical application, he studied drawing in the evening schools of Paterson under Professor J. G. A. Myer. He then opened an office for himself as an architect and has been eminently successful. Among the more prominent buildings he has designed and the erection of which he superintended are the following: The residences of Messis, J. A. Van Winkle, E. Fifield, F. T. May, Frederick Harding and Joseph Savary: the Market street M. E. chinch parsonage, the O'Shea building on the corner of Market and Straight streets, the factory of the Paterson Ribbon Company, the hard rubber factory at Butler, N. J. His practical knowledge of every detail necessary in the erection of a building, has assisted him materially in his profession, and his business has increased to such an extent that he is compelled to employ several assistants although he personally looks after every part of all work entrusted to him.

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Thomas D. Hoxsty, who died in the spring of 1881, was for nearly half a century one of Paterson's most picturesque landmarks. At the time of his death there were few citizens who did not know, and none who had not heard of his striking personality. Tall and erect, strong morally and physically, energetic and quick, there are few lives about which more of local reministence clings or which were longer and more closely identified with the prosperity of the city.

The "General," as he was afterwards familiarly called from an office he held in the old State Militia, was the son of a Massachusetts tarmer and first came to Paterson in the year 4833. He obtained employment as clerk in a dry goods store and, being simple and conomical in his habits, he saved enough from his salary in a few years to start a business of his own. In this he made a comfortable fortune and about 1817 he left the dry goods business and engaged in cotton manufacturing. In this, however, he was not successful and in 1850 he failed. Meanwhile he had been preparing himself for the profession in which he was afterward to make a name and he devoted himself

exclusively to the practice of the law, politics and real estate speculation. His old friends still tell many stories of his pertinacity and pugnacity in legal contests. He had a penchant for taking up cases which others had abandoned and was never more in his element than when fighting some monopolistic corporation.

From the beginning of his career General Hoxsey always took a warm interest in politics and his outspoken expressions of his opinions on all occasions made him many triends as well as some enemies. Tirst a Whig, he became disgusted with that party's attitude on the slavery question and in 1848 allied himself with the Free Soilers and was a prominent member of the Buffalo convention. That was the commencement of the Republican party and the General predicted at the time that a party had been born which would rule the country for years. In 1849 he was elected to the Assembly on a Temperance pratform with Democratic support and in 1850 he was re-elected. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate by the Democrats. and, curving the issue of the campaign to a successful conclusion he became the father of the ten hour law in New Jersey. During the Fremont campaign he came out as a Republican and was an active and influential member of that party up till 1870 when he joined the Greenbackers and became their candidate for Governor of the State. receiving over 5,000 votes. In 1880 he can again but the improvement in the times had affected the Greenback showing and he received a smaller vote

For a number of years in the bo's he was County Clerk of Passaic County and after that he was U. S. Register in Bankrupter.

Socially the General diffused about him the very essence of good fellowship, while his home was the center of a genial constant hospitality that keep no bounds. In all that he undertook he made and maintained a reputation for probity, intrepidity, manliness and magnaminity not always parts of so positive and forceful a nature. Throughout his life he was the friend of laboring men and of his fellow citizens, regarding them not as mere fact is in a political contest but as brothers with opinions to be regarded and rights to be enforced; and second only to his patriotic love of his country was his pride in the town of his residence and his interest in all its public improvements.

Rugged and criatic, gentle and tender, fierce and aggressive, genial and countçous: the very contradictions of his character combined to make "a man" in whose death the public sustained a loss.

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Thomas Franklin Hoxsiy was born at Paterson, March 5th, 1841 and is the eldest son of the late Thomas D. Hoxsey.

After securing a good education he took up the study of civil engineering, a profession which has stood him in good stead ever since. His health failing him as he was about to start in his chosen profession, he started in 1800 for a mip across the plains to the then newly discovered mining.

## PATERSON, ILLUSTRATED.

regions of Colorado and returned pome and reall of their not much benefited by his trip. In 1922 and a Land removal to a farm in Prealmess were do like I toll 1 to. when he began business as a contract of validable to upper reservoir of the Passaic Water Company and its the pipes under the bod of the Passac River. Here's strong characteristics which have made a success of as the showed themselves. His courage, perseconnec and his fertility of resemble soon showed thenselves, and enabled him to carry a work which would have do ato? a less comageous man. His next work of any luggers arister was the building of the Midsaud Radway from Haythorns to Hackensack in 4870 71 72 Mr. Hosser, also many others took large amounts of the stock of the rade was payment for the work done, and during the passecond 72 and 157; saw the car ongs of his lift time say, diraction stock having become valueless, and cannot with all an as-

With indomnal le courage he started again to the esson on the way to specess. This first who have remaind in 1.74, he morried again in 1.76. In a community was been amonged for what was known as the "With esson even and here again, his force or eman her communed the extremination of human rating enailed hand of the uponic ansaturate of hard in Northern New Toolky, from whom a rewater supply of New 11, with soon be dream. Mr. The sey still continues to and in the manner ment of the work rabinallying reservoirs and a bother word or the Lost Jersey Water Company, as well as can be contained or and successful contract.

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was a close one, and against a strong and popular opponent it was a hot though triendly contest, and Mr. Kerr received a plurality of 65 votes over the Republican cundiclate. During the session of the Legislatine of 1860 he served on 8 and of the most important committees, viz.: Indicary, Bill Revision, Elections and the Joint Committee on Ballot Reform. On the floor he carned for himself the reputation of a good debater. He had never before that held any political office.

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Currer's M. Kixo, Surrogate of Passaic County, was born in this city on August 30, 1840. He attended Public School Xo, 5, and subsequently the Adelphic Military Institute at New Milford, Conn. He then learned the trade of machinist, but in 1871 he became a clerk in the Surrogate's office and served during the two terms of Surrogate Isaac Van Wagoner. In 1883, who Mr. Henry McDanolds was Surrogate, Mr. King was appointed Deputy Surrogate, being the first to hold that position in this county. In 1885 he was the Republican nominee for Surrogate and was elected by a large majority, his popularity being so great that the Democrats made no nomination against him.

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JAMES W. McKer was born in Hoboken, N. J., on October 21, 1840, and his parents removed to Paterson when he was but a little over two weeks old. Here he passed his childhood and received his education. At an early age he evinced a musical talent which when subsequently developed gave him a widespread reputation as a tenor, and resulted in his connection with a number of the foremost musical organizations which have traveled through this country. His first professional appearance was made in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he scored an instantaneous success which resulted in his engagement with Hoolev & Hawkshinist's combination. Then he became a member of Josh Hart's company, in which Harrigan and Hart first made then reputation. Subsequently he joined the Berger Sisters and Sol Smith Russell organization and his sweet and powerful tenor won unstinted applause from audiences and the press all over the country, and it is also pleasing to note that his permiary reward was liberal. Among the most celebrated of his songs was "Over the Hills to the Poor House," written for him by Mr. George L. Cathu, at present United States consul to Zurich. Having grown fined of the stage Mr. McKee went into business in Paterson where his genialty and many sterling qualities made him deservedly popular. In 1882 he entered the politil arena and was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders; in the following year he was chosen Director. In the fall of 1881 he was nominated for sheriff on the frepublic in ticket and elected by 230) majority, the largest in justy Passuc county ever gave any emblate. He has been frequently spoken of since in connection with other offices but has persistently

declined, preferring to follow his business as funeral director in which he engaged at the expiration of his term of office as sheriff. He has two sons, one a rising young lawyer and the other associated in business with himself. That Mr. McKee is one of the most popular men in the county need not be told; the people declared that emphatically when he can for office. He enjoys the esteem of everybody and his position and reputation have been carned by his own efforts.

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LESTIE S. MENGER, a civil engineer and surveyor, was born in the city of New York on January 4, 1848. He obtained his early education in the public schools of the metropolis, graduating with the highest honors from school No. 35 in West Thirteenth street. After a course in the Free Academy, now the Free College of New York, he evinced a liking for engineering and entered the employ of John Roach & Son, of the Etna Iron Works, and remained there two years under the instruction of the late Erastus W. Smith, the consulting engineer of the firm. For some time after this he was employed by the Quintard Iron Works, but he soon found that indoor employment did not agree with him. After a severe illness he removed from New York to Newfoundland, Morris county, N. J., and there became a member of the engineering corps of the New Jersey Midland railroad company. He was subsequently transferred from that division of the road to Paterson, to which place he removed in (809). He continued in the employ of the railroad company until the fall of 1871 when he entered the office of the late A. A. Fonda, City Surveyor of Paterson. He remained with Mr. Fonda until the latter's death in 1877 when he associated himself with Mr. John T. Hilton and formed the firm of Hilton & Menger. While in Mr. Fonda's employ he was entrusted with a good deal of difficult work; his natural talents and the experience be had gained were made use of by the city of Paterson which employed him for nine years as engineer of the sewer districts. He mapped out a large portion of the present sewer system of the city, and his work has been of inestimable value to both the city and the property owners. Among the more prominent works he had charge of as civil engineer and surveyor are the new reservoir of the Passaic Water Company, the spur of the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad company, proposed water basins for the Elist Jersey Water Company and the grounds of the Northern New Jersey Pair Association.

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WILLIAM NELSON is a Luwyer of Paterson with a special tondaess for difficult cases, especially those involving research into the history of the law and into the history of land titles in Passaic county. Probably no lawyer in New Jersey has drafted as many of the existing laws of the State. His first important effort of that kind was the drafting of the city charter of Paterson, in 1871, which was entirely his work, and which was so broadly and elastically

framed that it has mot the requirements of the city with very little change for twenty years. Hundreds of ofact statutes relating to State, County and namicipal administration, and to subjects of the widest variety, have been drawn by him, and they have been so perspiciously and skilffully framed that in tew instances have the counts been invoked to interpret them, and in those cases their constitutionality has been invariably sustained. This class of work has been very useful to him in his practice, making him constantly familiar with the changes in the laws. The is caused for a improve of corporations and estates.

Mr. Nelson has always taken a great interest in politics. and in August, 1865, when but eighteen years of age, he made, alone, a tour of Passaic county, for the purpose of organizing Republican clubs. For many years thereafter he took a very active part in the campaigns of his party. being secretary of the county committee for many years. subsequently a member of the committee, and in other ways influential in the party management. In April, 1505, when lift a few weeks more than 4wenty-one years of age, he was elected a member of the Board of Education from the Second ward, and re-elected in 1866 for two years. During his three years of service in that body no member was more active and indet tigalde than he in developing and improving our pulsic school system, for which work he was specially fitted, not only by education but by experience as a teacher, having taught in country schools at South Orange and Connecticut Parius in 1804 and 1865, and in a large German English school in Newark in 1 op, when but sevention years old. In 1870 he was one of the official reporters of the Republican National Coave dism at Cincinnati, and was Recording Secretary of the Republican National Convention at Chicago in the stand was the first object of that convention to announce to General Harrison the next dix, O. The years his increasing practice has continued his nathical can be omisel are full in request in eath, comity, distinct and state

In addition to attending to his large and growing practice. Mr. Nelson finds time to trial the construg distact of Clark of the Board of Coosen Proceedings of the Concrete Presidence of the Concrete Presidence of the confidence is stilled short the process of the Concrete of Board, so as the Coolean set, in the interest of the Concrete of the Concr

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White H. Senanti. Nelson socks religation printering to all, to he has fitted up at his attractive residence N. brary, where are massed together near a good parts of his hours. Inches the letter see of an Lucost v fluidde privite die nach son New Jo ially melian works on Aporaco apart on a N history, on Mornomism, conditioned and and scripts and imagine documents and article great the distinguished in literature and history, the relief of years, and the gatherings of his travels in Aroman, Confi da and Europe. Mr. Nelson is Corresponding Science of the New Jersey History of Society, and is one of the editors of the New Jersey Archives, published man it c direction of that Society. He is a member of the New York Geneological and Biography at South of the Vices ican Arcia ological ara Neraser are Society, et al. M. corlegal Society of New York, of the Congress of the tille spendies. The has non-political little as

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an May, 1574, he was appointed organist of the Pirst Presbyterrin clinich of Paterson, succeeding Mr. Percy Goetschuts. Mr. Oborda's alvent to Piterson was very fortunde for the interess of music in this city. When he unrived here little had been done in the field of music; few concerts or musical entertainments worthy of note had been given, and it so at become apparent that Paterson needed some such person as Mr. Oborski. His ability and talents were recognized at once and he became the center of everything that was new or classic in music petus t'uis given to music resulted in the formation of a number of musical organizations, with all of which Mr. Oborski was more or less infimately connected. Paterson had obtained importance in the manufacturing and commercial world and it now come to the front as a music loving community. The influence of Mr. Oborski can hardly be overestimated. He cultivated the public taste and by giving renditions of well known musical compositions instilled that love of classic music which has made Paterson audiences ever partial to everything superior in the line of music. He was the conductor of the German Quartette Club and the Swiss society, the "Gruetli Maennerchor," and with these two associations twice took see nd prizes in the inter-state competitions of the singing societies held annually in New York. In 1871 he accepted the position of director of the Paterson Musical Union, recognized for many years as the leading musical society in Paterson. Under les direction the oratorio "Christus" with orchestra and chorus, was readered for the first time in Paterson The society gave a long series of public concerts and rehearsals, many of them for charitable objects, the programmes meluding Mendelssolm's opera "Lordey." Goinnoll's St. Cecilia Mass and off, a performances, which attracted not only the general public of Paters arbut many musa loving persons from other cities. The Paterson Musical Union furnished the chorus, and some of the soloin Paterson; the work of the society received the laglicst complements from the distinguished prima domai. We Olouski resigned as director of the Paterson Musical Union in 15.5. For some years he was conductor of the Paters of Choral Society, the Boys' Musical Club and the Paterson Glee Club. In 1867 he accepted the position of du et a of the Paters of Ph.Prannonic Society, an organihis advent in Peter on, at the Ceatennial concert in 1870, the centennial celebration of the votand Lodge of Masons of New Jersey, and the public obseques of Presidents Courfield and Granita

ARTHUR BRIDGE PLANCE was born in the year 1845, at Stockwell, a suburb of London, and came to this country at an early age. He engaged in business in New York City for a short time prior to settling in Paterson. He was first employed in the drawing office of the New Tersey Locomotive and Machine Company, afterwards the Grant Locomotive Works, and, attracting the attention of Mr. D. B. Grant, who then managed the works, was offered and accepted a position in his office, where he remained until the failure of the works in 1871. He was then employed by Receiver Pierson, and at the re-organization Mr. Grant made him Assistant Superintendent, which position he held until he resigned in May, 1870. He then associated himself with Mr. James Johnston who had severed his connection with the Paterson Iron Company, and bought the old Union Bolt Works. He assisted in changing the entire character of these works from a manufactory of bolts, etc., to a foundry, machine shop and bridge works, where for many years were turned out some of the largest castings and forgings in the State. Some of the principal contracts which were successfully carried out by these works were furnishing the iron work for the stairways, etc., for the Stevens building in Wall street, New York, and the large apartment house on the corner of East 18th street and 4th avenue, New York, creefed by Edward Matthews. The greenhouse and conservatory and from building about 600 feet long and 45 feet high for Mr. Jay Gould at Irvington, N. Y., was built at these works and creefed by them: also the iron work for the pier of the Iron Steamboat Company. Many of the road bridges in Passare County, and some for Central America were built at the Union Bolt Works. Complications arising out of the failure of Grant & Ward, and the Conge in the officers of the New York, Lake Tile and Wesorn Railroad in 1881, with which company he had large transactions, compelled Mr. Pearce, who was then president of the works, to apply for a receiver. He was then employed as manager of the Coatesville Iron Works. Coatesville. Par He soon afterwards formed a partnership with Thomas Rawson for the manufacture and repairing of scieen plates used in paper and pulp mills. In this business he has been very successful. with the assistance of his partner building up one of the Impost concerns in this line in the country.

In politics he is an active Republican; he was employed by the Board of Aldermen as clerk to the committee appointed to co hty the ordinances of the city, a work which had not previously been undertaken. He was offered and refused a nomination for the assembly. He was a candidate for Commissioner of Public Instruction in the Seventh Ward in 1870, and although the usual majority against the Republican taket is about 370 he was beaten by only 21. Removing to the 4th Ward he was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1883, and was made President of the Board of Education in the following year. He was reelected in 1886, and is now serving his second term. He was appointed clerk to the Commissioners for the adjustment of arrestages of taxes in 1888, which position he

now wolds. He was appointed by Problem Harrison Sus. Court,  $v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5$  percesor of the Census for the Life to the form of  $X_i$ , Juris the object of sex, comprising the countries of  $P_i$  sex. Between March 8. Some  $X_i$  was and  $P_i$  sex,  $P_i$  was approximately at \$23,5000, and  $P_i$  its ampletion was served the energy grant lated by the Superintendent of Census is being  $P_i$  where  $P_i$  and  $P_i$  was a summing the first supervisors to an particular lass work.

CHARLES R. Peronawayas born near Cologue in Germany, and received a good education in the schools of his native land. His father was a physician. After having spent a number of years in travel on the continent. Mr. Pelgram came to this country, arriving here should after the war of the secession. He was employed in a silk mill and loving thoroughly mastered the business was made Superintendent by William Stronge & Co., Mr. Pelgram was a man of great force of character and energy and be so or repognized the fact that he could no minute a fortune and make a mark for harvelt. The accordingly founded the man of Polymen & Mover, which in an incredibly short space or two feetures are of the foreing talk majorifactoring firms in the countries. The masterly management was some recognized by his competitors. Into he was ever far in the lead. He devoted himself assidnously to his 1

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he still holds, and up to 1887 be was for many years the president of the Acquirekanonk Water Company. Mr. Reviolds owes his present position in life to his own endeavors, his uniformly confeous manners, and his determination at all times to be upright and liberal. Principally through his endeavors the Paterson Savings Justitution has attained the high rank it holds among the banking institutions of the state, and the many depositors of the institution testify to the coali lence they repose in his ability. Mr. Reynolds has on a number of occasions been selected to manage large estates and trust finds and he has always acquirted hims diff to the satisfaction of all interested. No man ranks higher in the estimation of the public of counts his friends in larger man'ers than Mr. John Reynolds.

Prevots Scott was born in Paterson on August 28, 1857, and was educated in the private schools of Paterson and at Yile College. He was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1878, of the Supreme Court, and became a counsellor at law in 1881. He was City Counsel of Paterson during 1885, and 1886, and was made Judge of the Paterson District Court in 1888 for a term of five years.

Mr. C. C. Shiffing was born in Strasburg, France, September 20th, 1811. He came to this country with his parents when but a youth, and settled in Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, in an Indian hut. At the beginning of the war of the rebellion Mr. Shelby enlisted in an Ohio regiment, but was not taken on account of ill health. He was then engaged as porter in a hotel at Marietta. In 1802 the patriotic citizens of Marietta raised an American and rebel flag on Front street, and Mr. Shelby, who was on his way to the depot, saw that the bystanders were greatly excited over the two flags. Some wished to see the American flag remain affoat, and others the rebel flag: Tait shells, who had a great deal of respect for his country ascended the flag staff and pulled down the rebel flag: this cursed considerable indignation among the Confederates. and he was chased about the city. After a lively run be escape I to the what I where he was put abound a steamer by his consin. Mr. H. Best, and sent to Pittsburg, Pa. After teaching Pitts'integ. Mr. Shelby concluded to go to New York City; but having only enough money to carry him to Harrisburg, was compelled to work his way as best he sould the remainder of the journey. After extreme difficulties he reached New York and immediately applied for a position in the Laic depot (the Laic at that time ocempying a portion of the Pennsylvania Railroads, and was employed in the railroad yard washing cars, etc., at oo consper day. He worked diligently for one year, and then collisted in the 21st New Jersey regiment, but was retus diagain. Mr. Shehov did not like the idea of being remsed as a soldier, so repaired to Hackensack, N. J., and calisted in the 22d New Jersey regiment and was ac-

cepted. After serving his time as a soldier, he returned to New York, and again took up his vocation washing cars; he was soon promoted to oiling car wheels, then to brakeman, then to baggage master, and finally to conductor on the Newark branch. He was the first conductor on that branch. He was soon transferred to the Hackensack branch of the Erie, where he remained for a very short time.

As an inventor Mr. Shelly has but a few equals, as he has invented many valuable contrivances and obtained patents on them. This first invention was a folding barrow. his second a railroad switch, the next a hat fastener, a hose supporter, and to-day Mr. Shelby is the inventor of one hundred and three different patents which have all been duly filed in the patent office at Washington, D. C. After several years hard labor. Mr. Shelby desired to go into business for himself, but his capital was limited, and he was forced to borrow the money to start with. He finally obtained enough money, and started a place in oth avenue, New York, in a hallway. He was so encouraged over his first day's proceeds, which amounted to twenty dollars, that his success seemed to be pictured before him, and he forged ahead, and to-day he has retired from business, having amassed a considerable sum of money from his various inventious. Mr. Shellov is at present manager of the Silk City Garter Manufacturing Company, which is located in Van Houten street.

THOMAS C. SIMOXION. In., was born in the City of New York, but before he was a vent old his parents removed to Paterson, and he has resided here ever since. In 1871 he entered the office of Hon. G. A. Hobart as a law student, and in June of  $(\times_{II}^{++})$ , he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney; in June, 1880, after the expiration of the necessary three years of additional study, he was admitted as a counsellor at law of the State. Mr. Simonton is also an attorney and counsellor at law of the State of New York, and at times practices law there. In 1887 he was appointed City Counsel of Paterson for one year, and in 1858 was re-appointed to the same office for a period of live years. He is an active member of the Republican party. Mr. Simonton has a fine law practice, and that combined with his office as City Counsel, makes him an extremely busyment. He is still a young mem, being pryears at age.

WILLIAM M. SMILL, at present Clerk of Passaic county, was born in Paterson, on June 14, 1874; he was a smoof vir. Samuel Smith, elsewhere mentioned as one of the pioneer manufacturers of the city. He attended the public schools and was in her the instruction of Rev. George B. Pay and Rev. J. L. Umfbut; in 1874 he graduated from the College of New Jersey at Princeton. He studied law in the office of Mr. William Pennington and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He was married in December.

187 a to Miss I tora L., daught on Mr. Refert S. Hughes, of Paterson. In 1881 he was nominated as candidate for County Clerk by the Republism conact convention, and such was his popularity that the Democrats did not consider it worth while to make any nomination against him. In 1880 he was again nominated and this time elected by a plurality of 2857 votes, larger than any ever given in Passar County.

Socratis Trille was born in Colebrook, Cooscounty. New Hampshire, on the roth day of November, 1810. His parents were in straitened circumstances and his boxhood was that of millions whose names are never heard further than a few miles from the places of their birth; he was surrounded by privations and poverty, and his education was received at the village school which he attended three months in the year until he had attained his twentyfirst year. His father was a blacksmith, and young Socrates spent most of his time about the fire of the forge. He wo ked at the anvil and forge until he become an expert black smith, but he never bad a filling for the business. With a few dollars in his pocket, but with a capital of pluck and energy worth more than thousands of dollars. he bit his home and came to New Jersey, where he first the laboration Blue Ball. Monumenth county. Here he to 'collarge of a subscription pay a book which he taught from December, Popleto March, 1991. In March, 1891. he Janus Speer. Here he remained about a year until Sport was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Larges and Appeals, when Mr. Futtle entered the office of Sherror in Connecty. The obtained his license

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His career as an other holder was boll a tinguished by all the trains of claracters, and in so popular. In 1851 and 1951 he was City C erson, and in 4857 he represented the Log W Board of Licebolders, and he was Correct to: in the year ( ), and from ( ) to ( ), if ( ) 1858 he was elected School Commissioners a Ward, and again (to fill a vican) a bor for a 18 2 he represented to Second District of the the Levislatine; these were fixing three, the Mewas always cound on the side of lova to to the Unijustice. In 1571 miles of hear - M. of the Contra Paterson, and as such he did all profit persons as the high standing of P. ter on a 1 1 per As a politician Mr. Luttle vice for the West quently an ordent Republicate The acest and carre-men who that provide R 11.

Luttle was ever ready to assist the needy to the extent of his power; his purse and his advice were ever at the disposal of the poor. He was one of the directors of the Old Ladies Home and took a lively interest in that institution, as he did in tact in all the charitable institutions in Paterson. In society Mr. fuitle was the same as at the but or elsewhere, ready for a discussion and full of laumor and wit. Propositly when he had met with misfortune the blast of adversity might at times bow down the head the natural electicity of claracter always placed it erect igain. His importantable good nature ve not a him many triends, and Mr. Luttle was adways welcome, no matter where he might go. The had the pride of an honest man, the pride of having built up for himself a name that would trials of his youth and laughed at the obstacles he had overcome. His death, which was due to anging pectoris, occurred on February 12, 18 5.

PRASS, VAN CITAL Was born in the city of New York on January 24, 1853, and obtained his education in the public schools of the metropolis and the Lice Academy, at present the Line College of the City of New York, graduating with honor at the latter institution. In 1800 he removed with his parents to Corona, a village near Hackensich, in Bergen county, N. J. Here he was tieket agent for the New York and New Jersey failroad company and man himself use of on his lather's farm. In June, 1875. he removed to Paterson where he entered the law office of Mr. John C. Paulison: he was admitted to the practice of the law man, and Mr. Pantison, dving shortly afterwards pointed Judge of the District Court by Governor Green and served until language of the year following when a legislature on a time agent him in polices declined to resupwho arrays made one can cleve one of the meet popular White is in convers to access to a session materially in the entere of his prove the collective decimental a perknow that is a said to depended upon under all circum-

Arrage 2. . . . How making was form at Baltimore, Md., on April 1955. His parents who were originally from New York in the remark to New York city in 1857 and resided to reach to be spring of 1702, when they came to Paterson and room up their residence here. Since that time the snaper of this sketch has continued to reside here.

He commenced reading law in this city with the late Henry S. Drury in 1874 and was admitted to practice at the bar as an Attorney in 1878, and as a Counsellor in 1881. He was subsequently admitted to practice as an Attorney and Connsellor in the State of New York. In 188), he was appointed a United States Commissioner. and he is the only person in Passaic county who has the honor to hold that appointment. He is interested in the growth and prosperity of our city as he owns much valuable real property in different sections of the same. He is a vestryman of the P. E. Church of the Holy Communion with which church he has been identified since about the time of its organization. He is a large stockholder and an officer of the Essex Button Company, and one of the incorporators and a director of the Colt Land Company. He has never held any political office.

JOHN J. W VIGETN Was Dorn in Paterson fifty-seven years ago and has resided in this city all his life. After receiving the lest education which the schools of the city afforded be was employed in the works of the New Jersey Locomotive Company where he became an expert machinist and engineer. After having risen to the position of superintendent he quit the employ of the company for the purpose of accepting a similar position in the works of Told A Rufforty. He held this position in 1890 when the nature of the work brought on a severe illness from which he did not recover until early in the year following. His physician adurged him to become a candidate for the position of Recorder or police justice of the city of Paterson. Before this time Nir. Warren had been elected to the Board of Education and had also served two years in the Board of Aldermen. The at first hughed at the idea of accepting an office whose emoluments were only a trifle compared to the salary he had commanded in the shops but through the influence of he friends the meagre salary attacks life the office was no reased and Mr. Warren was induced reaccept the position. It is was annually re-elected for a long time. a lane, the office for fisher years. On November 21, to a on the organization of the present Board of it., Ph. Not. Warren was elected sceretary and he still holds that other, arving been re-elected every year without opposition. In 1993 be was elected a member of the Board of Education from the Seventh Ward and he is at present a member of that Board baying been to elected at the expiration of every term. On the first of April, 185 , he took his sent as a judge of the courts of Passaic county, having been appointed to that honorable position by Governor Green. Judge Warren is in all respects a self-made man and the many offices he has filled and still fills were tendered to him on account of his sterling qualifications and not because he sought them.

## PATERSON, ILLUSTRATED.

HEXRY A. WILLIAMS WAS bounded Party. France. June 6th, 1821, while his parents who temporarily reported there. His father, William Williams, of London, a centleman of means, shouly afterwards returned to I reland and from thence stikel for America with his family. Henry A. Williams studied law in Paterson with the fire Daniel S. Barkalow, and was admitted as an attorney in reported S. Barkalow, and was admitted as an attorney in reported of Paterson and continued so up to the time of his deat. Mr. Williams was appointed Brigade from According to the Passis Brigade of the Military New Jersey, by Goy. Olden, July 10, 1600. He however too, no active part during the war in the field, for he was elected May a sofition of Paterson in 1602, 1633, (coppared to paterson). In the darkest divising aim that he made his greatest reportation. In the darkest divis of the modern, when Paterson was the tend of the exact that he made his greatest reportation. In the darkest division for the robellion, when Paterson was the tend of the robellion when Paterson was the local variable as for the following and the robellion of the ro

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Mr. Williams died November 7th, 1998, while a tradaservice in the Chivehood to Research of which is an elder and personal formula surfacine function.

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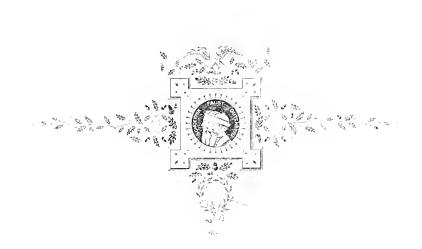
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